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Boston

Mass.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY, AND THE GENERAL
AGENT OF THE BOARD.

JANUARY, 1868.

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Page	
xv-xi	INDEX
xii-xiii	ERRATA AND OBSERVATIONS
xiv	Past and Present Members of the Board
xv-c	FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES
1-180	FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD
181-238	REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE BOARD
239-300	APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

JANUARY, 1898.

CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME.

	Page.
INDEX,	iv-xi
ERRATA AND OBSERVATIONS,	xii-xiii
PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,	xiv
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES,	xvi-c
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD,	1-180
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE BOARD,	181-238
APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT,	239-390

AN INDEX BY TOPICS.

	Page.
<i>Index,</i>	iv-xi
<i>Errata and Observations,</i>	xii-xiii
Past and Present Members of the Board,	xiv
 REPORT OF THE BOARD,	 xvi-c
<i>Preliminary,</i>	xvii-xviii
 I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CHARITABLE ADMINISTRATION,	 xix-xxxxv
Application of these Principles,	xxvii-xxx
Past and Present Errors,	xxx-xxxv
 II. THE CONDITION OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS,	 xxxv-lv
General Remarks,	xxxv-xxxvi
<i>Special Observations,</i>	xxxvi-lv
1. The Lunatic Hospitals,	xxxvi-xlvi
Defects of our Hospitals,	xxxvii-xli
Proposed Plan for Treating the Chronic Insane,	xli-xliii
Trial of this Plan in Europe,	xliii-xlvi
2. The Three State Almshouses,	xlvi-xlvi
3. The State Primary School,	xlvi-xlvi
4. The State Workhouse,	xlix
5. The State Reformatories and State Prison,	1
6. Institutions Aided by the State,	1
<i>The Finances of the State Institutions,</i>	1-lv
Schedule A,	lii
Schedule B,	liii
 III. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING EXCEPTIONAL CLASSES,	 lv-lxxv
1. The Insane,	lv-lx
2. Deaf-Mutes,	lx-lxxxii
Methods of Instruction,	lxi
The Teaching of Articulation,	lxii
German Schools for Deaf-Mutes,	lxiii
The Experiments of Dr. Blanchet,	lxiv
The Clarke Institution,	lxv
Mr. Gallaudet's Report,	lxvi
Investigations of Dr. Howe,	lxvii
The German System,	lxviii
The Deaf-Mute Controversy,	lxix-lxxxii
3. Idiots,	lxxxii-lxxxv

INDEX.

v.

	Page.
IV. PROCEEDINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD,	lxxvi-lxxxii
Votes and General Proceedings,	lxxvi-lxxviii
Expenses in 1867 and Previously,	lxxix-lxxxii
V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS,	lxxii-xcvi
1. Commitments to Private Reformatories,	lxxxii
2. The Massachusetts Indians,	lxxxii
3. Reports of Private Charitable Societies,	lxxxii
4. The Care of the Harmless Insane,	lxxxiii
5. Prison Discipline,	lxxxiii-lxxxix
6. The Laws of Settlement,	lxxxix
7. Powers of the Board of Charities,	xc-xcvi
<i>Conclusion</i> ,	xcvii
Schedule C., (Alcohol and Drugs,)	xcviii-xcix

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, 1-180

<i>Preliminary</i> ,	3
Business of the Office,	3
Visits of the Secretary,	4
Expenses of the Secretary's Department,	4
General Interest in the Subjects investigated,	5
Divisions of this Report,	6

PART I.—RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS, 7-19

CHAPTER I.—THE LEGISLATION OF 1867, 7-15

1. The New State Aid Law,	7-9
2. The Education of Poor and Neglected Children,	9-11
3. The Education of Deaf-Mutes,	11-13
4. The Preservation of Infant Life,	13
5. The Ticket-of-Leave System,	14
6. Miscellaneous Enactments,	15

CHAPTER II.—THE LEGISLATION OF PREVIOUS YEARS, 15-29

1. The State Workhouse Law,	15
2. The State Primary School Act,	17
3. The State Police Act,	18

PART II.—THE MASSACHUSETTS INDIANS, 20-33

CHAPTER I.—THEIR DESCENT, NUMBERS AND CONDITION, 20-29

1. Sources of Information,	20
2. The Tribes and their Location,	21
3. Their Number,	22-24
4. The Condition of Special Tribes,	24-28
The Gay Head Tribe,	24-27
Other Indians in Dukes County,	27
The Marshpee Tribe,	27
5. Expenditures in Behalf of the Indians,	28

	Page.
CHAPTER II.—THE CLAIMS OF THE INDIANS TO SPECIAL LEGIS-	
LATION,	29-33
1. Their Disabilities,	29
2. The Origin of these Disabilities,	30-32
3. How Long ought these Disabilities to Continue?	32
PART III.—PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES,	34-59
CHAPTER I.—THE MASSACHUSETTS PRISONS,	34-53
I. Municipal and County Prisons,	34-45
Statistics, (Tables I. and II.)	36-45
II. The State Prisons,	45-53
1. The Charlestown State Prison,	45-50
Its Statistics,	45-47
The Prison Labor,	47
Discipline and Instruction at Charlestown,	48
General Condition of the State Prison,	49
2. The State Workhouse at Bridgewater,	50-53
Its Economy,	50
What has been effected in other Respects,	51
New Buildings and Alterations,	52
CHAPTER II.—OTHER AMERICAN PRISONS,	53-56
Table III.,	55
CHAPTER III.—REFORMATORIES,	56-59
I. Public Reformatories in Massachusetts and Elsewhere,	56
II. Private Reformatories,	57-59
PART IV.—THE STATE INSTITUTIONS,	60-120
CHAPTER I.—INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE,	60-101
1. Valuation,	60
2. Receipts,	61
3. Expenditures in detail,	62
4. Different Estimates of the Annual Cost,	62
5. Liabilities and Resources,	63
6. General Remarks on the Tables,	64
Tables IV.-X.,	65-75
General Condition of the Ten Institutions,	76
Table XI.,	77
Special Circumstances,	78-101
I.— <i>The Lunatic Hospitals</i> ,	78-85
State Hospital at Worcester,	78-80
Statistics of the Hospital,	80
The Taunton Hospital,	80-82
Pecuniary Condition,	80
Statistics of the Hospital,	82
The Northampton Hospital,	82-84
Pecuniary Condition,	82
General Hospital Results,	83
The Lunatic Hospitals as a Class,	84
The Labor of Patients,	84

INDEX.

vii

	Page.
II.— <i>The State Pauper Establishments,</i>	86-99
The Rainsford Island Hospital,	86
The Tewksbury State Almshouse,	86-92
The Insane at Tewksbury,	86-88
General Results during the Year,	87
The General Mortality at Tewksbury,	88-91
Schools, Labor, etc., at Tewksbury,	91
The Monson Establishment,	92-95
The School Department,	92
The Visiting Agency,	93
The New Hospital,	94
Other Improvements at Monson,	95
The Bridgewater Almshouse and Workhouse,	95-97
Their Inmates,	95
Schools, Labor, etc., at Bridgewater,	96
The Four Pauper Establishments,	97
III.— <i>The Juvenile Reformatories,</i>	99-101
The State Reform School at Westborough,	99
The State Industrial School at Lancaster,	100
The Massachusetts Nautical School,	100
CHAPTER II.—THE INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE,	101-120
Their Number and Character,	101-115
(1.) The Massachusetts General Hospital,	102
(2.) The Hartford Asylum,	102
(3.) The Eye and Ear Infirmary,	102
(4.) The Blind Asylum,	104-107
Table XII.,	105, 106
Temporary Superintendent of the Blind Asylum,	107
(5.) The New England Female Moral Reform Society,	107
(6.) The Agency for Discharged Convicts,	108
(7.) The Idiot School, (Table XIII.,)	108-113
The Finances of the School,	111
Change of Location,	112
(8.) The Washingtonian Home,	113
(9.) The Discharged Soldiers' Home,	113
(10.) The Temporary Asylum at Dedham,	114
(11.) The Home for the Friendless at Springfield,	115
Statistics of Institutions Aided by the State,	115-119
Table XIV.,*	118, 119
Summary of Part Fourth,	120
PART V.—THE PAUPER RETURNS,	121-129
CHAPTER I.—PAUPER RECORDS AND RETURNS,	121-125
CHAPTER II.—IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES,	125-129
(1.) Full Support, or In-Door Relief,	125
(2.) Out-Door Relief, or Partial Support,	127
(3.) Vagrants, or Travelling Paupers,	128

* Incorrectly numbered on page 118.

	Page.
PART VI.—PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY, . . .	129-144
CHAPTER I.—PAUPERISM,	129-133
1. Must there always be Public Provision for the Poor?	129
2. What Proportion of the People are to be Supported at the Public Charge?	130
3. Can we Ascertain and Lessen the Causes of Pauperism?	132
CHAPTER II.—CRIME,	133-138
Its Nature and Causes,	133
The Criminal Class in Massachusetts,	134-137
Intemperance and Crime,	137
CHAPTER III.—DISEASE,	138-141
The Prevalence of Deaf-Dumbness,	139
The Clarke Institution for Deaf-Mutes,	141
CHAPTER IV.—INSANITY,	141-144
CONCLUSION,	144
SUPPLEMENT TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT,	145-180
CHAPTER I.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT,	145-158
Statistics of Indentured Children,	145-152
Instances of Neglect and Fraud,	153
Extracts from Children's Letters,	155
Westborough and Lancaster Pupils,	156
CHAPTER II.—OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS, PRISONS, ETC.,	159-178
I.—The Worcester Hospital,	159-161
II.—The Taunton Hospital,	161, 162
III.—The Northampton Hospital,	162-164
IV.—The Rainsford Hospital,	164
V.—The Tewksbury Almshouse,	164
VI.—The Monson Establishment,	165
VII.—The Bridgewater Establishment,	166
VIII.—The Westborough Reform School,	166
IX.—The State Industrial School,	167
X.—The School Ships,	168
XI.—The Blind Asylum,	169
XII.—The Idiot School,	169
XIII.—The State Prison,	170
XIV.—The Boston House of Industry,	170
XV.—The Boston House of Reformation,	171
XVI.—The County Prisons,	172-178
XVII.—Private Charitable Institutions,	178-180
REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT,	181-238
Preliminary,	183
Subordinate Officers and their Compensation,	185
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS,	186
Permanent Officers,	186

INDEX.

ix

	Page.
<i>Expenses for 1866,</i>	188
1. Salaries,	188
2. Travelling Expenses,	188
3. Office Expenses,	188
4. Boat Expenses,	189
<i>Receipts for 1866,</i>	189
<i>Expenses for 1867,</i>	189
1. Salaries,	189
2. Travelling Expenses,	190
3. Office Expenses,	190
4. Boat Expenses,	190
<i>Cost of the several Sub-Departments,</i>	191
<i>Receipts for 1867,</i>	191
<i>Expenses of the Board and its Secretary,</i>	192
BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE,	193
I.— <i>Sub-Department of Immigration and Local Business,</i>	193-201
1. The Immigration,	193
2. Statistics of the Immigration,	195-199
Local Business,	199-201
II.— <i>Sub-Department of Settlement and Bastardy,</i>	201-209
The State Workhouse,	203-205
Bastardy,	205
Expenses of the Sub-Department,	206
Special Department of Settlement, &c.,	207
The Military Settlement Law,	208
III.— <i>Sub-Department of Transportation,</i>	209-221
Details of Transportation,	211
Removals from Lunatic Hospitals,	213-218
The Lunatic Asylum at Tewksbury,	218
The Mortality at Tewksbury,	220
IV.— <i>Sub-Department of Municipal Bills and Accounts,</i>	222-227
The Laws of Settlement,	223
Forms of Bills and Notices,	223
CONCLUSION,	228
SUPPLEMENT TO THE GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT,	229-238

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT,	239-384
PART I.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT, (Tables XV.-XXIX.,)	240-305
A.—Town Paupers,	240-271
B.—State Paupers,	271-296
C.—Paupers of the State and of the Towns,	297-308
PART II.—THE PRISON ABSTRACT, (Tables XXX.-XLIV.,)	304-383
A.—Commitments, Crimes, Discharges, etc.,	304-372
B.—The Sex, Education, etc., of Prisoners,	373-377
C.—Expenditures in Prisons and Reformatories,	378-383
PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS, (Tables XLV.-XLIX.,)	384-390

TABLES IN THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

	Page.
Table I.—Expenditures in the County Prisons,	36-39
II.—Number in Prison,	43, 44
III.—Statistics of State Prisons for Twenty-One States,	55
IV.—Valuation of Ten Institutions, 1867,	65, 66
V.—Receipts of Ten Institutions, 1867,	67, 68
VI.—Expenditures of Ten Institutions, 1867,	69, 70
VII.—Expenditures Classified,	71
VIII.—Comparative Cost,	72, 73
IX.—Estimate of Expenditures,	74
X.—Liabilities and Resources, 1867,	75
XI.—Population, Disease, Mortality, etc., 1866, 1867,	77
Statistics of Worcester Hospital,	80
Statistics of Taunton Hospital,	82
Statistics of Northampton Hospital,	83
Admissions, Discharges, etc., at Tewksbury,	87
XII.—Finances of the Blind Asylum, 1866, 1867,	105
XIII.—Finances of the Idiot School, 1866, 1867,	108
XIV.—*Institutions Aided by the State,	118, 119
Statistics of Children Indentured from Monson,	146-152
XV.—The Town Almshouses,	240-262
XVI.—Towns without Almshouse,	263-270
XVII.—Inmates of State Pauper Establishments,	271-281
XVIII.—The State Primary Pupils,	282-285
XIX.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for eight years, 286, 287	
XX.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers, 1866-7,	288
XXI.—Number of State Paupers Remaining, Sept. 30, 1856-67,	289
XXII.—Average Number of State Paupers, 1854-67,	290
XXIII.—Expenses of State Pauper Establishments, 1854-67,	291-295
XXIV.—Expenses of Lunatic Hospitals to the State, 1854-67,	296
XXV.—General Statistics of Town Paupers, 1854-67,	297
XXVI.—General Statistics of Town Paupers, 1867,	298
XXVII.—Out-Door Relief,	299
XXVIII.—The Pauper Abstract,	300, 301
XXIX.—Summary of Pauperism,	302
XXX.—Commitments to Prisons in the State,	304-311
XXXI.—Commitments to County Prisons,	312-323
XXXII.—Crimes in the State Classified,	324-335
XXXIII.—Crimes in the County Prisons,	336-353
XXXIV.—Discharges from the County Prisons,	354-365
XXXV.—Discharges throughout the State,	366, 367
XXXVI.—Sickness and Punishment in Prisons,	368, 369
XXXVII.—Crime among Women,	373
XXXVIII.—Education of Prisoners,	374
XXXIX.—Recommitments,	374
XL.—Pupils in Reformatories,	375-377
XLI.—Expenditures at the State Prison,	378, 379
XLII.—Expenses of the County Prisons,	380
XLIII.—Prison Summary for 1867,	381
XLIV.—Expenses of Reformatories,	382, 383
XLV.—General View of Expenses since 1815,	384
XLVI.—Expenses of the Blind Asylum and Idiot School,	385
XLVII.—Expenses at the Hartford Asylum,	386
XLVIII.—Statistics of the Washingtonian Home,	386
XLIX.—Statistics of Insanity in the State,	387-389

INDEX.

xi

TABLES IN THE GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

	Page.
Table 1.—Nationality of Vessels,	196
2.—Commutation of Passengers,	197
3.—Number of Vessels, 1854-1867,	198
4.—Number of Passengers, 1854-1867,	198
5.—Receipts, 1854-1867,	199
6.—Expenditures, 1854-1867,	199
7.—Cases Examined,	202
8.—Settlements,	204
9.—Removals,	211
10.—Transfers,	213
11.—Removals from Lunatic Hospitals,	214
12.—Removals from Lunatic Hospitals, 1854-1867,	214
13.—Number of State Lunatics,	215

ERRATA.

In the Report of the Board,—

On page xliv, the statement that seventeen hundred persons were removed from public establishments and placed in private families, is not strictly true. Many of them had never been in public establishments, though under supervision by the Board of Lunacy.

In the Report of the Secretary,—

Page 4, sixth line from the bottom, for \$7,966.92, read \$7,966.93.

Page 39, Table I., the "Total amount expended" should be \$292,640.73, instead of \$292,700.83, and the "Balance against the Prisons" should be \$219,213.39, instead of \$219,213.49.

Pages 43-4. The Number in the Springfield House of Correction, Oct. 1, 1867, should be 43, instead of 44; in the Cambridge House of Correction, 172, instead of 174; in the Boston Jail, 171, instead of 173; in the Boston House of Correction, 397, instead of 399; the Total therefore should be 389, instead of 391, in Jails; 1,133 instead of 1,140 in Houses of Correction; and 1,522 instead of 1,531 in the County Prisons. The number in the House of Industry should be 408, and, on the 1st October, 1866, 426.

Page 57. Line before "PRIVATE REFORMATORIES," for "sufficent," read "sufficient."

Page 69. The amount expended for "Medicines and Medical Supplies," at the Tewksbury Almshouse should be \$564.01, and the total of this class of expenses, \$4,431.75. This increase of \$60 should also appear in all the totals into which this item of "Medicines and Medical Supplies" enters; thus the "Total expenditures" at Tewksbury, as given in Table VII., on page 71, become \$69,643.82; and the total for ten institutions becomes \$586,207.29.

Page 77. The "Whole Number" in the Bridgewater Establishment for 1867 should be 904, and the total for all the institutions, 8,699.

Page 118. Table XIV. is here incorrectly numbered "XIII." The same correction applies to pages 116 and 117.

Page 120, middle of the page, for "States," read "State."

Page 127, second line from the bottom, for "12,000," read "14,000."

Page 143, note. The number of the insane in the establishments named is nominally 2,780, but actually about 2,600; the average number is 1,779, and the number of deaths 237.

In the Report of the General Agent and the Appendix,—

Page 216, line 15 from the bottom, for "strickened," read "stricken."

Page 267. Erase the foot note to Table XVI.

Page 302. In the foot note, read "Excluding" for "Including."

Page 304. The whole number of persons committed to the County Prisons should be 8,552; and on page 308 the aggregate for the State should be 10,884.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ERRATA.

In order to exhibit the difficulty of printing correctly all the Statistics contained in this volume, it is proper to say that the Secretary is required to make his Report to the Board, *in print*, as soon as may be after the first of October. As the Returns from the State Institutions, Towns, etc., do not begin to come in until that time, and are often delayed (in part,) until after the middle of January, the Secretary is compelled to approximate towards the results of some of his Tables, before they can be exactly made up. Hence an occasional discrepancy between the Appendix and the body of the Report—the former being the latest written and the more exact.

The General Agent is also required to report, *in print*, and both these Reports must be mainly completed before that of the Board can be begun. Hence a delay generally occurs in printing the Report of the Board, which also is brought down to a period three months later than those of the Secretary and Agent. Another obstacle to perfect accuracy in the Report of the Board is the fact that the financial concerns of the various institutions are not all definitely settled for the year so early as to be recorded without danger of error in some instances.

It is the hope of the editor of this volume that all the errors of the press have now been corrected, but there may be others which have escaped notice. If so, he will esteem it a favor to have them pointed out for future correction.

SPECIAL NOTE.—On page lxxi of the Report of the Board, the phrase, “An advocate for teaching articulation to all deaf-mutes,” may be thought not to represent Mr. Gallaudet’s views correctly. He favors the use of the sign language, combined with oral language and the manual alphabet; but, in his Report, he advocates trying the experiment of articulation with all deaf-mute pupils at the beginning of their education. (See the *Tenth Report of the Columbia Institution*, Washington, 1867.)

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Names of *past* members in small capitals; of *present* members in italics.]

Date of Appointment.	N A M E.	Residence.	Qualified.	Re-appointed.	Resigned.	Term expires.
Sept. 30, 1863,	<i>Nathan Allen</i> , . . .	Lowell, . . .	Oct. 7, 1863,	Sept. 30, 1864,	-	Sept. 30, 1869.
"	OTIS NORCROSS, . . .	Boston, . . .	"	-	Sept. 30, 1864.	-
"	ROBERT T. DAVIS, . . .	Fall River, . . .	"	-	June 12, "	-
"	<i>Edward Earle</i> , . . .	Worcester, . . .	"	-	-	-
"	<i>H. B. Wheelwright</i> , . . .	Taunton, . . .	"	-	-	Sept. 30, 1869.
"	<i>F. B. Sanborn</i> , . . .	Concord, . . .	Oct. 2, " 1866,	Oct. 1, 1866,	-	"
Jan. 26, 1864,	THEODORE METCALF, . . .	Boston, . . .	Jan. 30, 1864,	"	March 1, 1866.	-
June 14, "	<i>Josiah C. Blaisdell</i> , . . .	Fall River, . . .	June 16, "	"	-	Sept. 30, 1871.
Nov. 2, "	<i>Samuel G. Howe</i> , . . .	Boston, . . .	Dec. 16, "	" 1865,	-	" 1870.
Apr. 17, 1866,	<i>Charles H. Warren</i> , . . .	Boston, . . .	Apr. 26, 1866,	-	-	" 1868.

NOTE.—Messrs. John H. Coffing, of Great Barrington, Edward Southworth, of West Springfield, and Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, were appointed members during 1863-4, but declined to serve, and never took part in the duties of the Board.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

1867.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, }
February 6th, 1868. }

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in
General Court convened.*

The undersigned, members of the Board of State Charities, have the honor to present, for the consideration of the General Court, their Fourth Annual Report, to which are appended the Reports of the Secretary and the General Agent of this Board, as required by law.

The Report of the Board will be found to include statements respecting the following subjects, in the order assigned :—

- I.—General Principles of Charitable Administration.
- II.—Condition of the State Institutions.
- III.—Considerations Respecting the Insane, Deaf-Mutes and Idiots.
- IV.—Proceedings and Expenses of the Board in 1867.
- V.—Recommendations and Suggestions.

The Reports of the Secretary and General Agent will exhibit the proceedings and statistics of those departments, and are commended to the notice of your honorable body.

All which is respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL G. HOWE,
NATHAN ALLEN,
EDWARD EARLE,
J. C. BLAISDELL,
CHARLES H. WARREN,
H. B. WHEELWRIGHT,
F. B. SANBORN,

Members of the Board of Charities.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

PRELIMINARY.

The subjects to be discussed in our Annual Report have this year been increased by the action of the last Legislature, which referred to this Board the question of committing juvenile offenders to private reformatories; and by an order of the House of Representatives, which directed an inquiry into "the condition of the Indians of the Commonwealth, with regard to the disabilities under which they are placed." Although this order, which passed the House at the end of the session, did not have the force of a joint resolution, it was deemed proper to make the inquiry proposed, and the Secretary was instructed to do so. The result of his investigations will be found in his Annual Report; and the Board would concur in his recommendation that a committee of the Legislature of 1868 be appointed to prepare a bill enfranchising the Indians of the tribes.

The Resolve relating to Juvenile Offenders, (chapter 65, 1867,) is as follows:—

"That the subject of additional provision for the care and reform of juvenile offenders be referred to the Board of State Charities, with instructions to inquire into the condition of the private charitable institutions within the Commonwealth, with special reference to the expediency of committing juvenile offenders to such institutions; and said Board shall report to the next general court."

After some correspondence with officers of private charitable societies, supposed to be interested in the subject of this Resolve, a hearing was appointed on the 18th of December, 1867, for the purpose of learning definitely the condition of such societies, and of the institutions under their charge; and of ascertaining whether it would be practicable to secure such commitments

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

as are mentioned in the Resolve, without transgressing the letter or the spirit of our constitution.

From the statements made at this meeting we have concluded that there are, as yet, few private reformatories that are at the same time able and willing to receive juvenile offenders under sentence. Doubtless the number will increase, and, in all probability, will increase rapidly ; so that in framing a law to meet the present condition of things, the Legislature would also anticipate the changes which a few years may bring about. But ought a law, authorizing commitments to private reformatories, to be passed ?

We have no hesitation in saying that it ought not, unless under such restrictions as would secure to the courts and to the State the same powers which they now have in commitments to public reformatories and prisons. Ample provision must be made for visitation, for investigation, and for transfers and removals when necessary.

Besides this, the establishments to which commitments are made, should be kept small ; and, so far as possible, distributed over the Commonwealth ; and, moreover, instruction in common learning and in labor should be required. With these and other restrictions, necessary to prevent errors and abuses of the committing power, a general law could be passed, under which any establishment, on complying with the conditions, could receive young delinquents under sentence. But no exception should be made in favor of any class, or against any class of our citizens ; and to no single institution should a power be conceded that is withheld from others which are able to comply with the needful requirements.

The other topics of this Report will be presented in the following order :—

- I.—*General Principles of Charitable Administration.*
- II.—*The General Condition of the State Institutions of Charity, Reform and Correction.*
- III.—*Special Considerations regarding the Insane, the Deaf-Mutes and other Exceptional Classes.*
- IV.—*The Proceedings and Expenses of the Board.*
- V.—*Suggestions and Recommendations.*

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

I.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CHARITABLE ADMINISTRATION.

In its Second Annual Report, this Board set forth several cardinal principles which it proposed to observe in all its measures for the care and treatment of the dependent and vicious classes. Among them, the leading ones were the following:—

1. That it is better to *separate* and *diffuse* the dependent classes than to congregate them.

2. That we ought to avail ourselves as much as possible of those remedial agencies which exist in society;—*the Family*, social influences, industrial occupations, and the like.

3. That we should enlist not only the greatest possible amount of popular sympathy, but the greatest number of individuals and of families in the care and treatment of the dependent.

4. That we should avail ourselves of responsible societies and organizations which aim to reform, support or help any class of dependents; thus lessening the direct agency of the State, and enlarging that of the people themselves.

5. That we should build up public institutions only in the last resort, and that these should be kept as small as is consistent with a wise economy.

Experience and reflection convince us that these principles are sound, and that their importance was not overrated in that Report. The second is of special importance, and we shall endeavor to show, in some preliminary remarks, the importance of administering public charity in such wise that it may promote the unity and integrity of families, instead of breaking or weakening them, and may enlist the greatest possible number of families in the work which it has to do.

The State has a large number of Wards who are to be educated, reformed, or cared for. There are the children in the Almshouses and the Reform Schools, and the children and youth who have been apprenticed out from these establishments, but who still are minors, amounting to nearly three thousand. Then there are the chronic and incurable insane, and idiots, (who are to be regarded as children,) making the whole number about four thousand.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

Now it will be generally admitted that the work of rearing, training, and caring for most of the children and youth, could be better done in private families than in public institutions, provided only the right kind of families could be found.

We believe that a large number of the right kind do exist ; that by a proper policy they may be increased ; that there are many urgent reasons for pursuing a course that shall increase them. Every part of the policy which has even an indirect bearing upon the domestic relations should be shaped in such wise that it may promote the unity and integrity of families, instead of lessening them.

God ordained the family to be the fundamental social institution. In it are the roots of individual virtue and happiness, and of national strength and prosperity. All political and social organizations should be shaped, so far as possible, with a view to foster and strengthen this primal institution, and to preserve intact its essential features ; to wit : separate homesteads, in which may be constant indulgence of parental and filial affection, extending to kith and kin ; natural relations of sex, and the mutual influence of various ages. Where these are enjoyed in homesteads, with a portion of land, there is the type of the family. Where such families are multiplied, and spread over even an ungenial soil, the people flourish and cling to it with the tenacity and vitality of the grass ; and national life is healthy and secure.

Now all institutions which ignore or nullify any of the essential features of the family are, in so far, unwise ; those which persistently nullify them are wrong. Imitations of the natural family upon a large scale are not only by necessity imperfect, but they are always difficult, and sometimes dangerous and pernicious ; especially when they involve permanent separation of sexes and ages.

The family is, moreover, the most powerful remedial agency which exists in any community.

Holding these views, the Board has tried to shape its policy in accordance with them, especially with regard to those children and youth who are directly under its charge ; and it will urge extension of that policy towards those for whose treatment it is indirectly responsible.

BENEFITS OF THE FAMILY SYSTEM.

For the reasons and considerations set forth in former reports, and enlarged upon in this, the Board hold that the family treatment, as a rule, would be better,—

First, for the Wards themselves.

Second, for those who have the charge of them.

Third, for the Commonwealth itself.

FIRST. It would be almost a waste of words to show how much better it would be for the Wards themselves to be trained and cared for in private families rather than in public institutions.

Let men reflect that their own child or relative may become an orphan, may fall into vicious ways, may become insane or idiotic, and at State charge; and there will be few who will not say they should prefer to have such unfortunates committed to the charge of an intelligent and virtuous country family, rather than reared in an Almshouse, trained in a Reformatory, or committed to a Lunatic Asylum.

We have dwelt much elsewhere upon the evils inherent in the system of congregating together, for long periods and in large numbers, those of one age or sex, or of peculiar temperament, or of morbid condition. Those evils cannot be avoided or corrected by any method of administration; and we need not here repeat the arguments against the system. They are manifest to every reflecting mind; and are only justifiable on the assumed ground of economy, or of necessity.

SECOND. It would, as a general rule, be better for those who have charge of these Wards, if they could live at ordinary homesteads; and better for their families to have them do so.

It being granted that the unity and integrity of the family are desirable, it follows that it is better, as a general rule, that the members remain at or near the homestead. A young man or woman may acquire peculiar tact and skill in an Almshouse, in a Reformatory, in a Lunatic Asylum, but they acquire it only for themselves, and generally at the sacrifice of some ties of family, of home, of neighborhood, which had better been

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

preserved. If one have any peculiar sympathy for the unfortunate, or natural tact for their management, he may possibly become a greater expert in some special establishment; but he loses for himself the inestimable advantages of home influence; and his family lose the advantages which they might have enjoyed directly from his presence, and indirectly from the exercise which his talents and powers would exert upon the dispositions of others.

A clergyman who should leave home, and live in the vestry, might thereby become a better preacher, but not a better man and neighbor.

Any degree of excellence in whatever calling, that is purchased at the expense of domestic ties and duties, usually costs more in happiness and usefulness than it is worth; as almost every old man and woman whose occupation in life has forbidden the enjoyment of those ties, and required the neglect of those duties, find to their sorrow. The scheme of Divine Providence implies no such contradiction as that we must cheat instincts, and starve affections, planted by God in the very depths of our nature, in order to please Him, and to attain excellence and worth in any calling.

In illustration of this idea, suppose a thousand women should be taken out of the families of Massachusetts, and devoted specially and solely to what are called works of charity; and admit that the work done by them should be more and better than it would otherwise have been; still it is probable that public virtue and charity would upon the whole have been more promoted by their staying at home. It certainly would be, if they could be engaged in some work of beneficence, without neglect of those domestic duties which every woman owes to the family; and of those social influences which she owes to society.

This is peculiarly so here; for owing to the numerical disparity of sexes, and other circumstances, there exists in certain parts of Massachusetts an abundant surplus of womanly energy and capacity which is unemployed and dormant. By a wise and discriminate arrangement, gradually introduced, much of the work of training and reforming the young, of nursing, caring for and even curing the infirm in mind, as well as body,

SUITABLE FAMILIES CAN BE FOUND.

which is now attempted by aggregating the subjects at a few points in large establishments, might be done by distributing them in suitable families in various parts of the country, with more advantage to themselves and to the community.

The common objection is that suitable families, who have the requisite knowledge, and who are willing to enter upon such work, do not exist. We believe that this is a mistake. Experience shows that Massachusetts abounds in the material for all works of beneficence that may be possible and desirable. The families for such work have not been found, because they have not been called for. If called for, they will come; and entering upon the vocation, will become worthy of it. What if they seem unfitted by experience? Almost every person led by circumstances into a higher calling than he would purposely have chosen, and which even requires virtues which he seemed to lack, feels its powerful reflex action upon his character, and becomes elevated and strengthened thereby, provided it entails no hypocrisy upon him. As with individuals, so with families. Doubtless many a family in Massachusetts, which was led to take a boy from the Almshouse, or the Reform School, mainly from selfish motives, and without a proper sense of their duty to him, have come to regard him with interest, and to extend to him parental affection. Sometimes they adopt him, give him their name, their blessing, and part of the inheritance.

Abuses occur; but abuses, not inherent in a system, are things to be reformed, rather than be used as arguments against the system itself. Some families certainly, are not only unfit guardians, but are incapable of ever becoming such. Then rule them out without ruling out all others. "Probability is the guide of life." The average of Massachusetts country families are virtuously inclined. Most of those which become interested in the care and training of the Wards of the State, will, under proper supervision, act by them honestly; the occupation will react upon them; and they will add to honesty, kindness and generosity. At any rate, the children committed to these families will be subject to ordinary social influences; and these will be, upon the whole, more favorable to the development of character than the artificial influences and enforced discipline of the Almshouse, and of the House of Reformation.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

THIRD. The family treatment would be better for the Commonwealth. The average of Massachusetts families are intelligent, and very apt to learn. They will improve by every opportunity ; and by practice will become more skilful and successful in managing the peculiar class of children or other persons committed to them as Wards. Should we not encourage this by all means? Our community is yet in the gristle, and our social institutions pliable ; and we should lose not the smallest opportunity of moulding them into the right shape. If works of charity and love are to be assigned to some particular class, should we not strive to create charitable families, rather than charitable individuals? Would it not be better to take steps in that direction, rather than in the opposite one, which leads to setting apart certain persons, who shall devote their lives to special forms of charity? May we not have the advantage of that segregation into classes, without its disadvantages? May not the members of a family become interested and expert in rearing orphaned children, training and reforming perverse youth, nursing certain classes of invalids, and looking after certain classes of the insane, without the manifest disadvantages attendant upon certain individuals renouncing their family ties, narrowing their social relations, and sharpening one set of faculties by narrowing their whole nature?

The disadvantages of the latter course are direct, patent, and matters of history. In some parts of the world they grow into vices under which the people groan ; and generate leeches that deplete the public veins, and impoverish the public purse, under the poor plea that they do not enrich themselves.

These things we may avoid, because we see them ; but there are other disadvantages and evils, less patent, but quite as real. Such is the blow given directly to the family—the essential unit of society—and that given to it indirectly, by privation of opportunity for daily practice of beneficence.

Besides, there are many families where the material bonds of unity are so feeble, that the withdrawal of one member finally effects its dissolution. A young man or woman who goes from the home of such a family to pursue a calling which,

THE FAMILY TO BE CHERISHED.

while it gives a greater return of money, entails greater personal expense, is apt to remain permanently away; and the loss of their society, and of their moral and material support, is likely to break up the family, whereas, if they could bring their work home, it would, in most cases, be better for all parties, provided the work were not only remunerative, but beneficial by its moral influences.

There is no danger that such an arrangement will interfere with the natural and healthy disposition to *swarm off*, farther than to prevent its destroying some old hives that ought to be preserved.

Again, the State may do much directly, and more indirectly, to prevent the extinction of certain families, and to equalize the material condition of others. It may do it directly by a wise use of the means expended for the maintenance and direction of its wards. If a case of special perversity in a youth, or insanity, or other misfortune affecting an adult, in a certain class of people, it is sure to throw at least one person upon the community for support, and is likely to drag a whole family down into pauperism after him.

This class is not made up of the rich, nor of the poor; but of that multitude out of which these two classes are supplied.

The great middling rank is marching on vigorously and prosperously; but certain circumstances cause one person to lag, to require the assistance of others, and finally to be dragged along with them, a life-long burden upon the public. It is certain that the fate of such persons, and therefore the number of paupers, depends sometimes upon the provisions made by the government for enabling citizens to tide over periods of special trial and want.

Suppose, for instance, a family in which there are five productive members, earning each six dollars, while the ordinary expenses of the whole are only twenty dollars a week. This leaves a margin of ten dollars, and things go on thrivingly. But if one member becomes deranged, the surplus income is reduced by the cessation of his gain to four dollars; while his board costs four dollars a week. So there is no surplus. Then if the services of another productive member are required for

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

his care, the gain of the family is turned to a steady loss, so long as he is retained. The State holds out hospital accommodations and curative means, costing, say, three dollars a week ; the family income can afford that, and still leave a surplus gain ; so the insane member is sent to the hospital early, recovers and resumes his place, and the family continues prosperous.

If, on the other hand, the cost of hospital treatment is greater than the income of the family can afford, the invalid is kept at home, in the hope that the disease will subside. But it is more likely to persist and increase, to pass the acute stage, to become chronic, and probably incurable. The family struggles on awhile until its accumulated store is exhausted. Then it borrows, mortgages ; gets temporary relief ; then borrows more ; then has to pawn its effects ; finally to give up the struggle and throw the patient upon the public, in shape of an insane pauper, to be supported for life. Perhaps, too, the overtask, the anxiety, the despair, demoralize the family. The stronger members leave ; the others sink into the dependent class, and the family finally disappears. This has been set forth by others in still stronger language ; but it cannot be too often repeated. By this and by similar circumstances, the unproductive and dependent class is fed from the productive middle class. These are undercurrents in the movement of society which should be carefully studied. Sound economy therefore seconds the plea of mercy for placing within the reach of families in the middling class, the means of holding together and maintaining their status in times of temporary destitution and distress, of disease or accident ; when the disability of one member threatens to break them up and disperse them.

Against such accidents the rich can afford to be their own insurers, but the other classes cannot. Now there is a certain class of public institutions which may be considered in the light of Mutual Insurance Companies against pauperism, in which all citizens are insurers and insured—all share the loss that happens to fall upon one—and which should be styled the Equitable, rather than the Charitable. These institutions, if cautiously conducted, so as not to foster the evil they aim to lessen, may equalize the burden, which, falling on one family

THE CARE OF THREE THOUSAND CHILDREN.

alone, would crush it out; and they may pay from the public treasury losses to individuals in such wise as to yield a fair return to the Commonwealth, without engendering a pauper spirit among the receivers. This can only be done, however, by leaving a due share of the burden where by natural laws it properly belongs, to wit, upon those who have violated those laws; and by withholding from any, premiums which tend to make the abnormal condition more desirable than the normal one. This is the high statesmanship which should govern in the foundation, organization, and direction of all such institutions.

If, for instance, it falls to one family to have a child afflicted with an infirmity, like blindness, which cuts him off from the advantages of the common school—which requires a special and costly instruction—the extra burden of his education should be equalized among the citizens, and the family should have the advantages thereof, without its being called charity.

Application of these Principles to the Wards of the State.

If we knew that three thousand immigrants were about to be sent to us from Europe, and we could influence the selection, we should try to have those who had been well taught in schools, and trained up in industrious habits. But here come, marching straight towards us, three thousand young immigrants whose teaching and training are in our own hands. It is highly desirable that the whole of them should be guided and governed by one policy; and, in the opinion of this Board, that policy should be shaped in accordance with the general principles laid down above. But there are difficulties in the way. Among these, some arise from the organization of the Reform Schools, and the School Ship, which are under separate and individual Boards of Trustees. They naturally wish to build up and embellish their Institutions; and can hardly be expected to administer them in the spirit of principles which, carried out to their logical consequences, would diminish the number of inmates of the central establishments, and finally reduce them from educational institutions to mere places for receiving and retaining children until their individual dispositions could be ascertained, and they could be suitably placed out in families.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

The children and youth who are either directly or indirectly under the oversight of this Board, are by far the most interesting subjects with which it has to deal. The adults, whether criminals, vicious, or simply dependent, can be measurably improved in condition and conduct, but seldom essentially changed in character. As their beds have been fashioned for them by social and hereditary influences, and made up by early habits, so they must (for the most part) lie ; during this life, at least. But the young invite, and abundantly repay, efforts to turn them into the path towards virtuous and vigorous manhood. There are a few who, by their very organization and inevitable natural tendencies, will grow up to be bad, let the surrounding influences be ever so good ; there are a few who, by similar tendencies, will grow up to be good, let the surrounding influences be ever so bad ; but between these are the great multitude whose characters for life are formed by the plastic influences of education ; for it is education which forms the common, not the uncommon mind.

The whole number of children and youth under the charge of the State, is about three thousand. Of these, three hundred and thirty-six boys are in the Reformatory at Westborough ; two hundred and seventy-eight in the School Ships ; one hundred and forty-five girls in the Reform School at Lancaster ; and seven hundred and fifty-seven in the three State Almshouses, viz.: at Monson, five hundred and fifty-four, at Tewksbury, one hundred and thirty-eight, at Bridgewater, sixty-five. If we add those apprenticed out from the Reform Schools and the Almshouses, and still under age, we have a grand total of about three thousand. These are the rudimentary men and women, who, a few years hence, will be active members of society ; and if the unfavorable effects of inherited tendencies and early associations can be counteracted, their influence will be for good ; if not, then for bad. Their actual condition presents a most interesting spectacle to the humane and thinking observer.

It is easy to see what would have been the inevitable condition of these youth, if they had not been taken in charge by the State. They have, generally, by inheritance, impoverished

THE TRUE FAMILY SYSTEM.

blood, and vicious tendencies ; and they would have had vicious associates. A very large proportion of them would therefore have inevitably led vicious lives, and given to their children intensified tendencies to pauperism, vice and crime. Their present treatment is calculated to correct all this. They are plentifully fed, warmly clad and comfortably lodged ; and this tends to enrich the blood. They are carefully trained to habits of cleanliness, order and industry, and to home life ; and this corrects their inherited tendency to looseness of morals, to vicious indulgences, and to vagabondage. Most of those apprenticed out are surrounded by virtuous associates, and stimulated constantly by the examples of self-devotion, social success and well rewarded thrift, which abound all around them. Here is a beautiful and hopeful attempt to supplant the rank undergrowth of society by more vigorous, healthy shoots.

The State is thus, by her moral agencies, converting what seemed not merely worthless but positively noxious social elements into beautiful products. She is making virtuous citizens out of the worst material. Full justice cannot be done to this work by comparison with material projects. It beats the transmutation of granite and of ice into gold, unless we suppose the rock were “ demoralized ” and the water putrid.

Let this system be perpetuated and extended. Let the State encourage the formation of juvenile reform societies, *the best of which is a simple, honest family*. Let two great classes be enlisted in the work of reform,—first, those who, out of their abundant means, are inclined to build up and support private training schools ; second, those who, out of the abundance of their hearts, are disposed to receive the children from the schools into their homes, and train them up there.

The first should consider that, other things being equal, the sooner the child is out of their immediate charge, and in a good family, the better for him, and the better for society ; because that family becomes an ally in the work of reform ; and they should be willing to give such ally some material advantages, in order to enlist a better class, and to receive more valuable service.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

If this is done upon a large scale, then Massachusetts will not have to dread the effect of those violated laws of sociology which have created in other countries persistent classes of vicious paupers.

Past and Present Errors.

These are not barren speculations and vague generalities, but sound principles, deduced from wide-spread facts, as will be seen on close examination. Take, for instance, the method so long in use, of apprenticing out boys and girls from Houses of Reformation. This method is sound in theory ; and would have been more fruitful in good results, if the practice had been more in accordance with the theory. But it has not been administered in the spirit of the principles which underlie it. Three capital errors have prevailed in the method of apprenticing in families.

First. Keeping the subject too long in the central institution.

Second. Making the conditions of apprenticeship such as to attract the poorest instead of the best kind of families.

Third. Neglect of supervision of the apprentice.

The *first* error was a natural, and has been almost a universal one. The very building itself proclaimed, in its structure, extent and arrangement, a belief that a great monastic establishment, in which a crowd of children and youth of the same sex, the same general disposition and acquired habits, should be confined and live a long time together, is a proper place for reformation of character. There was the building ; and of course it must be filled, and kept full. There was the school-house, and the desks, and boys could be kept at school there several years, until well grounded in all the ordinary branches, much better than in common schools. There was the great steam-engine, by means of which the boys could be warmed and their potatoes and beef cooked so much cheaper than by common fire-places. There was the Chapel and the Clergyman, by which they could be made religious so much more certainly than in village churches by country ministers. There were the workshops, and the farm, by which the State could teach trades and farming so much better than could be done by ordinary mechanics and farmers. What was the use of having such vast

ERRORS OF THE PAST.

and permanent buildings, so expensively fitted up, and of keeping a corps of officers and assistants, unless boys could be retained three, or four, or five years ?

It occurred to some thinking men that possibly there had been a radical error in providing such large establishments, and arranging them with a view to permanent residence. Some people of common sense asked, if trying to correct perverse dispositions and habits in a hundred boys, by confining them all together for years in one house, instead of placing them among people of good dispositions and habits, was not like trying to correct acidity in a hundred drops of vitriol by putting them all in one bottle, instead of diffusing them in common water ? But these were the minority, and therefore the idea prevailed that the boys must be kept in the House until they were reformed and well taught ; and so the tender years of childhood and youth, in which the disposition and character are most malleable, were passed in the central establishment.

The *second* error was in making the conditions of apprenticeship such as to attract the poorest instead of the best kind of families to receive them. The master was to keep the boy until he should be twenty-one years old, clothe and board him, school him, teach him a trade, and give him, at his majority, a *hundred dollars* and a new suit of clothes. Here was little to attract any bidders, except such as meant to get all they could out of the apprentice, and give as little back as might be. The difficulty was not merely that too high value was placed upon the boy's service, but that the payment was so easily evaded. It ought to have been so arranged that the proper return for the apprentice's service should have been secured to him during the time that he was serving ; and some special advantage should have been held out to the master to return to the State a well-taught and trained citizen at his majority, and some forfeiture incurred if he failed to do so. It would have been better to pay the master fifty dollars on proof, in the person and character of the apprentice, that he had done his duty by him.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

Instead of this, it was so arranged that the master got his reward out of the apprentice every day ; while the principal payment was deferred till the lad should be of age. There was a strong temptation to avoid paying that hundred dollars and new suit of clothes. The marvellous effect was to prevent boys ever becoming of age. They grew and throve finely until nearly twenty, but few ever attained to twenty-one. They were induced in some way to disappear—to run away ; and were never pursued. There was a standing reward of one hundred dollars to every master who got rid of his apprentice a few months before his majority. It became necessary that the method should be so modified as to limit the term, in some cases to eighteen ; but the importance of other modifications was not felt, principally on account of

The *third* error—*neglect of proper supervision* by the authorities who bound out the apprentice. In most cases there was no supervision at all. The boy was committed to the tender mercies of the world, even without any special care or attention having been given to the character and capacity of the person who ought to have stood in the place of a father, and who, but too often, was a hard task-master.

This Board has endeavored to modify the method of apprenticeship in all the establishments ; but has no immediate control of the matter except in the case of the Monson Almshouse ; and in that only since it has been converted into a State Primary School. One of our first cares there was to get knowledge of the actual condition of the children who had been bound out, with a view to improve the method of apprenticeship and to secure regular and thorough supervision. We appointed a Visiting Agent, and have appended his Report of the first year's experience. The Board commend it to the attention of the Legislature. If read under the light of considerations and suggestions respecting the advantage of family treatment made above, it will be found interesting and instructive. It will show what an abundance of material exists within the Commonwealth for carrying into practice, and keeping in harmonious working, a general and well-devised system of public charity, not only without building up

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

any more special institutions, but without any increase of appropriations at all proportionate to the increase of the population and of the work to be done. The natural reformatory institutions exist in abundance ; we have only to select the best ones ; to offer the proper inducements to have our wards received within them, and afterwards to keep them under active supervision.

Mr. Fisk says :—

“I commenced visiting the children placed out in families from the State Almshouse at Monson. At that time the records of the institution showed that the number of children placed out since its opening in 1854, was 912, but as some of these had been indentured several times, the *actual number* was found to be 821. * * * *

“A large number had not been heard from since leaving the institution, and it was not known how they were faring or what had become of them. The authorities of the Almshouse had placed them out, requiring a yearly report of their condition, but these reports were seldom made. * * * *

“In visiting the children, your Agent has endeavored to make them feel that he is their friend—that he has their interest at heart, and desires to benefit them. He has been happily surprised to find how readily they have confided in him, and made known their various wants. They have been anxious to learn about their brothers, sisters and other friends, information of whom has been communicated by letter as soon as it could be ascertained. * * * *

“That neglect and abuses were frequent under this system is not surprising. The State had for twelve years been providing homes for its orphan and friendless children, without causing them to be looked after, or correcting the wrongs that had grown up among them. To your Board belongs the credit of investigating this department of the State's charity, and inaugurating a safeguard for the children. * * * *

“It may be inquired why these children have not appealed to the authorities at the Almshouse for protection and justice, and the reply comes back that they have usually shunned the Almshouse as if it were a hideous monster, revolting to their pride and finer feelings, and suffered hardships and wrongs rather than ask assistance from that quarter. With the State Primary School pupils it will no doubt be different.

“But the cases of injustice and abuse are the exception, not the general rule. Aside from slight neglects, which are now being cor-

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

rected, the majority of the children are doing well, and have pretty good homes. *Some of them take the names of the families in which they live,* and are treated in all respects as children of those families."

This is a most pleasing and important feature of the system of family apprenticeship, and shows how the best interests of the child and of the family may both be promoted by the new relationship between them.

Another remark of the Agent shows the force of the objection urged by the Board to retaining boys so long in the Reformatories.

"Twenty boys placed out from the Reform School at Westborough have also been visited. These boys are of a different class from those put out from Monson. They are *older* when placed out, and do not grow up with the families, to become attached to them."

The Agent refers to another part of his duty which is of growing importance.

"Another feature of the Agency is the finding of homes for children. One hundred and forty-seven families have been found who promised to take children. Many of these have already visited the institution and made their selections. To others, children have been sent, among them, several boys from Westborough."

The Agent has been most kindly and cordially received by the families, who were glad to counsel with him, to listen to his suggestions, and correct faults which he pointed out.

It is hard to conceive how persons can so utterly neglect their own duties, and then urge, as an objection to the system of early apprenticeship, that families will not fulfil their obligations to the apprentices.

The Agent closes with the important remarks that—

"The field of labor widens and increases in importance as the work progresses. The children will more and more rely upon the Visiting Agent as their friend—looking to him as a protector in times of need, and the pacificator of all their difficulties; and he will find it easier and pleasanter to prevent wrongs and abuses among them, than to correct those which have been so long accumulating."

OTHER WARDS OF THE STATE.

A proper system of visiting, (part of which could be carried on better by women than by men,) will cure the evils complained of or apprehended, and secure not only the interest of the Wards, but what this Board most earnestly desires, the co-operation of numerous families in the work of training and reforming youth, to the advantage of both parties, and therefore of the Commonwealth.

Akin to these juvenile Wards of the Commonwealth are those adults who have never emerged from childhood because their mental faculties were never fully developed; and those who have reverted to it because those faculties have become disturbed.

The Insane (including the class of idiots,) within the Commonwealth, may be fairly estimated at four thousand, and they are all dependent upon the community for support, protection and guidance.

There are at State charge nearly one thousand; at the charge of towns upwards of one thousand; and the rest are at private charge. For the care and treatment of this great class of dependents, the State has adopted the policy of creating and maintaining several establishments which are too costly for individual enterprise. It has, indeed, discouraged the creation of private establishments, and allowed their existence only under certain conditions and restrictions.

The three great public Hospitals for the Insane were erected when the disadvantages of great aggregations of persons in a morbid condition had either not been sufficiently considered, or were disregarded by considerations of convenience and economy in the administration.

The condition of those Hospitals and the general subject of Insanity will be considered in the next divisions of this Report.

II.—THE CONDITION OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

General Remarks.

It may be said, in general terms, that these establishments have improved their condition during the past year. Their number remains the same as a year ago, the Hospital at Rains-

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

ford Island being still closed ; but the two new institutions, the State Primary School, and the State Workhouse, have developed so far as to become the more important departments of the establishments at Monson and Bridgewater respectively. Very considerable alterations have been made in the buildings at these two establishments ; long-needed changes have taken place in their management ; and their present condition is now better than it has ever been. The same is true of most of the other establishments, which, however, may be still further improved.

The Institutions aided by the State have changed but little in their character or modes of action within the year. We would refer to the Annual Reports of all these establishments, whether owned or aided by the State, and to the annexed Report of our Secretary for details of their financial and general condition during the year ending September 30, 1867. Our own remarks will apply to the calendar year 1867.

SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. *The Lunatic Hospitals.*

The Board may speak unhesitatingly in terms of general commendation respecting the condition and management of the public Hospitals during the past year. They have been faithfully and ably conducted in the spirit of their original organization and plan. The Superintendents are gentlemen of integrity, ability and professional attainments. They have, by their personal character and natural affinities, gathered about them a large corps of intelligent and faithful assistants, attendants and domestics such as could be found with difficulty in any other community, for the comparatively low wages which they receive.

It would be wrong, however, to look merely at the favorable aspects which these Institutions present ; or to disguise the fact that evils exist, and abuses occur. They always have, they always will occur, in establishments founded upon principles not altogether sound.

The evils and abuses that made Madhouses so obnoxious in former days, the memory of which clings to the popular

THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

mind, and gives rise to popular prejudice, have been almost if not quite rooted out from our establishments—such as their abuse by being made places of confinement for persons not insane, but restrained of their freedom solely for the wicked purposes of other persons. The Board thinks that it demonstrated pretty clearly in a former Report that such an occurrence is hardly possible in our public Hospitals, as they are organized and administered. But we feel bound to allude in a general way to other circumstances and conditions which prevent those Institutions from doing so much good as they might otherwise do.

Defects of our Hospitals.

The principal evils and disadvantage of these establishments grow mainly out of the very nature of their organization and material arrangement; and are more or less apparent and harmful according to the care and skill displayed in administration.

They are, *first*, monotony—lack of variety in the modes of life—in objects of living interest—in the daily routine.

Second, confinement and restraint of many patients who might enjoy personal freedom without harm to themselves or others, and therefore have a right to do so.

Third, lack of real occupation and employment useful to themselves and to others.

Variety is the spice of life. It is in virtue of variety in natural dispositions, the result of differences of race; of variety in talents and taste, the result of inherited qualities and of education; of variety in capacity, the result of training, that all the earth, and part of the waters thereof, are covered with inhabitants who prefer each his own part, to all the rest. So it is with callings, occupations and pleasures. Men vary according as they have been shaped by external circumstances; and while all have a general resemblance, each has his own individual tastes, and views, and habits, and each his own idiosyncrasy, which makes him differ from every other man. Enjoyment of his individuality is freedom, which to a certain degree is essential to his happiness; while suppression of his individuality causes him unhappiness.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

The great, open, free world—the macrocosm—alone presents that variety of social relations and affections, of occupations, of objects of interest, of wants, of desires, of hopes and fears, which keep all men busy and interested; and nourishes that instinctive attachment to life, which preserves the race intact.

Now insanity seldom effaces individuality; but often intensifies it. Men carry with them into insanity the peculiarities of taste, inclination, habits and capacities which distinguish them when sane. If we must gather them into a Hospital, or Asylum, it should, as far as is possible, be a microcosm, in which the variety of the outward world is reproduced.

But, how far short of this do our hospitals fall! Men differing in age, from boyhood to threescore; differing in race, in religion, in culture, in tastes, in habits, in capacities, in desires, are all brought within the same inclosures, and, by night at least, shut up within the same four walls; subjected to the same general discipline; the same diet; the same dull routine of lying down; getting up; eating; walking; in a word, to the same dreary monotony of life.

It is impossible, from the very nature and unity of the establishment, that there should be the desirable variety in objects of interest and of occupation. Even if the structure of the building and arrangement of the premises admitted the eight classes required by doctrine, still this classification, founded not on the natural, but on the morbid condition of the patient, is utterly insufficient to meet the demands for variety which is caused by the diversity that exists among them.

This disadvantage cannot be overcome; and the practical evil consequences flowing out of it cannot be evaded, in establishments having the material unity of ours. It can only be done to some extent in those which admit division into parts, and accommodations more nearly resembling those of ordinary human families, living in ordinary habitations.

The *second* evil is, confinement and restraint of many patients who might enjoy a much greater degree of personal freedom without danger to themselves or others.

The theory of non-restraint prevails in certain Hospitals; but in all large ones there is a certain class of lunatics who require

UNNECESSARY RESTRAINT.

and are virtually subjected to restraint in some form, and to ceaseless and vigilant watching. The condition of these patients; the difficulty of making effectual classification, and of application of different kinds of discipline and treatment in different departments; together with other causes, seem to require a degree of personal restraint and supervision of all patients which makes our Hospitals so like respectable prisons, and the attendants so like gentlemanly turnkeys.

The restraint supposed to be necessary for some, acts unfavorably upon others not needing it, who get more morbid in consequence of it, and then require more restraint and supervision; and so the establishment falls into a vicious circle.

It is certain that many of the chronic and supposed incurable insane are harmless; that they desire, and would enjoy more personal freedom than they now have; and that therefore their confinement involves a wrong to them. It is useless to argue about this; and to plead the kind motives which suggest their confinement. That confinement is to them virtual imprisonment. It differs essentially from the restraint to which they would be subjected in families. The difference may be seen in the fact that all wards and rooms of the Hospitals are, like those in prisons, locked upon all patients *from the outside*, while those of ordinary families are locked upon the inside. It is easy to see how this slight difference, carried out in other things, makes hospital life differ from family life.

It would be easy to set forth individual cases where the confinement, although inflicted with the kindest motives, really acts like cruel imprisonment; causes bitter suffering; and makes the Hospital a "prison-house of sighs." But such appeals to sentiment and feeling would not be in place here. Besides, the suffering to the patient is tempered with mercy by the Superintendent. The degree and the irksomeness of the confinement will depend somewhat upon his character and skill; but in our Hospitals, as a general rule, the confinement of no class of patients is stricter than is required by the application of the principles upon which the Institutions are founded and administered. It can only be materially lessened by some

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

important change in the general system of congregating and treating lunatics.

The *third* difficulty is lack of real occupation and employment, useful to the patients and to others.

The duty of visiting our Lunatic Hospitals is never a pleasant one ; but to most persons it is sorrowful beyond expression. A walk in the church-yard is comparatively cheerful ; there at least, is peace and rest from suffering. And yet the sight of a collection of insane persons, may be a pleasant one ; it is so occasionally in our hospitals, where some pressing occupation, as hay-making, or some prepared amusement, rouses and vitalizes the majority of patients ; it is so usually in establishments where patients are employed busily out of doors, in agriculture.

One cause of the sadness felt in visiting our hospitals is the sight of so many persons of each sex, in the prime or middle of life, sitting or lying about, moping idly and listlessly in the debilitating atmosphere of the wards, and sinking gradually into a torpor, like that of living corpses.

With many, this torpor seems the necessary result of their condition ; and it constitutes one of the greatest if not indeed the greatest difficulty, with which Superintendents have to contend. It is more easy to pacify than to animate. The difference is, that the excited patient challenges and must receive attention ; but the torpid one may be, and too often is, neglected. The torpor, is moreover sometimes a necessary condition. The diseased mind often shrinks from any kind of work. A sore brain may require rest as much as a sore limb ; and even after the acute stage of disease has passed, the torpor may remain.

With a large class, however, there is a morbid activity of mind, which, for want of professional lore, we may define by the popular term of nervous excitability ; and this, instead of being worked off daily through a natural channel, is pent up until it becomes unendurable, and drives otherwise harmless patients to lay violent hands upon themselves or upon others.

Violence, suicides and murders, are to be expected from maniacs, and from a certain class of the merely insane ; but not from such a fearfully great proportion of the chronic insane. So great is this proportion, indeed, that notwithstanding the

A PLAN FOR THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

systematic withdrawal of means and appliances for self-destruction, constant and unceasing watchfulness alone prevent shocking and fatal disasters.

It is certain that in none of our Hospitals are the patients so generally and usefully employed at real work as they are in some of the foreign establishments, especially in the English; even making allowance for the difference of their previous habits. The occupations should be real, and, so far as possible, calculated to utilize the knowledge and the habits the patient may have acquired when sane. Bowling-alleys, billiard tables, and the like, may possibly be advantageous to a few, but seem strangely ill-adapted to the majority of our patients.

Abundant recommendations of useful and out-door occupations for the patients are found upon the records of the Trustees of our Hospitals; but they are seldom carried into persistent action, although, of late years, more has been done in this direction.

As we have mentioned elsewhere, it is probable, to say the least, that the increase of the insane comes mainly from the dependent class, which has the greatest need of out-door labor.

A Plan proposed for treating the Chronic Insane.

In view of all these facts and considerations, we commend to the attention of the Legislature the suggestions in the Report of the General Agent, that a certain number of the chronic and harmless insane now in the State Hospitals, and the Asylum at Tewksbury, be sent to their respective homes, and that a small allowance of money be made to their families for their support.

Besides the relief to the central establishments, and comfort to the patient and his friends, this plan coincides with the line of policy so often urged by this Board, of doing everything possible to preserve the unity and integrity of families which are threatened by poverty and by the misfortune of one member.

The number who can be so placed out from Tewksbury is, however, very small, partly because the families are already broken up, partly because, oftentimes, it is not desirable that the insane member should rejoin his family. It may well be

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

that the mental condition of the insane man makes old associates and associations undesirable. He needs the comfort and support of home and of a family, aye, doubtless more sorely needs them than we ourselves do, but it must not be the old home and the old family. It often happens that all its members have those peculiarities of temper or obliquities of thought,—those mental squints, and humps, and limps, which make them odd and remarkable, though not unendurable; but which, being intensified in him, make him unendurable, and take him out of the category of the sane. Now the daily contact of such minds is undesirable, because, as steel sharpeneth steel, it begets a clashing which keeps the temper always sharp set.

We are strongly inclined to the opinion that the system of selecting a certain number of the chronic and harmless insane, and placing them in families, should be adopted as part of the State policy, and we recommend that the Trustees of the Lunatic Hospitals try the experiment.

If the principle should be adopted, it would bring relief in many cases, although the allowance made to families should be less than the present actual cost to the State. Some families could afford to receive back and support their lost members, by means of the aid of the State; there are others who would gladly have their relative removed from the Hospital, and would eke out, from their own scanty means, the amount paid by the State, so as to increase the inducement for some family to take him as a boarder.

There are in the remote parts of the State many families whose material condition is such as to make some arrangement of this kind desirable, both for the sake of having an honorable and useful occupation, and for the profit it would bring. In many cases that might decide the doubt as to whether the family could be kept together, and the old homestead preserved, or not.

But it would be useless to set forth at length the moral and material advantages that would follow a successful trial of this plan. Besides the relief to the Hospitals, and the increase of their remedial powers over recent cases, which the removal of part of the chronic cases would bring; besides the joy to patients not too demented to be sighing for more freedom, and

THE PLAN TRIED IN BELGIUM AND SCOTLAND.

gasping for fresh country air ; besides the comfort it would give to many a mother, sister and near relative, at finding that their lost one would be restored to comparative freedom, and to certain social relations ; besides these and other desirable things, this step would be an important one towards that great end which should ever be had in view—namely, the reduction of the number and extent of aggregations of sufferers in Hospitals, Asylums, Infirmaries, Orphan Houses, and the like, by making provision for the care of the greatest possible number of the infirm and dependent by the hands of those who are well and strong, in ordinary habitations. In a word, by consecrating a multitude of private houses to the cure and care of the poor, [whom the Master saith we must always have with us,] instead of thrusting them away from us and immuring them in habitations which we ourselves avoid, and teach our children to avoid as the worst into which men can fall.

Trial of this Plan in Europe.

This plan is not a new one. Its feasibility under certain circumstances and conditions has been demonstrated. It has been tried upon a small scale in various countries ; and upon a large scale in Belgium. There is virtue enough in it to have kept the community, or Colony of insane, at Gheel, alive and flourishing more than seven centuries, in spite of the numerous abuses of patients, brought about by the superstition, cupidity, lust and evil passions of those families to whose care they were committed. And now that the establishment has been adopted, and placed under wise regulations by the government, and the abuses corrected, and about a thousand patients placed out in ordinary families, while less than a score are confined in the central Hospital, no amount of professional dogmatism, or other opposition, will prevent the principle on which it is based from having a fair trial.

Indeed, it is now having a trial which is more interesting to us because made in a country more closely resembling ours in soil and climate, and among a people more like ours in race, language, religion and social condition. The Scotch Board of Lunacy some years ago adopted the practice of placing a

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

part of their chronic and harmless insane in private families to board. At first they did this very cautiously.

The Legislature granted the necessary powers, and the Board of Lunacy removed over seventeen hundred patients from the public establishments, and placed them, one by one, in private families.

Then the restriction of having but one patient in a family was removed by the Legislature, and the Board sanctioned placing two, three or, at most, four patients together in one private dwelling. This interesting experiment is now going on.

Generally the patients' names are retained upon the Registry of the Asylum, so that they may be regarded as only absent on leave; and to be taken back if necessary. A very small percentage, however, of the whole number are sent back.

The following remarks by Dr. Mitchell, one of the Commission, are as pertinent and important to us, in Massachusetts, as they are to the people of Scotland:—

“The total cost of paupers to the country is great, and is increasing every year. It is important to bear in mind that this increase is almost entirely confined to the maintenance of those in asylums, as will be shown by the following Table:—

Cost of Pauper Lunatics.

Y E A R S .	In private dwellings.	In public and private Asylums, and lunatic wards of Poorhouses.	Total.
1858, . . .	£14,230	£66,422	£80,652
1859, . . .	15,504	73,091	88,145
1860, . . .	14,666	78,348	92,547
1861, . . .	14,855	82,992	97,332

“To prevent any great further increase of the burden which pauper lunacy lays upon the country, providing this can be done without injury to the insane poor themselves, would be a laudable aim. But it will be impossible long to do this unless some channel be found into which the accumulation of chronic and incurable cases can be diverted; so as to

THE EXPERIENCE OF SCOTLAND.

keep down the number of patients unnecessarily maintained at high rates in asylums, and avoid, what is otherwise sure to happen, a continually recurring need of an increase of asylum accommodation. It appears to me, as I think it must do to all who have followed me, that the receptacle for this overflow cannot be more easily or properly found than in a transference of such patients to private dwellings, and I recommend it for those two good reasons :—

“(1.) It is the best thing for these patients.

“(2.) It is the best thing for the country.”

Dr. Mitchell goes on to say,—

“The experiment has been attended with a more decided success than could have been fairly anticipated—in its outset at least—and enough has already been seen and done to demonstrate the propriety and advantage of giving to this plan of providing for one class of the pauper insane a much wider extension.

“Almost without exception the patients thus disposed of are found to be contented and happy, and to exhibit an improvement in their physical health. They are treated as members of the family, occupy the same sitting-room, and eat at the same table. They are clothed as the villagers generally are, and most of them go regularly to church.”

This matter seems to the Board so interesting and important that, although we will not here enlarge upon the advantages of the plan of removing the chronic and harmless insane from our Hospitals, keeping them still under general medical supervision, but treating them in private dwellings,—we will try on a subsequent page to meet some of the objections which will probably be arrayed against it.

2. *The Three State Almshouses.*

These three establishments, originally built on a uniform plan ; filled with the same class of dependents ; and conducted upon a system which had no other object than to maintain the State paupers decently and with as little cost as might be, have been gradually changed in character by this Board until they no longer resemble each other ; and one alone, that at Tewksbury, retains strictly the features of an almshouse.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

They were originally filled with paupers of all kinds, each having about the same proportion of the different classes; but we have attempted to bring about a proper classification, and have succeeded, at least to a considerable extent.

Nearly all the insane and idiots have been removed from Monson and Bridgewater and comfortably provided for at an asylum built expressly for them at Tewksbury.

The two first establishments are therefore relieved from the care of this class, who required and now have special accommodations and attention.

A large proportion of the chronic invalids, old and helpless persons, followed, and were provided for at the same place, Tewksbury.

Then all children likely to remain long under the care of the State, were gathered from Tewksbury and Bridgewater, and provided for at Monson, which, like Bridgewater, had been largely drained by these transitions. The Monson establishment was thus transformed in fact, as it had already been by law, into a State Primary School, being filled mainly by children; while the Bridgewater almshouse became the penal establishment designated as the State Workhouse.

Thus we have one State Almshouse, destined for one class of dependents; one State Primary School, for the children; and one State Workhouse.

Some almshouse inmates remain at the two latter establishments, but this is only because the process is still incomplete.

The State Almshouse at Tewksbury contained, on the first of January, eight hundred and twenty-eight inmates. Among these are the insane and idiotic, the chronic invalids, aged men and women, and other permanent cases, amounting perhaps to three-fifths of the whole number. The insane and idiotic alone number more than two hundred and fifty. But there are also at Tewksbury, at this season of the year, and to a less extent, at all seasons, many transient inmates, for there is the one great State Almshouse to which the dependents of the Commonwealth repair before they are classified. Of the number now there nearly a hundred and fifty are children,

THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

many of whom will be sent to Monson ; many are acute cases of sickness, which will terminate there, either by death or recovery, within a short time ; some are vicious persons, who will be sentenced to the Workhouse ; and some are the honest poor, who have taken temporary refuge in an almshouse.

For details of the establishment at Tewksbury we would refer the Legislature to the Reports of our Secretary and General Agent. It has never had a stronger claim on the attention and the charity of the Commonwealth than at present, and has never been better managed, in our opinion, than at the present time.

An appropriation of twenty-six hundred dollars for the purchase of land has been judiciously expended during the past year, but no extensive changes or additions have been made in the buildings.

At Monson and Bridgewater considerable sums have been expended for such changes and additions. At Bridgewater these were rendered necessary by the transformation of the Almshouse into a Workhouse, and were carried on under the authority given to our Board. At Monson a new Hospital has been built and new accommodations have been provided for school and play-rooms, the work being carried on after consultation with our Board by the local authorities, but not in compliance with our recommendations. In consequence of this, as we believe, while the expenditures for construction at Bridgewater have not exceeded the estimates, and those for heating have been very little in excess, the money laid out at Monson, on the other hand, has been nearly double the sum appropriated. We shall refer to this subject again in speaking of the Primary School.

3. *The State Primary School at Monson.*

The year just closed has been the first full year of this new institution, which, considering all the disadvantages under which it has labored, has more than satisfied our expectations. Beginning, as it did, in the shadow of an Almshouse, and under the government of persons who had little faith in the new order

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

of things, it has gone steadily forward amidst obstacles that would have thwarted any experiment not based on the soundest principles. These obstacles have gradually been removed; the government of the establishment has been changed; and the new year opens with harmony in the management, and a hearty co-operation of the local authorities in the plans of this Board. The resignation of Dr. Brewster, as Superintendent, leaves the way clear for the appointment of a successor who may make the Primary School in fact, what it is in principle, the most important of all the State Institutions. Our Visiting Agency is now, and must continue to be, a great aid to its successful working; and, so long as this is kept up, and a high standard of personal qualifications is maintained among the officers of the School, its results will continue to be more and more gratifying with every passing year.

The number of pupils in the School on the first of January, 1868, was four hundred and sixteen, of whom upwards of three hundred and seventy were in attendance on the seven classes, taught by as many instructors. At the same time, the number in the Almshouse department was nearly three hundred, but this was an unusually large proportion. The Principal of the School, who, with the co-operation of the Superintendent, directs the education of the pupils, is the Reverend Charles F. Foster, in whom all who know him have great confidence, and who is devoting himself with a missionary spirit to the work of elevating the poor children under his instruction.

The Act establishing the Primary School appropriated two thousand dollars for the necessary alterations and additions which the buildings and grounds might require. To this the last Legislature added the sum of forty-five hundred dollars for a new Hospital and for improving the buildings and yards. The late Superintendent and the Inspectors, under these two appropriations, amounting together to six thousand five hundred dollars, have expended between ten and twelve thousand dollars, of which some four or five thousand is still unpaid and will come in as a deficiency in the present year. We are bound in duty to say that this unauthorized expenditure is wholly wrong. The last Legislature, in appropriating money

THE DEFICIENCY AT MONSON.

for a new Hospital, and for other purposes, granted more than was originally asked for by the Inspectors, and, doubtless, would have granted still more, had it been necessary. But the appropriation once made should not have been exceeded, nor need it have been, had the language of the law and the urgent recommendations of this Board been heeded by the local authorities. To the incapacity and negligence of the late Superintendent, and to the want of energy on the part of the Inspectors, in our opinion, is due the excess of expenditure for buildings at Monson, against which this Board protested at every step, and still protests.

Undoubtedly the buildings at Monson needed, and still need, extensive repairs and additions to fit them for their new uses. But the money for this purpose should be expressly voted beforehand by the Legislature, in accordance with law and right, and this Board cannot sanction any other mode of effecting the most desirable changes.

The new Hospital will furnish the means of providing for and classifying the sick better than has ever been done at any of the State Almshouses, and the arrangement of school-rooms, play-rooms, grounds, etc., when completed, will be a great improvement on what formerly existed. We would therefore recommend the Legislature to grant the money necessary to pay for and to complete these changes; but without sanctioning the improper action of the past year or two.

4. *The State Workhouse.*

We need do little more than call the attention of the Legislature to the statements of the Secretary and the General Agent in regard to this establishment, which has reached a degree of success in the past year beyond our highest expectations. It proves to be a useful adjunct to our penal institutions, and very serviceable in checking and regulating public pauperism. The number of sentenced persons present on the first of January was two hundred and forty-one; the number in the Almshouse Department at the same time being one hundred and fifty, many of whom were the infant children of sentenced women. There is no doubt that the lives of these infants have,

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

in many cases, been preserved by retaining their mothers under sentence.

5. The State Reformatories and State Prison.

We shall also add little concerning the Reformatories and Prisons. The number of pupils in the three State Reformatories has increased in the past year, until there were on the first of January, 1868, three hundred and thirty-six at Westborough, one hundred and forty-five at Lancaster, and two hundred and seventy-eight on board the School Ships; in all, seven hundred and fifty-nine pupils, whose support costs the community, on an average, about three dollars and a half a week. We believe that this expenditure can and ought to be reduced; that it can be done without harm to the pupils themselves, and with benefit to the community.

The State Prison has not only been self-supporting during the past year, but has earned a profit of more than \$20,000. This is a satisfactory result, for it has not been accompanied by any relaxation of discipline, or any lack of attention to the good of the convicts, the number of whom on the first of January was five hundred and thirty-five. We trust that this number will be considerably diminished in the coming year, under the operation of the Conditional Pardon Act of 1867.

6. Institutions Aided by the State.

Referring the Legislature to the statements made by our Secretary in regard to these establishments, and approving most of his recommendations, we will pass next to the consideration of

The Finances of the State Institutions.

Tables have been presented and explanations made by our Secretary, showing the Receipts, Expenditures and general financial position of the State Institutions for the year ending September 30th, 1867. By these it will appear that the net sum drawn from the State Treasury for all these establishments, including the State Prison, was about \$170,000 for current expenses. There were received and expended, in addition, from the resources of towns and individuals, above

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES, 1867.

\$150,000 in these Institutions, and by the towns and cities for the support of their poor, about \$680,000 more. Since the first of October some changes worth noting have taken place in the financial condition of the Institutions. The debt of the Northampton Hospital has been paid, and both there and at Taunton the weekly board paid by the State is considered ample to meet the cost of support.

Schedule A. will show, so far as we have been able to ascertain it, the summary cost to the State of these charities for the calendar year 1867. It must be understood, however, that the column of Appropriations does not include the sums last year appropriated for deficiencies in 1866, (upwards of \$40,000;) and that the column of Expenses only gives the sums already charged upon the appropriation for 1867. Besides these, there is some \$8,000 omitted from Schedule B., which sum is known to be due, but has not been claimed. Taking account of this sum, the surplus on Schedule B. would be changed to a deficiency of \$5,000, while the total Expenditure on both Schedules would not be far from \$650,000. From this should be deducted the sums paid in by the State Prison and other institutions, amounting to nearly \$150,000, and leaving a net expenditure of more than *half a million of dollars* for current expenses.

We have not included in either Schedule the outlay for Construction, and for the purchase of land at Bridgewater, Monson, Northampton, Tewksbury and the State Prison. The Appropriations for these purposes were \$50,000 at the State Prison, of which \$37,906.84 have been expended; \$27,113.35 at Bridgewater, (besides the surplus of \$19,402.70 left over from the appropriation of 1867,) of which \$31,305.31 have been expended; \$4,500 at Monson, where the expenditure has been \$8,350.52; \$3,000 at Northampton, and \$2,600 at Tewksbury. The sum of these appropriations is \$77,213.35; the sum total of expenditures is \$83,161.67, of which, however, \$1,849.24 was nominally paid for the labor of convicts on the Prison extension, and \$3,850.52 remains unpaid, being the amount of the Hospital deficiency at Monson.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

SCHEDULE A.

Summary Cost of Twenty-Two Institutions to the State for the Calendar Year 1867.

INSTITUTIONS.	Regular Appropriations, 1867.	Current Expenses.	BALANCE.	
			Surplus.	Deficiency.
Worcester Hospital, .	\$102,000 00	\$23,620 11	-	\$843 52
Taunton Hospital, .		31,105 71	-	
Northampton Hospital, .		48,117 70	-	
Rainsford Hospital, .	10,000 00	1,806 82	\$8,193 18	-
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	77,750 00	74,879 31	2,870 69	-
Monson Establishment, .	60,000 00	64,888 59	-	4,888 59
Bridgewater Establishment, . . .	56,000 00	36,597 30	19,402 70	-
Westborough School, .	65,000 00	60,551 82	4,448 18	-
Lancaster School, .	23,000 00	26,662 86	-	3,662 86
Nautical School, . .	52,000 00	54,135 29	-	2,135 29
Charlest'n State Prison, .	100,000 00	97,675 71	2,324 29	-
Mass. General Hospital, .	None,	None,	-	-
Hartford Asylum, .	18,500 00	19,610 31	-	1,110 31
Eye and Ear Infirmary, .	5,000 00	5,000 00	-	-
Blind Asylum, . .	20,000 00	20,000 00	-	-
Female Moral Reform Society, . . .	600 00	600 00	-	-
School for Idiots, . .	15,000 00	15,000 00	-	-
Washingtonian Home, .	6,000 00	6,000 00	-	-
Disch'd Soldiers' Home, .	15,000 00*	15,000 00	-	-
Temporary Home for Discharged Female Prisoners, . . .	2,500 00	2,500 00	-	-
Home for the Friendless, .	2,000 00	2,000 00	-	-
Boston Station Home, .	1,000 00	None,	1,000 00	-
Totals, . . .	\$631,350 00	\$605,751 53	\$38,239 04	\$12,640 57
Balance of Surplus, . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	\$25,598 47	

* Including \$5,000 appropriated in 1866.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES, 1867.

From the above schedule, as it stands, we see that the total surplus of six Institutions is \$38,239.04; and the total deficiency of seven Institutions is \$12,640.57; leaving a net surplus of \$25,598.47, which, deducted from the sum of the appropriations, gives a total of \$305,751.53 for the cost of these establishments during the calendar year 1867, from which should be subtracted the sums paid into the State Treasury, (amounting to nearly \$150,000,) leaving a net cost of \$455,000.

To this should be added the sums paid in aid of Discharged Convicts, of Indian tribes, of State Paupers residing in the towns, of the removal of persons from the State, and for the burial of State Paupers. These latter sums are as follows:—

SCHEDULE B.

	Regular Appropriations for 1867.	Amount expended.	BALANCE.	
			Surplus.	Deficiencies.
Agent for Discharged Convicts,	\$1,800 00	\$1,795 94	\$4 06	—
State Paupers, support, . . .	15,000 00	13,460 84	1,539 16	—
State Paupers and others removed,	10,000 00	10,000 00	—	—
Settlement and Bastardy, . .	3,000 00	1,800 00	1,200 00	—
State Paupers, burial, . . .	5,500 00	5,209 75	290 25	—
Aid of Indian tribes, . . .	5,000 00	5,179 87	—	\$179 87
Totals,	\$40,300 00	\$37,446 40	\$3,033 47	\$179 87

Adding these aggregates to the town pauper expenses, and including also the net cost of the County and City Prisons, amounting to about \$270,000 for the year, and we have a grand total of above a *million and a half of dollars* (\$1,500,000) annually expended for charities and correction by the State and the municipalities.

Besides the sums given in Schedule A., there have been expended for construction, about \$33,000 at the State Prison, about \$30,000 at the State Pauper Establishments, and \$3,000

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

at the Northampton Hospital; the total expenditure of this kind being not far from \$70,000. We have reckoned the \$15,000 appropriated last year for the Worcester Hospital among the deficiency appropriations for 1866, which, as already stated, amount to over \$40,000. Adding this sum to the Expenses of 1866, they amount, on Schedule A., to some \$30,000 more than the expense incurred in 1867.

In respect to the large sums expended for construction and repairs at the State Prison and the State Workhouse, which together amount to nearly \$70,000, a few remarks should be made. Less than half this amount has been expended at Bridgewater for buildings and alterations which were absolutely necessary to fit the Workhouse for its proper use as a place of imprisonment, and for heating both departments of the establishment with steam. The latter measure was also necessary as a precaution against conflagration and to facilitate the needful separation between the different sexes and classes of inmates. The money appropriated, which was taken partly from a special grant of 1866, partly from the unexpended balance of the Bridgewater appropriations of 1866 and 1867, and partly from a special grant of 1867, has been paid out, or is now due for these alterations and additions, and for the purchase of land. Its outlay has been regulated with strict economy and excellent judgment by Mr. Goodspeed, the Superintendent, and the result is worth far more to the State than the money expended. By means of the work done, we have an additional prison in the State, sufficient, with those already existing, to meet the increase of crime for the next ten years at least.

In the enlargement of the State Prison, good economy has also been exercised, but there was by no means such a necessity for the work done. The Prison was already as large as a prison ever ought to be; it was not full, and the increase of crime consequent on the close of the war had been checked. Moreover, the proposed amendment of the Conditional Pardon Law seemed to open a door for the discharge of many of the better class of convicts. Under these circumstances, it does not seem to have been necessary to enlarge the Prison. Now

THE DISEASE OF INSANITY.

that it has been done, however, we are glad to learn that it will enable the Warden to classify and provide for his prisoners better than was before possible.

III.—SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING EXCEPTIONAL CLASSES.

1. *The Insane.*

We pass now to the further consideration of those wards of the Commonwealth who are infirm and dependent by lack of, or derangement of, self-guiding faculties.

The State makes no special provision for treating disease of any kind, except that of the brain; and this exception seems to be made because while other disorders do not necessarily impair the self-guiding powers, nor make men burdensome, disorder of the brain does both, and sometimes makes them dangerous besides.

As a child drowning in the water or lost in the woods, appeals irresistibly to public sympathy, and receives instant help, so does a man reduced to childhood and made helpless by insanity. Other dependents may be disregarded; other sick folks neglected; but the insane must be attended to, and provided for. If his friends fail to do it, the public steps in and takes charge of him.

Insanity is always disease. In a person born sane it is deranged working of the internal machinery manifested outwardly by deranged conduct. It can hardly be purely accidental; and seldom the result of individual misconduct alone. One man's mind becomes deranged more readily than another's because he inherits cerebral machinery which is less endowed with power of harmonious and persistent action; perhaps has positive tendency to early derangement. Of twenty born at the same time, the brain of one which is sound from the germ, and unharmed in youth, will carry any conceivable load of work, stand a great amount of abuse, and still function on vigorously, fourscore years; while that of another will reel under every extra jar, and be upset in early life. These are the extreme cases; between them are the ordinary ones whose working power and whose persistent health depend upon out-

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

ward influences. These influences, social, political, religious, commercial, are with us, unfavorable; insanity therefore abounds; and if it does not positively increase in proportion to the whole population, it does increase in that class from which the dependent class is mainly supplied. In many cases not only feebleness of intellect, but liability to insanity and to imbecility are the result of a train of circumstances which have reduced certain families to a precarious condition; and the occurrence of positive derangement in one member brings the whole family to want.

It therefore behooves the State, (or the public,) to place preventive or curative influences within the reach of that class of the population most liable to insanity, so far as it can be done without violating other sound principles of public charity. Without going into details we may assume that, as far as the class of dependents is concerned, what is tersely stated by an eminent authority of Scotland, is true of Massachusetts, to wit: "THAT MORE PERSONS ARE ANNUALLY ENTERED UPON THE GREAT GENERAL LIST OF THE INSANE, THAN ARE REMOVED FROM IT BY DEATH, RECOVERY, OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, AND THERE IS THUS AN ACCUMULATION."

The same authority suggests that this is in some measure due to "the longer duration of life which more humane treatment secures." There are other causes besides this at work here; and the increase will doubtless go on with us for some time, but not indefinitely; because there exist, in our society at least, the elements of correctional agencies which, when fully developed, will not only arrest the increase, but bring about a decrease. That time, however, is not near at hand; and we have to face three facts:

First, that insanity is on the *increase* in the class most liable to become dependent;

Second, that more public provision will soon be needed;

Third, that such provision ought not to be made by building up more great hospitals, or aggregating the insane in masses.

After a general notice of the several State Institutions for the Insane, the Board has already suggested a change in the present mode of taking care of certain classes of these unfortunates,

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

who do not need constant medical treatment, which will not only relieve the central establishments, but carry out still farther the plan of enlisting private families in the public work of beneficence.

The proposal for such an innovation upon the old established method is sure to meet much opposition ; some honest, some disingenuous.

It implies opinions which will be condemned at the outset as essentially heterodox.

It is unprofessional and therefore not respectable.

It rudely calls in question some mere dogmas, which, having been adopted in times past, possessing the gravity of age, and being enacted into laws and long established Institutions, are regarded as fixed principles.

It is, therefore, likely to be opposed and condemned by the illiberal members of the medical profession, who are apt to be the most noisy, though not the most numerous.

The subdivision of any profession into special branches, while it intensifies knowledge and power, increases also the evils of craft, and engenders professional pride and dogmatism. The subdivision of our medical profession proves that even the intelligent, humane class known as Superintendents of the Insane, do not escape the action of this general principle. Strong in the consciousness of personal integrity and intelligence ; skilled in what is supposed to be a mysterious art ; trusted by the community ; holding places of profit and honor ; having large appointing powers ; virtually controlling and directing the expenditure of millions ; they naturally coalesce into a powerful craft, and are liable to engender the pride and dogmatism characteristic of such bodies.

It will be much to the credit of this body if the majority cordially lend assent to this experiment. It will be strange if some do not earnestly oppose it. According to them, Lunatic Hospitals and Asylums must be multiplied, enlarged, richly endowed and improved by every appliance which kindness can suggest, art invent, or money procure ; but not a stone of their foundation must be touched. They were hewn on principles sanctified by the elders and wise men ; they are solid with age ;

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT,

they must not be loosened or impaired, and no rival establishment must be built up to test their usefulness.

Against this, common sense will continually rise and say : "The aggregation of persons in morbid condition of mind is a rotten stone in your foundation. The principle is false, and most of your daily work is to counteract the evils flowing from it. It should be followed no farther than is absolutely necessary. Diffuse, not aggregate your morbid material. Surround the insane by sane, not by insane social influences."

Again, mercy will second the appeal of common sense, and say that harmless insane men and women ought not to be restrained of their personal freedom. Sorely smitten, they ought not to be further afflicted by segregation into a class apart, but tenderly taken into the bosom of society.

The great liability to abuse will be strongly urged against this method. The Board is perfectly aware of the abuses, the cruelties, and crimes even, engendered by the old system of boarding out paupers ; especially those of feeble or disturbed minds. Letting them to the lowest bidder was often letting them to the lowest and most sordid families, and caused them to be treated as mere brutes. In all countries, the helpless condition of the insane has exposed them to abuse ; and the history of this class in Massachusetts would furnish numerous instances savoring of total depravity.*

With a full knowledge of such old abuses, and of the liability to their recurrence, the Board is not deterred from recommending further trial of the system of boarding out lunatics in families.

If abuses brought condemnation of systems, what one could stand ? Surely not the present Asylum treatment ; for persons

* The attention of many humane people to the condition of idiots, years ago, was awakened by a case related by a reliable person of some note. Passing a house in the country, he saw a woman come out with a dish of broken victuals—principally the raw heads and tails of fish—which she emptied upon the ground, at the same time uttering a peculiar cluck ; whereupon a creature of human shape, in tattered garments made of old carpet, rushed forward, and greedily seized upon the food with his hands, tore off the flesh from the bones with his teeth, and devoured it voraciously. It was an idiot, put out to board by the town authorities.

ABUSES IN HOSPITALS, ETC.

familiar with the working of those Institutions know that abuses occur, and must by the very nature of things occur, in those most carefully and conscientiously administered. Trustees may direct "non-restraint," but officers will use it; will quiet troublesome patients by sedative drugs, or subdue them by douches, by muffs, camisoles, and straps; attendants will vent spite by pinches, petty punishments, or by words harder than blows; nay, will make their patients victims of their baser passions. A knowledge of but a small portion of such ill-treatment can break through the privacy of these establishments, but it is continually leaking out—especially in the Continental Asylums. Even in Great Britain, where extraordinary precautions are taken against abuse, the records of courts contain recent instances of attendants of well-regulated public asylums being convicted and punished, by severe sentences, for brutally ill-treating insane patients. Insane and imbecile young women of erotic tendencies, placed in such asylums by parish authorities expressly to guard them against abuse, have become pregnant there.

Such things will occur, so long as men are what they are; very rarely, we trust, but still they will occur, even in our public lunatic asylums.

Moreover, patients in such asylums, here as elsewhere, do occasionally commit suicide, or make deadly assaults upon each other, or upon attendants.

But we should not condemn the system of keeping a certain class of patients permanently in such asylums, on account of such abuses, any more than we should condemn the system of placing another class in families, for similar reasons.

It would be almost a waste of words to show that the evils of the old method of boarding out town paupers could hardly by possibility be reproduced under a new and well-regulated system. The times and the circumstances are quite different. Our people are wiser than they were, and with wisdom has come more tender mercy, especially in regard to the insane. They are nowhere regarded as they were fifty years ago. The old method was neither well digested into a system, nor supervised at all. Besides, the insane would not be let out to the

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT,

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

lowest bidder, but to the higher ones; to those who in their character would give assurance of worth.

In this, as in every other market, we should get what we are ready to pay for. If, besides maintaining the State's wards in life by food and shelter, we demand for them kindness, sympathy and moral and religious influences, we must offer the higher compensation.

The strongest argument that has been brought against this project is, that families cannot be found to take charge even of the harmless and chronic insane. We do not believe this will be true if an earnest effort is made. There is no valuable element of social good which is not to be found in our community.

Some may think to decry this plan by asking flippantly, "Who will take a crazy man into his family?" Not those who thoughtlessly divide their fellows into entirely distinct classes, and think of *mad men* instead of *men mad*—of lunatics instead of men insane; who think that a man who becomes odd, crotchety, whimsical, infirm in some faculty, deranged in certain respects, insane on certain topics, even to the extent of believing himself to be Jupiter or Croesus, thereby ceases to be a fit inmate for any ordinary house, and forfeits all right to such freedom as he might safely enjoy.

But there are those who will reason more wisely, and feel more kindly.

If Massachusetts makes a call for suitable families to take charge of the chronic and harmless insane, it will be answered from the abundance of her moral resources, as was the sudden and unexpected call for a vast army from her material resources.

2. *Deaf-Mutes.*

This Board is happy to be able to announce that the attempt to provide means of instruction for our deaf-mutes within the borders of their native State has at last been made in good earnest; and that the experiment of teaching articulation, which all admit to be most desirable when possible, is going on auspiciously.

THE EDUCATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

Setting aside considerations of convenience of access, as not of pressing moment, and of State pride, as of no moment at all, the Board can safely congratulate the Commonwealth upon the establishment of a school called for by the general educational interest of the community, as well as the special interest of the class for whose immediate benefit it is intended.

Sound principles required that where the main object of education was, to counteract the undesirable effects of a special infirmity upon the subjects thereof, and to prevent its disturbing their character; to make them, so far as possible, like ordinary men, and to fit and prepare them for ordinary social life, they ought, during all the tender years of childhood and youth, to be trained, and taught, and associated with ordinary persons, and to live in ordinary society as much as possible; and they ought not to be segregated, set apart in a class, and associated closely with each other, any more than was absolutely necessary, lest the peculiarities growing out of their infirmity should be intensified by such association, and by imitation.

Methods of Instruction.

The same general principles seemed to demand that where deafness prevented children from acquiring our speech by the ear, we should not select for them another form of language, but set about teaching them speech in some other way.

Speech being the only form of language natural to man, and visible signs being only supplementary to speech, we ought to teach that when possible, rather than try to make the supplement the principal. Deafness was the obstacle in the pathway to our language. Doubt and timidity said, get around it by giving the mute another form of language; boldness and faith said, overcome it.

These general considerations, urged by thinking men, were strongly seconded by the simple and natural promptings of every parental breast. The father and the mother who had slowly renounced all hope that their little child could ever hear their voices, and sadly concluded that it must ever be mute, desired, as the next best thing, that its infirmity should leave no marks upon its character; and that it might grow up as

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

much like other children as special pains and training could make it.

Now the general policy adopted in this country for the care and training of mutes runs counter to this reasoning, and, these instincts. Mutes were selected out from other children; congregated together in large numbers; kept together during the most impressible years of life; withdrawn from the daily and hourly influences of home and of neighborhood; discouraged from friendships with hearing children; subjected to the influence and the example of others of like infirmity; and even taught, in part, by other mutes. These objectionable features were overlooked or disregarded in the organization of our institutions for deaf-mutes; and the administration of these had the practical effect of intensifying the undesirable effects growing out of deafness, and making the subjects of it more distinguishable.

But Institutions once started without duly considering the importance of keeping them small, grew with the rapidity characteristic of the country. Already one establishment on the banks of the Hudson gathers more than four hundred mutes within its walls, and that on the banks of the Connecticut over two hundred, and both have been rapidly increasing their numbers. Instead of regarding the aggregations of mutes in special establishments as undesirable in themselves, made necessary by considerations of economy, and therefore to be kept as small as was consistent with it, their managers seemed to vie with each other in efforts to get the most pupils. It led them to discountenance the creation of new Institutions in their own States; and even to thwart plans for their creation in neighboring States from which they hoped to draw pupils. Funds given by the general government for the common cause of the education of mutes, were used to prevent the establishment of what might possibly become rival schools; though doubtless with the honest delusion that the parent school had attained perfection.

The Teaching of Articulation.

The same general causes prevented an earnest, manly and persistent attempt to impart (what all admitted to be the most desirable, if it were attainable,) the power of articulate speech

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOOLS CONTRASTED.

even to those pupils who were not born deaf. The efforts which were reluctantly made in consequence of outside pressure, were not only futile, but seemed ludicrous to thinking persons. The attempt to teach articulation to a small class in a vast establishment, where ninety-five-hundredths of all the social influences, of all means of intercourse, and of all language were of the deaf-mute character; where the universal language was that of visible signs; where the instruction was given in those signs; and where even part of the instructors were themselves deaf-mutes, was like trying to make a penny whistle heard in a gale of wind.

The general aspect of these great establishments was not pleasant. In them several hundred persons, laboring under the same infirmity were congregated and kept during the tender years of childhood and youth. They were cut off from the sweet influences of family affections; from the varied social relations of sex and of age; from the friendships of neighborhood; from the daily intercourse with ordinary boys and girls, and were subjected to a sort of monastic life. All this seemed ill-calculated to fashion and train them into ordinary men and women, in whom the effects of their infirmity should be as little distinguishable as possible.

They were kindly treated and zealously taught; but what they learned was at great cost in other advantages; so that a few men have been continually asking, Cannot it be had at less price? Massachusetts has at last practically answered, We will try.

German Schools for Deaf-Mutes.

Strongly contrasted with those great establishments are some of the small German institutions visited during the year by our Chairman. A large but ordinary dwelling-house, arranged and furnished exactly like the neighboring houses, in a large and pleasant garden, was the whole establishment. The Superintendent and his wife were father and mother, teacher, companion and friend to a dozen or fifteen deaf-mute children. They made together one large family; had one dining-room and one sitting-room; they lived together as ordinary families live; they did all the household work; they cultivated the gar-

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

den; they visited their neighbors, and were visited by them in a neighborly way; they went to the neighboring church just as other families do.* Moreover they conversed together *by articulate speech*; they did not *sign* at each other—they talked to each other. All other mode of communication was interdicted, discouraged, and, to a great extent, banished. Visible signs were to them what they always should be—adjuncts of speech, not substitutes for speech.

If Massachusetts is to copy any model, we trust it may be such an one, rather than the great congregate institutions of France, England and the United States.

The Experiments of Dr. Blanchet.

Dr. Blanchet, physician to the French Imperial Institute for Deaf-Mutes, a gifted and zealous man, urged upon the Government such strong considerations in favor of providing instruction for deaf-mutes in common schools, that measures were taken to test the feasibility of the plan. But very few persons vigorously seconded the good doctor; so the experimental schools languished even during his life; and as he has unfortunately deceased, they will probably be abandoned.

Our Chairman visited several of these schools in which deaf-mutes were taught; but found them in an unsatisfactory condition. Some of the fundamental principles of the proposed system were disregarded. Articulation was made a supplemental, not a primary method, of communication. To teach that requires not only earnest and persistent effort, but also determined efforts to suppress, for the time, all other methods of conversation. Silence must be interdicted as severely as talk is interdicted in other classes. None of the teachers were impressed with the importance of this. Indeed none were found who seemed to have any peculiar fitness for their task.

Then the mute scholars were put into a class by themselves, and no efficient measures were taken to encourage their associating with ordinary scholars, and to discourage their associating with each other.

* This school was near Basle.

SCHOOLS IN PARIS.

Still there were certain manifest advantages. The children lived at their own homes, came daily to school, and were associated to some extent with ordinary children. It encouraged in other ways these social relations between them ; while the ordinary French method, which has been copied in this country, rather tends in the opposite direction. For instance, it is the custom in Paris to have competitions for prizes by classes or deputations from the different public schools ; and if those schools have deaf-mutes among their scholars, they share whatever advantages there may be in the practice of competition between school and school. The school in the Rue d'Argenteuil has upon an average twelve mutes among its day scholars, who come and go just as the others do. The teachers thought that there were decided advantages from the mutes being thrown into closer relations with ordinary youth by the existing arrangements, imperfect as they are, and cited the share and the interest which they have in these competitions, as a proof.

Reflecting persons will see the great importance of these advantages ; and we trust that practical persons will make an effort to secure them for the deaf-mutes of our large cities and towns. The mutes of Boston ought to be able to receive instruction as their more favored fellows do ; in primary, intermediate, and grammar schools. They ought not to be obliged to wait until the years of childhood are passed, and they can be sent from the mother's care to a distant Institution. Indeed, they ought not to be obliged to leave home at all to obtain their schooling. On the contrary, they, even more than ordinary children, ought to enjoy every possible advantage for strengthening the links which bind families, and bind society together, since they lack the most important of them.

We trust that this interesting experiment may be tried in our capital ; and that it may not languish for want of zealous friends who have faith in it ; nor die for want of persistent effort, as it is likely to do in the French Capital.

The Clarke Institution.

The first organized School for Mutes in Massachusetts was opened at Northampton on the first of October, 1867, by Miss

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

Harriet B. Rogers, who had already conducted a private school with considerable success at Chelmsford.

It is under charge of a chartered corporation, and has been endowed with fifty thousand dollars by Mr. John Clarke. By Act of the Legislature, mute children of Massachusetts may be placed in the School at the State's expense, provided the charge be not greater than that of the Asylum at Hartford. We trust that this condition will be removed by the Legislature. The payment ought to be in consideration of the value received, and not in consideration of the fact that a neighboring Institution will receive them cheaper than ours can afford to do. That Institution, by reason of possessing funds which were given to promote the education of the mutes of all States, is able to keep pupils at less than cost, and to underbid other establishments, and so retard their development.

At least, our citizens, who may prefer to have their mute children educated in a Massachusetts School, should not be prevented from doing it by the fact that a cheaper one exists in Connecticut.

The distinguishing feature of the School at Northampton is the prominence given to teaching articulation. Instead of teaching the pupil an arbitrary language of visible signs addressed to the eye of the hearer, he is taught to approach natural speech as closely as possible by addressing vocal sounds to the ear of the hearer; and he is taught to understand the visible signs of the audible sounds, which are addressed to him by others; that is, to read their words upon their lips. The fundamental idea is, that as everything in nature differs from every other thing, so the positions and motions of the external organs of speech differ in every different word that we pronounce; and the eye and the brain can be trained to such rapid perception and understanding of these differences, as to catch the speaker's meaning as the words fall from his lips.

Mr. Gallaudet's Report.

It is useless longer to deny the possibility of doing this. In Germany, where the method of teaching mutes to articulate has been carried on with the most persistent zeal and faith,

INVESTIGATIONS OF MR. GALLAUDET AND DR. HOWE.

living evidences of it abound. The opponents of the method, who once denied that it is possible to teach mutes to articulate, now merely deny its value, and say it is a thing to be marvelled at, not imitated.

Thousands of volumes have been written upon the subject, and several commissioners have been sent from this country to examine the German Schools ; and their reports are before the public.

The latest, that of Mr. Gallaudet, is nearly an exhaustive report of the condition of the European Institutions, but by no means of the whole subject, because it is not, by the condition of the schools, nor by the proficiency of the pupils, nor by the degree of power which they have to articulate and to read upon the lips, that the practical value of the method of articulation can be tested. It is well known that many mutes who excel in all the exercises at our Institutions, who construct good sentences, write clearly and rapidly upon the blackboard, and astonish crowds of visitors by the rapidity with which they converse with their teacher in signs, do nevertheless fail to make their knowledge of practical use in life. They struggle on awhile against the difficulty of making others converse with them by slate and pencil, but finally give up the effort ; fall back upon natural signs ; and at last lapse into total isolation from society, or confine themselves to the company of other mutes.

Is this likely to be the case with mutes who learn to converse by articulation ?

Investigations of Dr. Howe.

Our Chairman has endeavored to get evidence about this, not from books merely, nor from the Institutions, but from real life. In several German, Swiss and Italian towns the excellent method prevails of teaching the deaf-mutes their trades, not in an Institution, but in ordinary workshops, in which they spend two or three hours a day.

A number of these mute apprentices were visited, and seen in their intercourse with their employers, which was by articulation. Of course there was a good deal of *mouthing* ; but the main fact was apparent, the familiar intercourse was by speech.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

A still more interesting question remained. Do those mutes who have left the Institutions entirely, and gone into the world, continue to use articulation, or do they gradually drop the use of articulate words, and rely upon visible signs and gestures? These questions are not answered in books and reports, and therefore Dr. Howe sought them in actual life.

Intelligent and reliable persons connected with the Institutions testified that in almost all cases the pupils carried into manhood the use of articulate speech which they had acquired in youth. In order to verify this, he sought out several graduates of the Schools who were working at various trades, and followed them into the shops of tailors, shoemakers and watch-makers. They were found at their work, and generally mingled with hearing persons. They could understand his general questions, pronounced slowly and distinctly; and answer him in intelligible spoken sentences. He saw that their conversation with their employers and fellow-workmen was carried on mainly by articulate speech. The degree to which they availed themselves of signs and gestures to eke out their meaning varied with different individuals, and was, upon the whole greater than among ordinary persons; but their main reliance was upon articulate speech.

Some of the most experienced talkers made very little noise; indeed, seemed to utter many visible signs of words, without any audible vocal utterance. The mute could not hear their voice, and therefore they spared it, or only whispered, relying upon his detecting by the eye the sign of the words upon their lips and mouth.

The German System not Equally applicable Everywhere.

It may properly be remarked here, that the facility for making the most desirable provision for the special classes who need public assistance, depends very much upon social conditions; and certain provisions can be easily made in one country which seem impossible in others. This shows the importance, in making arrangements for the care and treatment of dependent classes, of securing the co-operation of a wide circle of individuals and families; and of gradually familiarizing the public with the work. To illustrate: the inhabit-

MERITS OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

ants of the Campine District in Belgium have been accustomed during many centuries to receive chronic insane persons in their families as boarders. Consequently, when a lunatic is taken there, his friends find a large market, and their difficulty is to learn which is best among the numerous competitors for the new comer. But here in Massachusetts we meet the opposite difficulty ; not many families have had experience in the care of insane persons ; it will not be easy at first to induce persons to undertake it.

It is beginning to be somewhat in Germany, with regard to deaf-mute apprentices, as in Belgium, with regard to the insane. Our Chairman reports that he found several persons who had long been in the habit of receiving mute apprentices in their families ; who had become specially interested in them, and preferred them to ordinary boys.

Then the method of carrying on work is specially favorable to this arrangement. In small towns the tailor's shop is a room in his own house ; and his wife or daughter assists him. They, with the apprentice, make one family ; if he be a mute, their intercourse is by the method of articulate speech, which he has been taught in the School, and which he continues to use with them.

The advantages of this method over that adopted in our Reform Schools and in Deaf-Mute Asylums where the boys learn their trade in the workshop of the establishment, are manifest and manifold. For a certain class in our Reform Schools it would be an excellent substitute for the present method. In the case of mutes the advantages are equally great. It familiarizes them with ordinary life, ordinary workshops, and the ordinary ways of doing business. They begin here to learn how to live in that society of which they are to become members, and commence that part of their education the object of which should be to counteract the tendency of their infirmity to isolate them from their fellows.

The Deaf-Mute Controversy.

To return to our immediate subject. What is called the "Deaf-Mute question," that is, whether the French method or

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

the German method is best, has been sharply agitated in various European countries for more than half a century; and a great deal has been written and spoken here. It is a deeper question than it is usually supposed to be; and its real merits are generally overlooked.

Those who argue (or dispute, rather,) about the comparative merits of teaching articulation after the method of the Germans; or of teaching a language made up of natural and arbitrary signs, after the method of the French; as if that were a crucial test of the merits of the general system for educating mutes followed in the two countries, take a very narrow view of the matter.

It is not a mere question of teaching articulation or not teaching it, but a broad question to be settled upon broad and humane views.

In considering it we should look to the general tendency of the whole system of education for the mutes in Germany and in the countries which have adopted it, as Switzerland and Belgium; and the general tendency and effects in France, and those countries which have adopted its system, as England and the United States. In which countries are the abnormal effects of deafness most effectually counteracted by education? Where are the mutes as a whole most effectually saved from social segregation into a class apart; and where are individual mutes most effectually saved from individual isolation? That is the real question; and those who have looked over the whole field will answer, "In Germany, most decidedly." There, more than elsewhere, the general effects of the whole method of teaching, training and educating are, to assimilate and fuse the deaf-mutes in ordinary society. This is owing, partly to the fact that the method of articulation itself brings the interlocutors more constantly face to face, and eye to eye, but partly also to general social influences.

The Germans, as a people, are strongly democratic in their tendencies, and perhaps their method of dealing with mutes may be considered more democratic, inasmuch as it more effectually abolishes the distinction between those who hear and those who do not hear, requires a common language of all,

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

teaches mutes in small schools and in ordinary shops, and treats them as nearly as possible like ordinary children. The German method is generally followed in Switzerland, which is still more democratic than Germany; and it is rapidly spreading in Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, and even into Italy, France and Russia.

In France and England, on the contrary, the tendency to social distinctions, to segregation into classes, is stronger; and is a more marked feature of society. In both countries the separation of the dependents from general society, and their sub-division into classes, is more marked. They are often uniformed, or wear badges; and therefore the segregation of mutes into a special class seems natural. The adoption of the French method in the organization of the first institution in the United States, is well known to have been the result rather of accident than of deliberate choice.

Besides, the general results of the intrinsic tendencies of the two systems had not been so clearly seen fifty years ago as they can be now. The method adopted in the Institutions afterwards erected in the United States was not chosen by knowledge gained from the wide experience of Europe, but was copied from the one hastily adopted at Hartford. The writings of Dr. Gallaudet do not show that he had carefully studied the merits of the two systems at their fountain heads, and deliberately adopted the French as the best one. We believe he did not understand German; and certainly he did not visit the German Schools. On the contrary, as has been said, he adopted the French method hastily and almost accidentally. It proved, however, in the hands of that able, zealous and energetic man, a powerful instrument for good. The fire of his heart, and the strength of his arm, gave to it a potency which others supposed to be inherent in the system itself, and they therefore copied it. The same vigor and enthusiasm appear to-day in the labors of his son, Mr. Gallaudet of Washington, who has returned from Europe an advocate for teaching articulation to all deaf-mutes. The result of his inquiries abroad is, on the whole, unfavorable to the present exclusive method of the American schools, and it is very likely that this

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

will be much modified, just as the French system is now undergoing essential modifications in France.

Massachusetts has the great advantage of opportunity to profit by the experience of other countries ; and her people are beginning to feel, more strongly than formerly, their duty towards the unfortunate class of deaf-mutes. The number of this class is shown by the researches of our Secretary to be nearly twice as great as had been supposed ; for there are, in all probability, nearly a thousand deaf-mutes in the Commonwealth. The number of children requiring an education by some method, is not less than two hundred and fifty. Now, whether Massachusetts does or does not decide that instruction in articulation shall be the leading feature in her system of deaf-mute instruction, (although we believe she has practically decided,) she will, we trust, avoid building large establishments, or aggregating large numbers of mutes together ; and will temper her whole system by a constant effort to level the distinction between mutes and ordinary persons. This is her plain duty ; for wherever the direct influence of the State bears upon any social conditions, it should be carefully exercised so as to lessen, rather than increase, the inequality of advantages arising from causes for which men are not responsible.

3. *Idiots.*

The existence of Idiots as a class in any country is the result of the imperfect physical condition of a people ; and their number varies with the varying condition thereof.

Idiots properly belong in the great class of insane persons ; and therefore all those considerations in favor of the policy of public provision for the Insane apply to them.

Most of them are unsound or infirm of mind from birth ; or they are born with such imperfect, or such feeble cerebral organs, that mental powers cannot be developed sufficiently for self-control and self-guidance ; or else the vital force of the system is insufficient to carry on the mental development under ordinary exposure. They therefore never emerge from childhood. In savage life they would perish from exposure, or be devoured

HISTORY OF IDIOT SCHOOLS.

of wild beasts, as soon as the protection called for by maternal instincts should be withdrawn.

Civilized people protect and rear them ; and those at public charge are cared for in Hospitals or Asylums for the Insane. The most advanced people have recently adopted measures for teaching and training young idiots and feeble-minded children, with a view of developing their bodily and mental power to its maximum, and reducing their dependence to its minimum.

In France, where special schools for Idiots originated and were carried on for some time with characteristic enthusiasm, they have not been steadily developed, but have rather deteriorated. The Schools for Idiots in the Hospitals of Salpêtrière and Bicêtre, are not up even to the low level of excellence attained in the other departments of those vast establishments.

In England, on the other hand, although the subject was not introduced with any flourish of scientific trumpets, and no idiot was paraded as a wild man caught in the woods and subjected to philosophical treatment, the care of this class of persons was taken up by people of common sense, and treated in a common sense way. Schools and Asylums for young idiots have there been multiplied ; and they return abundant fruit in the improvement and elevation of the numerous pupils committed to them.

The subject was taken up almost simultaneously in this country and in England ; and the first public Institution for Idiots was established in Massachusetts.

Next, the State authorities of New York called upon the Superintendent of this Institution for light and assistance, and afterwards employed the Superintendent of an excellent private Institution in Massachusetts, to establish a School in Albany, which was removed to Syracuse in a few years. It is conducted with marked ability and success, in an appropriate building, erected by the State, at a cost of about a hundred thousand dollars, and maintained by an annual appropriation of about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Pennsylvania followed, and erected a magnificent building at Media, which is carried on at an annual expense of upwards of forty thousand dollars, of which the State pays about twenty thousand.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

Other Institutions have been established in Ohio and Connecticut; and some other States send beneficiaries to these establishments; so that it may be regarded as the settled policy of our leading States, that special provision shall be made for instructing and training idiots, and youth too feeble of mind to be taught in the common schools.

Such is a brief outline of the history of Schools for Idiots. They are founded upon the principle that all human beings are improvable; that each has a right to the means of improvement; and that his right implies a duty on the part of the others to furnish such means. As we improve the ordinary child in order that he may become a better man than he would otherwise be, so we must improve the imbecile child in order that, even if he does not rise above idiocy, he may be better as an idiot. We may not bury even his poor talent in the napkin of sloth.

The results as seen in our School for Idiots prove the correctness of the theory; and also that the performance of duty ever brings its reward. The idiot child whose feeble mental perceptions are strengthened by exercise; who is trained to habits of cleanliness, decency, order and industry, may remain idiotic and dependent; but he is more docile, more happy, more capable, and therefore a less offensive and more useful member of society than he would otherwise have been.

The whole amount of good, however, which is got from teaching and training, cannot be seen in what he learns, or what he becomes, without considering also what they prevent. The lack of conscience and the restraining faculties is supplied to the ordinary child by parental care and oversight; and these are withdrawn as his own powers of self-government and guidance are developed. But no such powers are ever developed in the idiot, while his bodily powers are increased and his animal appetites and passions are developed into their full strength; and he is apt to become offensive to the decency, and dangerous to the peace of society. There are many idiots in our school who have grown to the stature and strength of manhood; but they all continue docile and childlike, and are easily governed and guided by the teachers and attendants, who are women.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS.

There are many others who have gone out from the school, and most of them continue to show the effects of the years which they passed in habits of cleanliness, decorum and industry. Some continue to be utterly incapable of any degree of self-support; but others become industrious and useful. This is especially so with the girls, who become useful in household work. Exactly the opposite takes place in regard to the blind; the men find employment and means of support more easily than the women.

Our Secretary repeats his recommendation that the Institution be removed into the country, but the Board are by no means unanimous in urging the adoption of it. The arguments used by the Director of the School to show that simple mechanical employments are better adapted to idiotic persons, than the more varied pursuits of agriculture, which call for judgment and choice of action at every varying hour, have not, to our knowledge, been satisfactorily answered, although they are questioned by some experienced persons. Nor does the actual employment of the pupils of some Idiot Schools upon farms answer them; because, first, such employment and practice have as yet been very limited, and the results questionable; and, secondly, because the conditions of admission to most of these schools are more comprehensive than ours are. We admit no epileptics; and those who seem to have faculty enough to do *chores* upon a farm, are not considered proper candidates. Boys who, like those upon our experimental farm, were easily taught to carry milk in cans and potatoes in barrows, from the barn to the house, but could not see (without fear of punishment) that they might not innocently lighten their load by pouring part of it on the ground, would hardly be taken as assistants by farmers.

The Board, however, are unanimous in recommending the continuance of Legislative support to this Institution for Idiots; so long at least as the present policy of the State towards the helpless and dependent classes is continued.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

IV.—PROCEEDINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD IN 1867.

Votes and General Proceedings.

The work undertaken by this Board being very extensive and various in its character, and being in part performed by the General Agent and the Secretary under general powers granted by the Board, the formal votes will be found to cover only a small portion of it. Within the year the number of visits made officially by the Board to State Institutions has been fourteen; the number of business meetings has been twenty-one.

The following are the more important votes passed,—in all cases without dissent by the members present :

(Jan. 2, 1867.) A vote authorizing the Secretary and the General Agent to arrange the work of their departments and employ clerks according to their plans, that day submitted; and continuing the Visiting Agent, Mr. Fisk, in his office.

(Feb. 6, 1867.) Votes respecting alterations and additions at the Bridgewater Almshouse, and recommending that the State Workhouse be heated by steam; and the following Votes :—

“That the Board consider the removal and fitting up of the Hospital at Monson as of more pressing importance than the building of a new play-room for the boys, and that the latter could be deferred for the present.”

“That the Visiting Agent be instructed to visit the children placed in families from the State Reform School and the State Industrial School, and that he obtain a list of such children at those institutions.”

(March 6, 1867.) The following Vote :—

“That the General Agent be instructed to report to this Board, at the monthly meetings, the names and cases of all persons sentenced to the State Workhouse during the previous month, with a list of persons previously sentenced, and such remarks as may be necessary in regard to them.”

Also the following Votes at the dates mentioned :—

(April 3, 1867.) “That the Governor be recommended to appoint an additional State Constable at Bridgewater, for duty at the State

VOTES OF THE BOARD.

Workhouse there, provided the same can be done without expense to the Commonwealth."

(April 27, 1867.) "That the Superintendent be directed to erect a new building between the return wing and the stone building at the Bridgewater almshouse, as indicated in the plan and specifications, and that he be requested to consider the expediency of placing the boilers for his engine-room outside the building, in order to avoid the risk of explosion to the inmates of the building."

(May 9, 1867.) "That the new law concerning the Records and Returns of the Overseers of the Poor be referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to report to the Board, at its next meeting, such alterations in the present schedules of questions as they may deem expedient." (Report adopted, June 7.)

"That in view of the resignation of the Superintendent of the State Reform School, and the lack of suitable arrangements at the State Primary School, no pupils be recommended to the Governor for transfer from Westborough to Monson for the present."

(July 3, 1867.) The following Votes:—

"That the Board advise the appointment of an additional watchman at Tewksbury State Almshouse, in consideration of the increased number of the insane residing there."

"That this Board will consider infant children deserted by their parents as coming within the class of persons whose health would be endangered by removal to a State Almshouse; and that the General Agent is hereby instructed to approve reasonable bills for the care and support of such children at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, when presented by Overseers of the Poor, and properly vouched for."

(July 11, 1867.) The following Vote:—

"That this Board approve the location, general plan and dimensions of the proposed new Hospital at the Primary School; but would earnestly recommend to the Superintendent and Inspectors such simplicity of construction as will reduce the cost considerably below the sum appropriated, and leave something for what the Legislature intended—the removal and fitting up of the boys' play-house."

(Oct. 17, 1867.) A ballot electing Dr. S. G. Howe Chairman of the Board.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

And a Vote instructing the General Agent to co-operate with the agent of the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, in obtaining information concerning the children placed out from that institution.

(Nov. 6, 1867.) A Vote to hold a hearing on the first Wednesday of December, to consider the condition of private reformatories, and the expediency of committing young offenders thereto, under sentence of law; and a Vote directing the Secretary to print the Annual Report of the Visiting Agent.

(Dec. 18, 1867.) The following Votes:—

“That the subjoined list of towns, dates and forfeitures, be referred to the General Agent, with instructions to take the measures necessary to cause to be deducted the amount of forfeiture from the bills of the delinquent towns for the support of State paupers.”

“That this Board will hold sessions twice in the year at the State Workhouse in Bridgewater, for the purpose of examining the cases of persons sentenced there, and of discharging such as ought to be discharged; and that the first session shall be held on the 27th instant.”

Besides the above Votes, a great many have been passed admitting to, or discharging from, the Primary School; many applications for discharge from the State Workhouse have been considered and investigated, and much work involving supervision and consultation by the Board, has been performed. Much of the latter has been assigned to an Executive Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Secretary and General Agent. Full records of all our proceedings are kept, and these are open to the inspection of the Legislature.

It is due from the other members of the Board to their Chairman to say, that Dr. Howe, while visiting Europe for another purpose during the past year, devoted some time to an examination of charitable establishments in France, England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and has greatly extended thereby our general knowledge of the Charities of Europe. His observations concerning Insanity and Deaf-Mute Education, some of which are embodied in this Report, are particularly worthy of attention.

EXPENSES IN 1867.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD IN 1867 AND PREVIOUSLY.

Appropriations, Agents and Expenditures.

For the calendar year 1867, the appropriations to be expended under the direction of this Board or its officers were as follows:—

For the Board as a whole,	\$3,600 00
For the Secretary's Department,	7,500 00
For the General Agent,	23,200 00
Total,	<u>\$34,300 00</u>

Notwithstanding this large addition to the usual appropriations for the Board, the expenditures have been but little more than usual.

The officers and agents employed, with their compensation, and the other expenses of the Board have been as follows:—

I.—THE BOARD AS A WHOLE.

Travelling Expenses of the Board, &c.,	\$1,357 28
Gordon M. Fisk, <i>Visiting Agent</i> ,	1,200 00
Rent and care of Rooms, and Fuel,	586 07
Furniture,	50 36
Printing and Advertising,	243 10
Stationery, etc.,	19 79
Total,	<u>\$3,456 60</u>

Surplus of the Appropriation,	\$143 40
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II.—SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

F. B. Sanborn, <i>Secretary</i> ,	\$2,000 00
Henry C. Prentiss, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,400 00
Henry A. Purdie, <i>Office Clerk</i> ,	700 00
Sarah E. Sanborn, <i>Clerk</i> ,	700 00
Amelia D. Delano, "	600 00
A. L. Clapp, "	600 00
G. L. Jacobs, "	600 00

Total for Salaries and Clerk Hire,	<u>\$6,600 00</u>
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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

Office Expenses,	\$532 97
Printing,	358 21
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Total for Secretary's Department,	\$7,491 18
Surplus of the Appropriation,	\$8 82

III.—GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> ,	\$3,000 00
S. C. Wrightington, <i>First Deputy</i> ,	1,500 00
George F. Howard, <i>First Clerk</i> ,	800 00
Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> ,	1,300 00
A. W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> ,	800 00
P. T. Stevens, <i>Third Deputy</i> ,	950 00
George B. Tufts, <i>Clerk</i> ,	600 00
S. D. Howard, <i>Third Clerk</i> ,	343 33
Wm. J. Stetson, <i>Fourth Deputy</i> ,	1,000 00
Edward Dalton, <i>Fourth Clerk</i> ,	800 00
Fred. Moro, <i>First Boatman</i> ,	800 00
Patrick Glynn, <i>Second Boatman</i> ,	600 00
Joseph Hackins, <i>Third Boatman</i> ,	550 00
Henry A. Purdie, <i>Extra Clerk</i> ,	100 00
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Total for Salaries and Clerk Hire, \$13,143 33

Travelling Expenses,	\$200 80
Rent and Taxes,	427 50
Stationery,	165 31
Fuel,	54 75
Printing,	12 25
Other Expenses,	207 77
Boat Expenses,	210 23
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Total General Expenses, \$1,278 61

Total for General Agent's Department,	\$14,421 94
Surplus of the Appropriation,	8,778 06

Total Expenses of the Board and its Departments,	\$25,369 72
Surplus of the Appropriations,	8,930 28

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD.

During the four years and three months, since the establishment of the Board, its total expenses have been \$88,178.92, divided as follows:—

For the fifteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, .	\$20,038 90
For the year 1865,	20,079 35
For the year 1866,	22,690 95
For the year 1867,	25,369 72
Total,	<u>\$88,178 92</u>

Receipts of the Board, 1867.

The money collected and received by this Board, all passes through the hands of the General Agent, and is by him paid into the State Treasury; the receipts from Head-money, Forfeitures, etc., once in three months, and the receipts from Towns, Individuals, etc., once a year.

The total amount of these receipts for the calen-

dar year 1867 is \$29,361 82

Of which there was received,—

From Head-money, etc.,	\$22,406 00
Cities and Towns,	4,496 61
Individuals,	2,459 21

The total expenses of the Board and all its departments for the calendar year 1867, having been \$25,369.72, there remains a surplus of \$3,992.10, which represents the amount secured by the State, over and above all the expenses of the Board. Since the 1st of October, 1863, the amount thus received has been \$97,161.65, and the excess of receipts over expenses, \$8,982.73.

This amount has been received during the successive years as follows:—

For the fifteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, .	\$15,841 32
year 1865,	21,274 21
1866,	30,684 30
1867,	29,361 82
Total,	<u>\$97,161 65</u>

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

It thus appears that the Board has paid all its expenses since its establishment, and has paid besides, a balance of nearly \$9,000 into the Treasury. But the money saved to the State by the action of the Board in the removal of paupers, the reduction of expenses at certain Institutions, and other ways, cannot be estimated at less than \$100,000, and probably very much exceeds that amount.

V.—RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

In accordance with law and custom we will now proceed to state the suggestions and definite recommendations which this Board is prepared to submit to the Legislature. Several of these have been previously made.

1. *Commitments to Private Reformatories.*

We would recommend the passage of a general law, (with stringent provisions against abuse of the power granted,) by which juvenile offenders may be, under certain conditions, sentenced to such private Reformatories as the State authorities may certify are proper to receive them. Our reasons have already been stated.

2. *The Enfranchisement of the Indians.*

We would recommend the present Legislature to appoint a special Committee, with instructions to prepare a bill enfranchising the Indians of the tribes, under such conditions as shall seem just and expedient.

3. *Reports from Private Charitable Societies.*

The public good demands the passage of a law requiring charitable societies, and the trustees of funds for benevolent objects, to report annually to the State the condition of their funds, and the manner of expending the yearly income. The same law should provide for a uniform method of reporting by the public institutions of charity, reform and correction, and for the publication of these reports in a more convenient and economical form than is now used. The arguments for this recommendation were set forth in our Third Report.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

4. *The Care of the Harmless Insane.*

We would recommend the policy of placing a portion of the harmless insane in private dwellings, at the expense of the public, instead of permitting them to accumulate in Hospitals and Asylums, to the exclusion of more recent and curable cases. Under careful supervision, we believe that a considerable number of this class of the indigent insane could thus be provided for, with comfort to themselves and economy to the public, since the plan would not involve the building of costly or even cheap structures for their reception. . Patients of this class might be sent out from the Hospitals, or permitted to remain where many of them now are, or soon will be, in their own family, or some other more suitable place outside the Hospitals. Reasons have already been offered in support of this plan.

5. *The Inspection and Discipline of Prisons.*

We would repeat our recommendation of last year in regard to this subject, with some remarks on that portion of it which relates particularly to the prisons. The Board suggested a year ago,—

“That steps should be taken to revise and codify our penal statutes, and those relating to the discipline of prisons, and the duties of the police and constabulary forces; and as a preliminary, that an Inspector of Prisons for the whole State, should be appointed.”

This preliminary step, the systematic inspection of all our prisons by a person, or a board, having authority to secure uniformity and economy in their management, has been urged by the Board in nearly all its Reports, and has been insisted upon by our Secretary. It is worth considering as a measure of economy alone, because the actual cost of inspection by the numerous persons now delegated for the purpose cannot be less than four thousand dollars, and may be greater, while the most important results of inspection are not secured by the present system.

In regard to Prison Discipline, in general, a few suggestions may be offered; with some remarks on the profits at present derived from the labor of convicts.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

These two general principles should underlie the system of imprisonment, and be understood by officers and convicts :

I.—That society does not claim the right to inflict punishment with any vengeful or even punitive purpose ; but for its own security, and for the improvement of its members convicted of crime.

II.—That, so far as his material condition is concerned, the prisoner has no rightful claim during his imprisonment to anything beyond such food, clothing, and quarters as will keep him alive and healthy ; he may not even claim salt merely for savor, nor bed for softness. Whatever comfort may be added to the necessities of life ; whatever luxury may be added to its comforts ; whatever degree of freedom may be substituted for close confinement ; whatever reduction of the duration of confinement may be accorded, the convict must earn by meritorious conduct. Not even this, however, absolutely ; for, if he misbehaves, he may justly be remanded to close confinement, be deprived of bed, chair, and meat, and be restricted to a dry floor, a warm blanket, and coarse bread, during the whole period of his original sentence.

In the organization and administration of prisons, several things should be kept in view.

First, the Health of the prisoner. He has not forfeited his life ; neither has society a right to lessen his chances of its duration, by crowding him up with others, and limiting his supply of nourishing food, and of fresh air.

Second, Security against escape. This should be so great as to deter the prisoner from attempts to break or steal out ; and to it should be added knowledge that provision is made to recapture him, even if he overcomes all obstacles to escape.

Third, wise but strict Economy in administration. Every able-bodied man, confined for more than six months, should be made to support himself at least ; all should be required to work industriously ; and the expenses of every department kept as low as is consistent with the fulfilment of the purposes of imprisonment.

Fourth, ample means of *Classification* should be provided. There should be promotion from one class to another for merit,

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

and degradation for demerit. The basis of this should be a careful and systematic method of marking, free from the influence of partiality by officers. A certain number of marks should entitle the prisoner to a conditional discharge before the expiration of his sentence; but not free him from supervision, accountability, and liability to be remanded for misconduct to prison; there to serve out his original sentence, and upon its severest conditions. The Conditional Pardon Act of 1867, gives the opportunity of testing this principle in practice.

Fifth, such salaries, and such conditions of service, as will secure for officers men of high character and sufficient mental and moral qualifications. Among them should be those charged with the special duty of imparting secular and religious instruction; and this duty should be carefully attended to.

Imprisonment implies two parties, the rights of which it must never infringe,—offended society, and its offending member.

All the material arrangements, and the whole spirit of the discipline, should be in view of the rights of these two parties.

They must carry out the sentence of the law without abating one jot or tittle thereof; but they must not infringe any unforfeited right of the convict.

His whole nature, his capacity for good as well as his power for evil, must not be unstrung and let down, by too great or too long isolation from varied human relations.

His spiritual faculties must not be dwarfed by disuse; his mental faculties must not be rusted by inaction; his bodily powers must not be impaired by idleness or by overwork.

Diminished respect, lessened confidence, and even attainder of blood, are the consequences attached to conviction of crime, by Divine laws which we cannot stay; but none of them should be increased by any action, or lack of action, on our part. If imprisonment draws upon the convict any consequences not contemplated by any law, human or divine, as when it curtails his means of living by honest industry, we must aid him at his fresh start in the race of life by our sympathy and moral support, and material aid. This is the special office of the Society for Aid of Discharged Convicts, with its Agent, employed by the State; but it is the duty, moreover, of

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

every member of that general society which has unwittingly superadded grievous penalties to those imposed by the Court.

Without considering the question whether society has or has not the right to increase the punishment of one man with a view to deter others from crime, we may assume that every element of doubt which we eliminate from the consequences of crime, makes imprisonment, as one of those consequences, more formidable and deterrent. There is a sort of fascination to some minds in defying the law, and braving its terrors :

“ If the path be dangerous known,
The danger’s self is lure alone ; ”

But danger has the element of doubt—the chance of safety—which likens it to gambling, and gives to it spice and lure.

Man’s ignorance of the nature of God’s laws makes him suppose there is some doubt about the penalties of sin, some chance of escaping them ; and therefore fools gamble against fate, without any possibility of gain. Now if we can imitate the plan of Divine retribution for sin, we shall make all the prescribed penalties of crime inevitable and unpardonable. In administering imprisonment the prescribed minimum of the penalty must be exacted, let the convict’s conduct be ever so good. Nothing but some proof of his innocence, some error in his conviction, should ever be allowed to remit that, or even to hold out a hope of any remission. Caution, delay, indulgence, mercy, before sentence, but only stern justice after it.

By steadfastly and persistently administering imprisonment upon these conditions we shall add to its severity, and make it more deterrent, without even seeming to harm one man that we may do good to another.

Profits on the Labor of Convicts.

It is manifest that the labor of adult prisoners on long sentences is, in this country, so valuable, that it can not only pay the whole prison expenses, but give a large profit. The failure to make it do so implies lack of foresight, or of ability, or of honesty. During the past seven years the State has been paying largely to maintain the Charlestown Prison, while the

PRISON LABOR.

contractors were enriching themselves by the labor of the prisoners.

The State held the restive animal by the horns, and fed it, and kept it in high condition, while the contractors quietly milked it.

Independently of the loss, or misdirection of the money, the moral effect of this upon the prisoners was bad. The shrewd ones understood perfectly well that their work was worth from two to six dollars a day, of which their own families got not a cent, though they might be starving; that the State got only fifty cents; and that the contractors got fivefold more. They may well have felt like Samson, bound, and grinding for hated Philistines.

Now that the older contracts have expired, the prisoners' earnings pay the whole cost of the prison, and give a surplus of twenty thousand dollars. This surplus will doubtless increase largely in ensuing years, and may approach fifty thousand dollars. The question how it shall be appropriated involves delicate and difficult considerations; but it ought to be settled in view of the general principles which underlie our system of imprisonment—security to society, and improvement of the prisoner.

There are strong reasons why it should not go directly for the benefit of the public treasury. It will be regarded by some in the nature of blood-money. It is one of those temptations to lessen the burden of taxation into which the people should not be led.

Entire confidence on the part of the convict in the justice and disinterestedness of the State, is essential to the success of those moral and religious agencies which she employs for his improvement and reformation; and this will weaken it. Besides the general feeling that more work is extorted from all than will pay the whole prison expenses, many cases will unavoidably arise where manifest and grievous wrong is done; as when a man is imprisoned several years for an offence involving a pecuniary loss of a few hundred dollars, and earns for the State several thousand, conscious all the while that the fire is going out on his household hearth, and his children are being scattered abroad, for lack of a little money.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

Society has a perfect right to exact of the convict labor enough to pay the full cost of his imprisonment, perhaps even to his share of the interest upon the principal invested in the prison; but can hardly convince him at least that she has a right to do more, and to average, upon the convicts alone, the loss occasioned by the unconvicted criminal class.

At any rate, where there is a steady and reliable surplus gain from the labor of the convicts, there should be increased liberality in all the means for improving the discipline of the prison, and the moral and religious character of each inmate, and for increasing the provision for his employment and his welfare after his discharge.

When needful, salaries of officers might be raised so as to secure the best kind of service. No man should be employed who lacks a sympathetic heart, or a capacity to comprehend the high nature of the calling; or the desire to make the occupation of turnkey truly useful and respectable.

To subject a convict to the presence and domination of an officer of coarse nature, is an aggravation of his punishment; and so it would be to restrict him to cheap instruction, or force him to hear cheap preaching.

There are few congregations in the Commonwealth more capable of measuring the mental power, penetrating the moral qualities, and feeling the spiritual worth of a preacher, than the one which assembles every Sabbath in the Chapel of the State Prison; and if there be a man more capable than all others of awakening the moral sense, quickening the religious spirit, and so promoting the temporal and eternal welfare of those unfortunate convicts, he should be had at any cost within the surplus fund of the Prison.

If after the utmost liberality warranted by prudence in provisions of this kind, and in means of aiding convicts after their discharge, there still remains a surplus, then we should carefully consider other questions; as whether, when the innocent family of a convict is in danger of being broken up by reason of his absence, they may not properly be relieved.

In view of these and other considerations which might be urged, the Board commend to the careful attention of the Leg-

THE LAWS OF PAUPER SETTLEMENT.

islature the question of the best disposition to be made of the surplus earned by the convicts over and above all the expenses of the Prison.

6. *A Revision of the Laws of Settlement.*

The opinion of this Board in relation to the Settlement Laws, has often been expressed, but may well be repeated. A modification of those laws is urgently demanded.

Among the earliest discoveries made by the Board in its investigations of our system of charities, was the inadequacy of the laws of settlement to meet the present condition of society. Though judiciously adapted to the needs of a former generation, they utterly fail to satisfy the changed conditions imposed by a large immigration and the improved facilities of internal communication. The constant removal of the youth of the old families leaves vacancies which are filled by aliens, and by strangers from other States. Called from place to place by the ever varying demand for labor, few of these newcomers are able to comply with the stringent requisitions for gaining a settlement, at least before their children have attained their majority.

The inevitable consequence is, a decrease of the settled, and an increase of the unsettled portion of our community. If this growing disproportion be not obviated by wise legislation, the State must soon assume the support of the great mass of its dependent classes. Since this result would be subversive of the declared policy of this Board enunciated in previous Reports, and so fully set forth in the preceding pages, prompt measures were taken to initiate a change.

Representations made to the late Governor Andrew by members of this Board, induced him to recommend, in his message of 1865, certain specific changes. These propositions have been repeated by His Excellency Governor Bullock, in a more precise and extended form, in the inaugural address of the present year. With these suggestions, in the main, this Board heartily concurs.

If the principle be conceded that public service shall entitle to public relief, the right should surely be shared by all inhab-

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

itants who have rendered that service, without limitations of race or color, sex or citizenship. And it seems especially unkind to debar entirely from its acquisition, the large and industrious class of single women and widows, who are doubly entitled to our sympathy and consideration, as being deprived of natural protectors.

And further, this Board deems it a harsh and unjust proceeding, that a person having a well-defined maternal settlement in the Commonwealth, should be consigned to a State Almshouse, merely because it cannot be clearly shown that he has acquired no similar right through his father. On one side, at least, the legal stipulations have been fulfilled. There is no excuse, then, for a repudiation of the contract.

The proposition to grant local relief to worthy families, deserves most careful attention; and the policy might, in the judgment of this Board, be at once adopted, on higher considerations than the all-sufficient ground of a true political economy, if a method of supervision could be devised which should secure the State from imposition.

Aware that the intricacy of the subject demands the most thorough examination and the fullest discussion, the Board cannot but hope that even if the suggestions made should be deemed objectionable, the necessity for some modification of our laws of settlement may become apparent to the Legislature.

7. Powers of the Board of Charities.

If the general principles set forth in this and the preceding Reports of the Board be sound, then the administration of the Charities of the State ought to conform with them. It has been shown, however, that in some respects the organization, and the mode of administering our Institutions, run counter to them. In the course of its remarks the Board has, directly, recommended certain changes of administration, and indirectly recommended certain changes of policy; such as, To reduce the time during which inmates of the Reformatories shall be retained in the central establishments; To have early apprenticeship, with greater inducements to good families to receive apprentices; and more strict supervision of the appren-

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD TOO LIMITED.

tices by the officers of the central establishment ; To make more room in the Lunatic Hospitals for the care and cure of recent cases ; and, at the same time, give more freedom and happiness to incurable and harmless lunatics, by boarding the latter in private families. But with such recommendations, the power of the Board ends ; it can do little or nothing.

A deep sense of the importance of these and other matters which involve a change in the policy of some of the Institutions ; a consciousness of our inability to exert any direct influence in such change ; and the plain requirement of the law, which calls upon this Board to make recommendations to the Legislature, have determined us to ask, *That additional executive powers be granted to the Board of State Charities.*

A feeling of delicacy might prevent our doing this, were it not for two considerations. *First*, in important matters affecting the interest and happiness of whole classes of men, a sense of duty must outweigh scruples of delicacy ; and *Second*, the majority of the present Board will vacate their places during the current year, either by expiration of term, or by resignation already tendered.

A little thought will probably show candid and disinterested persons, that there ought to exist somewhere a greater central power to adopt and carry out a uniform policy in the administration of the State Charities.

De-centralization is conformable to the spirit of our political institutions, and to the genius of our people. It is important for the life and efficiency of local charitable institutions ; and desirable for the sake of distributing the duties of charity widely among the community, and so bringing them home to the hearths and hearts of the people.

But, on the other hand, centralization of some kind is absolutely necessary for accomplishing the objects aimed at by the establishment of the separate Institutions.

The subjects of the charity of the State admit of being classed according to ages, general conditions and wants ; therefore we have an Asylum for children of the tender age, Reformatories for youth, Hospitals for the insane or diseased, special institutions for special classes, as the blind, the mute,

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

and the like. To a certain extent the special wants of these classes can be best met by separate establishments, located in different parts of the Commonwealth, and under separate local Boards of Directors, who should have the powers needful to carry out the special ends of their Institution.

But all these establishments have certain general wants and certain common ends; and they should be directed by one general policy. A vague and ill-defined sense of the importance of this was among the influences which created the Board of State Charities. Certain important duties were assigned to the Board, and those it has been able to perform. But some direct and a great deal of indirect responsibility was imposed upon it, for the general policy to be adopted and the general results to be obtained; which was like requiring a large tale of bricks with a very little straw, because in no case had the Board full power, and in most cases no power at all, to direct the administration of the special institutions. It has been in the situation of a general required to carry on a campaign with twelve different corps, but without power to direct the march of any one of them to a common point.

The three State Lunatic Hospitals have their individual and separate functions, which can be performed independently of each other, and even without knowledge of each others' details of duty. But they have certain common ends, which could be better promoted by a common method of conduct, an intimate knowledge of each others' affairs, and a certain degree of co-operation.

So of the three State Almshouses; they have common wants, and should have a mutual understanding, and arrangements for promoting the common ends. They have, moreover, relations with the three State Hospitals, and also with the three State Reform Schools.

These schools have a common end, and there is certainly some general policy by which that can be promoted better than by another, and that policy should be adopted by all. For instance, it should be settled whether it is desirable to retain the inmates for the purposes of instruction, and for moulding their characters by education in the establishment, or not; and

A CENTRAL BOARD NECESSARY.

the power should reside somewhere to direct the administration of all with a view to that end.

Finally, all the State Institutions are filled with human beings who, whether old or young, sane or insane, innocent or guilty, sound or infirm, have certain common wants, and require a certain common method in their treatment; and those wants can be better supplied by a certain unity in principles of administration, and by a co-ordination of the forces of the several Institutions, than without them. But no such direct power of co-ordination exists, except in the Governor and Council, who, amid the pressure of other duties, seldom exercise it.

The twelve different Institutions are under ten different Boards of Trustees or local Inspectors, who constitute so many independent and separate organizations, in which are lodged for the most part, the appointment of officers and the general direction of their several establishments.

It would be easy to show, by general considerations, how the moral and social purposes of the State could be better attained than they now are, by a central power which should regulate the management of these Institutions, without abolishing the local authorities. It can, however, be more readily done by showing the importance of such regulation in the material interests of the establishments.

They all need fuel, flour, furniture, groceries, and other articles of common consumption, which, for the most part, could be purchased in a central market and at wholesale, by one agent, more advantageously than at the several establishments. In fact, the officers or agents of these twelve Institutions are continually going to Boston to purchase supplies, and perhaps indirectly competing with each other.

If there were power in a competent central Board, it could make arrangements for procuring the great staples from first hands, and supplying the several Institutions in suitable quantities and qualities, at less cost and less waste, *through one central agency*, than can possibly be done by the present method of purchasing and supplying *through twelve separate and independent agencies*.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

Another step would be to establish a *General Dietary* for all those whom the State has to feed. This should be carefully grounded upon established scientific principles ; and in certain material points, the nature of food and the proportion of its elements, should be adapted to the age and wants of those who are to consume it. The application of general hygienic principles, would be varied in the various establishments. The adults in the State Prison, of course, require different proportions of nitrogenous food from the children at Monson. One class of adults requires more vegetable, another more animal food. One class needs food in which the heat-producing qualities abound ; another, that in which the muscle-making ingredients predominate ; a third, that fullest of cerebral or nerve-nourishing elements, and the like ; and the proportions of these may be advantageously varied at different seasons of the year. At present, however, there is not much thought given to the matter, and there is no general system adopted.*

A striking instance of the same state of things is found in the use of medicines and of alcohol at the Lunatic Hospitals in this Commonwealth.

We have taken pains to institute a comparison between these different establishments, and to show, so far as can be done by documents at hand, how much they differ in these two important particulars,—the amount of drugs and medicines administered, and the amount of alcohol consumed in the form of spirits, wines, &c.

These Hospitals, being under the direction of scientific and careful men, may not need that improvement in Dietaries which most of the Institutions certainly do. But a close examination shows that, even in them, there is a lack of uniform system

* The scientific experiments tried in European institutions, and especially in the Scotch prisons, show the great importance of dietaries established upon hygienic principles. Changes, apparently slight, in the proportions of the elementary principles of food, were followed by important results ; and, since the men were subjected to the same general external influences, and were free from disturbing agencies, the inference was all but inevitable that the change caused the result. As, for instance, when prisoners lost two pounds a month in weight, and correspondingly in muscular strength, after so simple a change as taking with their porridge molasses, which does not make muscle, instead of fresh milk, which does.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AT HOSPITALS.

and method of treatment, in certain matters about which, in this age of the world, men ought to have arrived at some general conclusions. Thus, insanity in its general forms, (not those merely symptomatic of special diseases,) is a disease amenable to medication, or it is not. But the varying practice in our Hospitals, and the enormous difference in the cost of drugs consumed, show that, even making allowance for the different proportion of recent cases, there is no uniform conclusion respecting this matter. In one Hospital the cost per patient for drugs and medicines is twelve times greater than in another; and even comparing those which have about the same proportion of recent cases, the difference is as four to one.

If we compare the cost of medical supplies, the difference is still more remarkable.

Again, the Insane—acute and chronic—are, as a class, affected either favorably or unfavorably by the use of alcohol, whether as the basis of drinks, or of medicines.

One excellent Superintendent of a Massachusetts Lunatic Hospital says, what all the rest will probably admit:—

“Pathological investigations show that the brain, stomach, and other organs, are changed from a healthy to a diseased state by the action of alcohol.”

And yet in all the Hospitals and Asylums, except that at Tewksbury, alcohol is used; and in some to such a considerable extent as to indicate that it is considered an important remedial agent.

According to the best estimate we can make, a patient at Tewksbury takes none at all; one at Worcester or Northampton about two gills; one at Taunton about three gills; at South Boston, nearly seven gills; at Somerville, between two and three quarts.* But since many of the patients take little or none, others must take much more than this.

* It should be considered that some patients at the McLean Asylum are permanent boarders, who pay a high price. They have always been accustomed to use wine, and are allowed the privilege in the Hospital, paying therefor.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

It is hard to understand how swallowing a quart of such a liquid, even in divided doses, can fail to have a powerful effect. If it be for good, then all should use it in about the same proportions, other things being equal ; if for evil, then all should avoid it.

The facts shown in regard to this matter by Schedule C., appended to this Report, will serve to illustrate the want of uniformity alluded to.

Many more examples might be given of the benefits which greater centralization in the management of our charities would confer. This centralization could now be effected more easily by enlarging the powers of the Board of Charities than in any other way.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report, we would acknowledge its imperfections and apologize therefor. To the learned, it may seem to abound in truisms ; to the critical, in vague generalities, crude theories and useless suggestions. Nor should this be wondered at, in a Report upon such a vast and varied subject, drawn up by those who do not pretend to be masters of it, and who are burdened by other cares and duties. The Reports of the Secretary and the General Agent, closely packed with elaborate and concise Tables, show what those officers have accomplished by care and laborious effort ; that of the Board shows rather what we believe, aim at, and desire.

We believe that the great object of Public Charity should be to equalize the condition of men by lifting the lowly and strengthening the weak. We should lessen the causes which impoverish the root and corrupt the stock of the tree of life, and make it bring forth so much of what dies in the bud, falls in the blossom, or corrupts in the growth.

We aim to co-ordinate and direct all public charitable institutions and agencies, in such wise as to help improve the physical powers and the outward condition of the poor and the feeble ; and thus check the formation of classes of the dependent and the vicious, who will inherit tendencies to pauperism and crime, just as certainly as more fortunate classes inherit tendencies to prosperity and virtue.

CONCLUSION.

We desire, moreover, that this great work may be done, not solely, nor even mainly, by delegating it to special establishments and to agents set apart for it; but, so far as possible, by the people themselves in their families. In other words, that without multiplying or enlarging Public Charitable Institutions, there may be built up all over the State, in common homesteads, as many private charitable institutions, and that there may be enlisted as many Sisters of Charity, and Brothers of Mercy, as are needed in a Commonwealth where it is held that duty to God is best performed by love to man.

The end is high; the way to it long; but it is brought nearer even by short and feeble steps; and these are all that the Board has been able to take.

By vote of a majority of the Board, the following recommendation of the Executive Committee is appended to this Report:—

To the Board of State Charities:

In the opinion of the Executive Committee of this Board, it has become a question of practical moment, whether a greater share in the administration of some of our public charities should not be given to women. Already they are engaged in many positions of trust and responsibility, but none of them act as Trustees of public establishments. In private charitable institutions, on the contrary, they are frequently at the head, and three or four of those which are aided by the State are controlled by women of talent and humanity. We would recommend that the Industrial School at Lancaster, the inmates of which are all girls, be placed, in part, at least, under the oversight of women, who might hold the office of Trustee.

This recommendation has been suggested by our practical experience of the working of such institutions, and is respectfully submitted by

S. G. HOWE,
H. B. WHEELWRIGHT,
F. B. SANBORN,
Executive Committee.

BOSTON, February 5, 1868.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

SCHEDULE C.
Showing the Use of Drugs and Medicines and of Alcoholic Liquors, in Massachusetts Hospitals for the Insane.

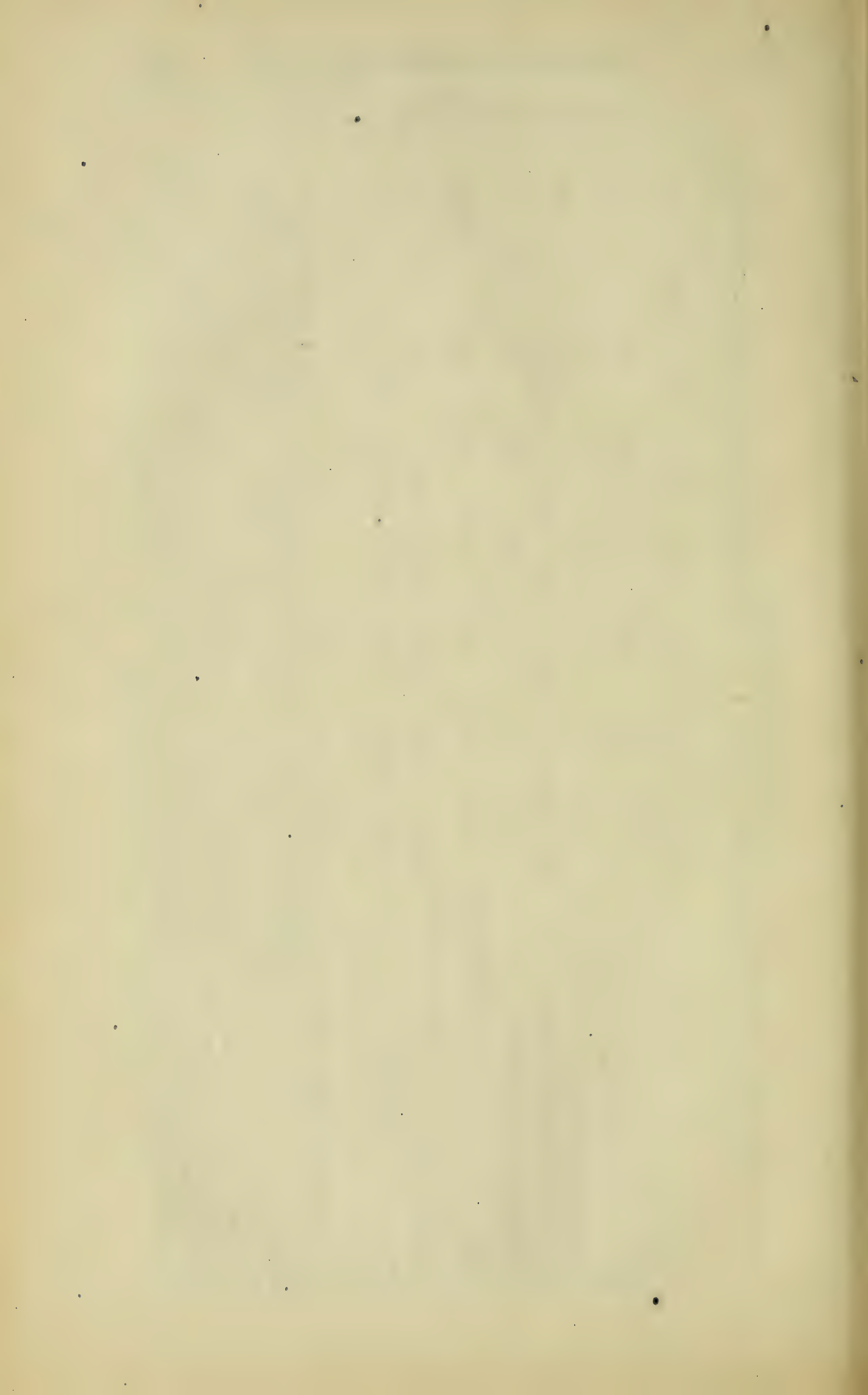
	MCLEAN ASYLUM.			SOUTH BOSTON HOSPITAL.			WORCESTER HOSPITAL.		
	1866.	1867.	Annual Average.	1866.	1867.	Annual Average.	1866.	1867.	Annual Average.
Average number of inmates, .	197	186	191	178	172	175	368	389	378
Approximate quantity of alcohol, (gallons,)	154	116	135	54	15	34	15	35	25
Proportionate quantity for each inmate, . . . .	.78	.62	.70	.31	.09	.19	.04	.09	.06
Total cost of alcoholic liquors used,	\$1,410 00	\$1,059 47	\$1,234 73	\$317 98	\$177 93	\$247 95	\$213 00	\$468 12	\$340 56
Proportionate cost for each inmate,	7 15	5 70	6 46	1 78	1 03	1 41	58	1 20	90
Proportionate cost of drugs and medicines, per inmate, . .	8 52	8 84	8 69	9 02	9 03	9 03	2 21	1 82	2 02
Total cost of drugs and medicines, excluding liquors, .	1,678 16	1,645 09	1,661 62	1,606 58	1,553 89	1,580 23	815 52	711 10	763 31
Total cost of medical supplies, .	3,088 16	2,704 56	2,896 35	1,924 56	1,731 82	1,828 18	1,028 52	1,179 22	1,103 87

SCHEDULE C.—ALCOHOL AND DRUGS.

SCHEDULE C—Concluded.

	TAUNTON HOSPITAL.			NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.			TEWKSBURY ASYLUM.	
	1866.	1867.	Annual Average.	1866.	1867.	Annual Average.	1866.	1867.
Average number of inmates,	355	379	367	386	406	396	—	200
Approximate quantity of alcohol, (gallons,)	34	38	36	15	31	23	—	None.
Proportionate quantity for each inmate, . . . . .	.09	.1	.1	.04	.07	.06	—	None.
Total cost of alcoholic liquors used,	\$241 38	\$273 12	\$257 25	\$137 25	\$326 75	\$229 50	—	—
Proportionate cost for each inmate,	68	72	70	35	80	58	—	—
Proportionate cost of drugs and medicines, per inmate,	1 70	1 03	1 36	93	90	92	—	\$0 74
Total cost of drugs and medicines, excluding alcoholic liquors,	605 42	391 12	498 27	358 71	365 51	364 61	—	149 00
Total cost of medical supplies,	846 80	664 24	755 52	495 96	692 26	584 11	—	149 00

The precise period covered by these statistics varies a little at the different institutions. At South Boston the period is the calendar years 1866 and 1867; at Worcester, Taunton and Tewksbury, the continuous period ending October 1, 1867; at Northampton the average number and the cost and quantity of liquors, with the computations therefrom, are for the calendar years; while the other items are for the years ending October 1. The data furnished by the McLean Asylum were incomplete; the quantity of alcohol there used has been estimated from the proportion between cost and quantity elsewhere, which proportion should be modified to suit the higher prices of liquors used in that institution. The great apparent difference in cost and quantity in different years, at several of the institutions, arises from purchases upon credit, by which the articles consumed in a given year are in part paid and accounted for in the following year.



FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.
—
1866-7.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting to you my Fourth Annual Report, permit me to follow the usual custom and give a brief summary of the work done and the expenses incurred in my department during the year just ended.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

The clerical labor required of the Secretary and his clerks increases materially every year, and has become much greater than usual in the past year, chiefly on account of the opening of two new establishments,—the State Primary School and the State Workhouse,—the successful efforts of our citizens to institute a school for deaf mutes and an asylum for deserted infants, and the developing of the Visiting Agency, which was last year established by your Board. Each of these enterprises has called for extended records or active labors in investigating subjects and cases; but it is believed that the results even now fully justify the time and labor devoted to these objects.

I have also been much employed in analyzing the Prison and Pauper Registers kept in this office, and the returns made in regard to crime and pauperism. Some of the results of this analysis will appear in the subsequent pages of this Report, but the work is not yet completed. By the direction of your Board, I have made some inquiries into the numbers and condition of the Indians residing in the Commonwealth, and of the deaf mutes, who form such an interesting class among us. These investigations, with what has already been mentioned, and the usual office work in the preparation of the Annual Report, the carrying on of a large correspondence, the keeping of numerous registers, and, finally, personal conference with a

 SECRETARY'S REPORT.

great number of those having business with your Board,—all these tasks combined have fully occupied the time of myself and my clerks.

VISITS OF THE SECRETARY.

During the year, I have made 100 visits to various institutions and places, as indicated below :—

To State Institutions,	38 visits.
Prisons within the State,	18 “
Towns and Town Almshouses,	16 “
Private and municipal Institutions,	5 “
Prisons, Hospitals, etc., in other States,	23 “
<hr/>	
In all,	100 visits.

In performing this part of my duties, I have travelled 6,617 miles, at an expense of \$259.65. I have inspected, more or less thoroughly, prisons in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Canada; and Reformatories in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Illinois. These establishments contained no less than 4,000 convicts and 800 pupils.

EXPENSES OF THE SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

My expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1867, have been \$7,966.92, classified as follows :—

Salary of the Secretary,	\$2,100 00
Clerk hire,	4,609 00
Printing,	737 58
Office expenses,	520 35
<hr/>	
Total,	\$7,966 92

The total expenses of this Department during the four years since the Board was organized, have been \$29,104.73, or an average of \$7,276.18 in each year.

The travelling expenses of the Secretary are paid out of the appropriation for the Board. These have amounted in the four

EXPENSES. GENERAL REMARKS.

years to \$828.95, or an average of \$207.24 in each year. If this sum is added to the expenses paid out of the appropriation for the Secretary's Department, the aggregate is \$29,933.68 for the four years, or an average of \$7,498.42 for each year.

The appropriation for the Secretary's Department in the year ending October 1, may be calculated as \$7,897, which is less than the sum expended by \$69.92; but the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the calendar year 1867, is more than sufficient to meet this excess of expenditure, as well as all the regular expenses of the current quarter. The apparent deficit results from the fact that the printing for two years has nearly all been paid for since October 1, 1866. In making up the account of the expenditures during the calendar year 1867, the printing bills of only one year will be included, and a small balance of the appropriation will doubtless remain unexpended.

GENERAL INTEREST IN THE SUBJECTS INVESTIGATED.

No year since the establishment of this office has witnessed so active and general an interest in the great questions proposed for investigation in this department, as the present year. In Massachusetts the causes and remedies of Pauperism, Crime, Disease and Insanity, have been widely discussed, and new agencies have been at work to make known these causes and apply these remedies. In our sister States a movement is taking place in the same direction, new methods are devised for carrying on the work of public charity, and a stricter inspection and supervision are demanded. Rhode Island has taken the first steps toward a State system similar to ours, and New York and Ohio have established Boards of State Charities. In Michigan and other States the same measure is proposed, and seems likely to be ultimately adopted. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois the Prison System has been publicly investigated, and, in the last named State, essentially changed. In Indiana a State Reformatory has been opened, and in Vermont that recently opened has become successfully established. In Illinois the necessary laws for such an institution were passed, with the exception of the appropriation of money, which failed through some disagreement between the

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

two branches of the Legislature. In Maine and in Connecticut measures have been taken to provide Reformatories for girls.

Additional provision for the Insane has also been made in several of the States, by the erection of new Hospitals and Asylums. The number of this class, however, has increased much beyond the existing means for properly disposing of them.

The continued and increasing activity of the *American Social Science Association*, the *New York Prison Association*, and other societies organized for the study of important questions, is another indication of the spirit of the times. The public press has never been more ready to consider these topics than now, and much has been added to our knowledge during the past year by the discussions of social questions in the newspapers. This public sympathy with the studies and labors of those devoted to these inquiries, is one of the best omens for the improvement of our social condition.

With these preliminary observations, I may now pass to the

DIVISIONS OF THIS REPORT.

By a vote of your Board, I was instructed some months ago to submit information and suggestions under each of the following heads :—

- I.—RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.
- II.—THE CONDITION OF THE INDIANS OF MASSACHUSETTS.
- III.—PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.
- IV.—THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.
- V.—THE PAUPER RETURNS.
- VI.—PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

The subsequent portion of this Report will accordingly be found arranged in six parts as above given, with an Appendix, into which the tabular work will be mainly thrown.

RECENT LEGISLATION.

PART FIRST.

RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

CHAPTER I.—THE LEGISLATION OF 1867.

Let me first submit some statements respecting the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. Several questions of much consequence then came up for examination, and some of them were disposed of by the passage of laws.

1. THE NEW STATE AID LAW.

One of the first measures introduced in the Legislature of 1867 was a bill for the modification of the very faulty State Aid Law of 1866. The principal features of this law having been set forth in my last year's Report, need not here be recapitulated. Some of its defects have been corrected by Chapter 136 of the Acts of 1867, the two most important sections of which are here given:—

AN ACT concerning State Aid for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors and their Families, and for the Families of the Slain.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. No person shall be entitled to receive state aid under the provisions of section one of chapter one hundred and seventy-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, *except upon satisfactory proof that the person so applying for aid is in the receipt of a pension from the United States; and the full amount of said aid shall only be paid to persons in the receipt of a pension equal to the full pension which is allowed to a person of the same rank or grade, and to every other person so applying for aid, a proportionate part of said aid shall be paid, to be determined by the proportion which the pension received by him bears to the full pension which is allowed to a person of the same rank or grade: provided, however, that any person obtaining a pension from the United States after this act shall take effect, shall, upon application,*

PART I.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

be entitled to receive the same amount of aid that he would have been entitled to receive had said pension been obtained prior to the time when this act shall take effect; and *provided, further, that town and city authorities shall withhold the aid when, in their judgment, any person who is in receipt of a pension from the United States is not sufficiently disabled to prevent him from pursuing his ordinary and usual vocation.*

SECT. 2. No person shall be entitled to receive aid under the provisions of section two of said chapter one hundred and seventy-two, by reason of being dependent upon any person named or described in said section, unless the person upon whom he was dependent was killed or has died by reason of wounds or disease incurred in the service described in said section, or is or at the time of his death was in the receipt of a pension from the United States, equal in amount to one-half of the full pension which is allowed to a person of the same rank or grade: *provided, however, that if the person upon whom the applicant was dependent shall obtain a pension from the United States after this act shall take effect, said applicant shall be entitled to receive the same amount that he would have been entitled to receive had said pension been obtained prior to the time when this act shall take effect; and provided, further, that when any person who has heretofore received state aid is precluded therefrom by the provisions of this act, and the authorities of the cities or towns are satisfied that justice and necessity require a continuance of the aid to prevent actual suffering, they are hereby authorized in such cases to continue the payment thereof; and upon reporting the facts in each specific case, and showing by evidence satisfactory to the commissioners the necessity of such payments, the sums so paid shall be re-imbursed to such cities and towns out of the treasury of the Commonwealth.*

In these sections the most noteworthy provisions have been indicated by Italics. It is further enacted in section 6, that the aid may be given to the wife or family of an officer, soldier or sailor, instead of to the man himself, who might squander it. By other sections the scope of Chapter 172 of the Acts of 1866 is much restricted, and Chapter 282 of that year is repealed entirely.

The effect of these restrictions has been to diminish the great amount of money given as State Aid, and to secure the better use of what is still given. Probably no less than *half a million dollars a year* is thus saved to the State, with no material

FACTORY ACTS OF 1866 AND 1867.

increase of suffering on the part of the poor. But between a half a million and a million of dollars must still be paid annually under the law as it stands, and while much of this is needful and goes to relieve suffering, there is reason to believe that much also yet goes to the undeserving and to those who misuse it. It should be noticed that the law chiefly provides for those families already in the receipt of a pension, thus fulfilling the Scripture saying, "To him that hath shall be given," but probably allowing the claims of many unpensioned persons to be made in vain. A farther scrutiny and another amendment of the law is manifestly to be desired, and may, perhaps, be secured from the next Legislature.

2. THE EDUCATION OF POOR AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

The legislation of the year 1866 in regard to the employment of children in factories and their schooling when thus employed, has not been allowed to stand without change. Probably it was thought to require more time in school than could well be given by children working for their support; at any rate, the period of six months' previous schooling and as many months in each year of their employment, has been reduced to three months. At the same time, the number of hours per week which children under fourteen are allowed to work, is increased from forty-eight to sixty hours; but the limit of age is extended to fifteen years. The means of enforcing the new law are better than were provided in 1866; and, altogether, though the Act of 1867 (Chap. 285,) may seem a step backward, it will probably be found, in practice, as effective for the education of poor children as Chapter 273 of the Acts of 1866, the place of which it takes. Its terms are as follows:—

[CHAP. 285.]

AN ACT in relation to the Schooling and Hours of Labor of Children employed in Manufacturing and Mechanical Establishments.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. No child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment within this Commonwealth, and no child between the age of ten and fifteen years shall be so employed, unless he has attended some public or private day school

PART I.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

under teachers approved by the school committee of the place in which such school is kept, at least three months during the year next preceding such employment: *provided*, said child shall have lived within the Commonwealth during the preceding six months; nor shall such employment continue unless such child shall attend school at least three months in each and every year; and *provided*, that tuition of three hours per day in a public or private day school approved by the school committee of the place in which such day school is kept, during a term of six months, shall be deemed the equivalent of three months' attendance at a school kept in accordance with the customary hours of tuition; and no time less than sixty days of actual schooling shall be accounted as three months, and no time less than one hundred and twenty half days of actual schooling shall be deemed an equivalent of three months.

SECT. 2. No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than sixty hours in one week.

SECT. 3. Any owner, agent, superintendent or overseer of any manufacturing or mechanical establishment who shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed any child in violation of the preceding sections, and any parent or guardian who allows or consents to such employment, shall, for such offence, forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the constable of the Commonwealth to specially detail one of his deputies, to see that the provisions of this act, and all other laws regulating the employment of children or minors in manufacturing or mechanical establishments, are complied with, and to prosecute offences against the same; and he shall report annually to the governor all proceedings under this act; and nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit any person from prosecuting such offences.

SECT. 5. Chapter two hundred and seventy-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six is hereby repealed: *provided*, this act shall not affect any proceedings now pending.

SECT. 6. This act shall take effect sixty days from its passage.
[Approved May 29, 1867.]

Besides the remodelling of the Factory Act of 1866, some amendments have been made in the Act of the same year relating to neglected children. The most important of these is the repeal of the clause which makes the Truant Law (Chap. 207, 1862,) of no effect in Boston. But I cannot learn that the Act in question (Chap. 283, 1866,) has yet been often enforced in any part of the State; nor is any such law likely

THE CLARKE INSTITUTION AT NORTHAMPTON.

to be strictly enforced until we have a much greater number of receptacles for juvenile delinquents. These might be provided by the County Commissioners, according to the law of 1865, (Chap. 203,) but no county, so far as I know, has yet established such a House of Reformation as the last named Act contemplates. It might be well to pass a law making it obligatory on counties which have a population of more than 75,000 to open at least one such reformatory.

3. THE EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

The two Acts of the last Legislature concerning the instruction of deaf mutes, are likely to do more to advance the interests of the class for whose benefit they were enacted, than has yet been done or attempted in any part of the world. Nowhere else, so far as we are informed, has it been made a part of the regular system of education to give early and continuous instruction to the deaf and dumb.* But by Chapter 311 of the Acts of 1867, the children of this class are placed almost exactly on the same footing, with respect to education, as hearing children. They are allowed to enter school at the public expense, as early as five years, and to continue ten years at school without cost to the parents, except as they may choose to pay for their instruction, which, like that of ordinary children, is placed under the oversight of the Board of Education.

The means of commencing their instruction so early as five years old, have been provided under another Act, (Chapter 334,) which, though later in number on the list of laws, was, in fact, of the same date, and, logically, antecedent to Chapter 311. I shall, therefore, give the two Acts in the natural position which they occupy with respect to each other, the Act of Incorporation coming first:—

[CHAP. 334.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Osmyn Baker, William Allen, junior, Lewis J. Dudley, Julius H. Seelye, George Walker, Gardiner G. Hubbard, Theodore Lyman, Horatio G. Knight, Joseph A. Pond, William Clafin, James

* The State of New York makes the best provision in this respect, by which many young pupils are placed under instruction.

PART I.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

B. Congdon, Thomas Talbot, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, in the town of Northampton, with authority to establish classes of instruction for deaf persons and deaf mutes in two other suitable localities in this Commonwealth ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in all general laws which now are or hereafter may be in force in relation to such corporations.

SECT. 2. Said corporation may hold for the purposes aforesaid, real and personal estate not exceeding in value two hundred thousand dollars.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 1, 1867.*]

[CHAP. 311.]

AN ACT concerning the Education of Deaf-Mutes.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. The governor, with the approval of the board of education, is hereby authorized to send such deaf-mutes or deaf children between five and ten years of age, as he may deem fit subjects for instruction at the expense of the Commonwealth, to the Clarke Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Northampton, or to such schools or classes as now are or may hereafter be established for the education of deaf-mutes in this Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. The governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for such sums as may be necessary to provide for the instruction and support of the pupils named in the preceding section, not exceeding for each pupil the amount which is now or may hereafter be paid by the Commonwealth for the education and support of deaf-mutes at the American Asylum at Hartford.

SECT. 3. The education of all deaf-mutes who are now receiving or may hereafter receive instruction at the expense of the Commonwealth, shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the board of education ; and said board shall set forth in their annual report the number of pupils so instructed, the cost of their instruction and support, the way in which the money appropriated by the Commonwealth has been expended, and such other information as said board may deem important to be laid before the legislature.

SECT. 4. The governor is hereby authorized to extend to ten years the term of instruction now granted to deaf-mutes educated at the expense of the Commonwealth.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INFANT ASYLUM.

SECT. 5. The sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the education of deaf-mutes, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated, to be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 1, 1867.*]

Under these Acts a school has been organized, endowed by Mr. John Clarke, of Northampton, with the sum of \$50,000, and opened at Northampton by Miss H. B. Rogers, whose small school at Chelmsford was noticed in my last Report. At present the number of her pupils is twenty, of whom about two-thirds are Massachusetts children. The method of instruction is by articulation and reading the lips. I shall have occasion elsewhere to notice the unexpectedly large number of deaf mutes found to be residing in the State, and attesting the necessity of an additional school for the children, such as has been established.

4. THE PRESERVATION OF INFANT LIFE.

The Legislature of 1867 also granted an Act of incorporation to another institution of much importance, although as yet no considerable results have been obtained from it. By Chapter 230 of the Acts, a charter is given to the *Massachusetts Infant Asylum*, and, by the closing section, this Asylum is empowered to receive, at the public expense, infant children deserted by their parents, under certain restrictions. The following is the chapter referred to:—

[CHAP. 230.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Massachusetts Infant Asylum.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Martin Brimmer, Thomas C. Amory, Mary J. Quincy, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, for the purpose of assisting and providing for deserted and destitute infant children; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the sixty-eighth chapter of the General Statutes, and in all general laws which now are or hereafter may be in force relating to such corporations.

PART I.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

SECT. 2. Said corporation may hold for the purposes aforesaid, real and personal estate not exceeding in value one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

SECT. 3. The overseers of the poor of any city or town in the Commonwealth, and the superintendents and inspectors of the state almshouses, may place deserted and destitute infants in the care of said corporation under the laws for the relief of the poor, and such sum shall be paid for the temporary support of such infants as may be agreed upon between the parties: *provided*, that said overseers and the board of state charities shall use all reasonable care to collect the cost of such temporary support from parties justly chargeable with the same, whenever they can be ascertained, and to remove those not born or not having a settlement in this state. [*Approved May 15, 1867.*]

The necessary organization has been made under this Act, and the Board of Directors of the Asylum are now seeking a place in which to open their institution. Probably before this Report is submitted to you in print the Asylum will have begun its work on a small scale.

5. THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.

The old Statutes of this Commonwealth on the subject of Conditional Pardons were cited in my last Report. I am happy to say that they have since been modified by the General Court in such a way that we have at present the Ticket-of-Leave System by law established in Massachusetts. The following is the new law in regard to the matter, (Chap. 301):—

AN ACT relating to Conditional Pardons.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. When a convict sentenced to confinement in the state prison, or any jail or house of correction, is pardoned, or his punishment remitted by the governor with the advice of the council, on conditions to be by the convict observed and performed, and it comes to the knowledge of the warden of the state prison, or keeper of the jail or house of correction, where the convict was confined, that he is abroad in violation of the conditions of his pardon or remission of punishment, such warden or keeper shall forthwith cause him to be arrested and detained until the case can be examined by the governor and council; and the officer so arresting him shall forthwith give notice in writing to the governor and council that such convict is arrested and detained.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.

SECT. 2. The governor and council shall, upon receiving such notice, examine the case of such convict, and if it shall appear by his own admission or by evidence that the convict has violated the conditions of his pardon or remission of punishment, the governor, with the advice of the council, shall order the convict to be remanded and confined for the unexpired term of his sentence. In computing the period of his confinement, the time between the conditional pardon and subsequent arrest shall be taken to be part of the term of sentence. If it appears to the governor and council that the convict has not broken the conditions of his conditional pardon or remission, he shall be discharged.

SECT. 3. Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen of chapter one hundred and seventy-seven of the General Statutes are hereby repealed.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon his passage. [*Approved May 31, 1867.*]

Little has yet been done to put this enactment in force, but it will, no doubt, be executed in due time, and the only wonder will be that we did not earlier adopt so wise a plan.

6. MISCELLANEOUS ENACTMENTS.

Several Acts of the present year relating to the other topics of this Report will be considered hereafter; but it is proper here to refer to others which have no special bearing on these topics. Such are the *Act Defining the Duties of the Auditor*, (Chapter 178,) and the *Act to change the name of the Nautical Branch of the Reform School*, (Chapter 260.)

The former Act has removed certain obstacles in the way of a speedy settlement of the accounts of the State Institutions; the latter enables us to avoid a tedious circumlocution in speaking of the School Ships.

CHAPTER II.—THE LEGISLATION OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

1. THE STATE WORKHOUSE LAW.

At the time of writing my last Report the effect of the laws creating a State Workhouse and a State Primary School had not been sufficiently observed to enable us to judge whether they would be as beneficial in practice as they are sound in

PART I.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

theory. The year just ended has shown that they were much needed, and that their results have been good.

The Workhouse at Bridgewater has served to restrain and employ a large number of persons who, in the Almshouses, could not well be managed.

The long sentences awarded to many of these persons, though at variance with the practice in the criminal courts of the State, have proved to be very useful, both as affording an opportunity to unlearn, by disuse, those vagrant and dissolute habits which occasioned the sentence, and as deterring others from similar courses, at least of that class within the scope of the Workhouse Law. There can be no doubt that many of the class alluded to have, during the past year, either betaken themselves to some honest calling or left the State; while others have contented themselves with avoiding the State Almshouses, in which they were liable to sentence, and seeking refuge in those of the towns, or in the police stations of cities, where large numbers of such persons find lodgings. The faithful execution of the law for a few years will, in a great degree, rid our community of these vagrants, especially if the overseers of the poor and the police are careful to enforce the laws against vagrancy within their jurisdiction.

Another excellent effect of these sentences has been seen in the case of women with young children who have been committed to the Almshouse, and those whose children were born at the institutions. These women, under the former laws, were very much in the habit of destroying or deserting their offspring, which, under a sentence of from six months to three years in the State Workhouse, they have been unable to do. In this way, there can be no doubt, the lives of at least thirty infants have been preserved during the past year.

It will be well to consider whether the power of original commitment to the State Workhouse may not be given to ordinary Trial Justices and to the Superior Court, with the provision that all persons thus sentenced, and having a settlement in any town, shall be supported by that town. The cost of such support will be less than in most of the Houses of Correction, and the wider execution of the law will still farther show its good results.

THE MONSON ESTABLISHMENT.

2. THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL ACT.

The operation of the Act establishing a State Primary School at Monson, presents features still more agreeable to contemplate. It has been the means of placing in good families, at a more suitable age than formerly, a much larger number of poor children than has hitherto been the custom. Within the thirteen and a half years that the institution at Monson has been in operation, 977 children are reported as “indentured, adopted, and placed in families,” the actual number being probably somewhat less by reason of counting the same person two or more times. This would give an average of only about 75 in a year, whereas the number this year reported is 156, or more than twice as great. There can be no doubt, too, that those children recently sent out have a much better prospect of finding good homes than those formerly indentured. The establishment of a Visiting Agency by your Board, in connection with the opening of the Primary School, has entirely changed the actual relation of these children to the State, as the General Court had already changed their legal relation. They are no longer turned out to shift for themselves, with no one to see whether they fare well or ill, but they are followed and protected by the same care that provided for their well-being in the institution. The Report of Mr. Fisk, the Visiting Agent, which is appended to this Report, will show how useful this new charity has been.

Not only have the children been placed more rapidly in good families in consequence of the Primary School Act, but they have been better treated within the institution. Formerly there were complaints, in some cases too well founded, of neglect, severity and privation experienced by these poor children at the hands of those in charge of them. But the urgent representations of your Board have not been without effect in correcting these evils, though the remedy has been oftentimes slowly and reluctantly applied by those in authority at Monson. Something of the old Almshouse flavor is still perceptible in the management and discipline of the Primary School children, but much less than a year ago.

3. THE STATE POLICE ACT.

By Chapter 249, 1865, an entirely new class of police officers was created in Massachusetts—the State Police or State Constabulary. Sufficient time has now passed to enable us to judge whether there was any real need for such an additional force of police, and what results, either for good or bad, have followed the action of this force. It is probable that recent events, showing an uneasiness in the public mind under enactments and regulations not wholly reasonable, will induce many persons to favor a return to the old system of local police; but a little reflection ought to convince them that it is possible to have the advantage of a State police, without all the attendant circumstances which have naturally given offence. There was a time when the activity and independence of the State Constables were praised everywhere but among those who had reason to fear or to be jealous of them. It is difficult, if not quite impossible, especially in large cities, to have a local police which is not too much controlled by the sentiment of the locality to execute justice impartially; while a State police, owing little to municipal favor or class interests, will be far less trammelled and corrupted by those influences which are always at work to impair the efficiency of such a body of men. And I have no doubt that, in spite of some unworthy appointments, and some partial and ill-judged regulations, the administration of justice was materially aided by the efforts of the State police. It will be found, I think, that more unmistakable criminals have been arrested and more convicted, because of those efforts; that crime has been checked in many places, and been rendered more unsafe everywhere, than before the Act of 1865 was passed.

In a matter of this kind it is not easy to furnish satisfactory statistics; but a few facts should be borne in mind. The Act of 1865 was passed in the middle of May, just about the time when, on account of the sudden close of the civil war, a great impulse was given to vice and crime in our community. The increase of crime was so marked and so great as to cause serious alarm to society, and to fill our prisons with great rapidity. But scarcely had the new police force become fairly

THE STATE POLICE.

organized than this growth of crime seemed to be checked. The winter of 1865-6 saw its highest point; from which time it has slowly but steadily decreased. Doubtless this is owing to several causes, but I cannot help thinking that something was due to the energy and determination of the State Constables. And, if we inquire to-day who those are who clamor for the repeal of the State Police Act, we shall find many respectable persons, to be sure, but also the whole array of criminal and disreputable persons.

Some modification, rather than a complete repeal of the law, would therefore seem to be the wiser course.

Any further comments upon recent legislation will be deferred till a succeeding page.

PART SECOND.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INDIANS.

CHAPTER I.—THEIR DESCENT, NUMBERS AND
CONDITION.

1. SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

By an Order of the House of Representatives, passed in May last, your Board were requested to inquire into the condition of the Indians in this Commonwealth, with a view to some legislation in regard to their civil disabilities. Under your instructions, I have devoted such time as could be spared from other duties to this inquiry; but I regret to say it has been far less thorough than I could wish. I should lament this the more, were it not that the Reports of Messrs. Bird, Griswold and Weekes in 1849, (House Doc. No. 46,) and of Mr. John Milton Earle in 1861, (Senate Doc. No. 96, 1861, and House Doc. No. 215, 1862,) give such full and complete statements respecting the subject in hand. The seven years that have passed since Mr. Earle, (a special Commissioner under the Act of April 6, 1859,) made his detailed Report, have seen little change in the general facts of the case; and whatever change has occurred seems to have fortified the conclusions then reached by the Commissioner. I shall, therefore, cite freely from his pages, and also refer to the earlier Report of Mr. Bird, who has made himself the persistent advocate of justice to the humble race about to be described.

A still earlier Report, made by the Hon. Josiah J. Fiske to Governor Lincoln in 1833, (Senate Doc. 1834, No. 14,) and relating only to the Indians of Marshpee, is worth consulting, though far less valuable than those which have been more recently written.

WHO AND WHERE THE INDIANS ARE.

I have been able to visit but a few of the Indians, and these only on Martha's Vineyard, but I have derived much information from residents there and in Barnstable County, and particularly from Richard L. Pease, Esq., the Clerk of the Courts in Dukes County, a gentleman very familiar both with the present and the past condition of his native island, which has been for two centuries the home of these Indian wards of the State.

2. THE TRIBES AND THEIR LOCATION.

Mr. Earle says, in pages 10, 11, of his Report:—

“The distinct bands, communities or tribes, having funds or reservations, or which have had them and are recognized as wards of the State, are the Chapequiddick, the Christiantown, the Gay Head, the Marshpee, the Herring Pond, the Natick, the Punkapog, the Troy or Fall River, the Hassanamisco, and the Dudley. The Indians and descendants of Indians, of whom there are considerable numbers in any one vicinity, whose descent can be distinctly traced, but who do not stand in the same relation to the State, are those of Dartmouth and Yarmouth. There are, in addition, considerable numbers, belonging originally to some of the tribes before named, as the Gay Head, Marshpee, etc., but who, having left them to reside elsewhere, have lost their original rights as members of the tribes, and are not acknowledged as belonging to them; and some others, residing either in neighborhoods or scattered abroad in the community, who originated from other sources or whose descent is not precisely known, but of whose identity as Indians there is no doubt.

“Of all these, it is safe to assume that there is not one person of unmixed Indian blood. There are a few who claim it, but their claim does not seem to have any satisfactory basis. When it is considered that the intermixture, both with the whites and the blacks, commenced more than two hundred years ago, and that, in the course of ten or twelve generations, there has been an opportunity, from intermarriages among themselves, for the foreign blood, early introduced, to permeate the whole mass; and when it is considered that the intermixture has been constantly kept up from the outside, also, down to the present time, it would be a marvel, indeed, if any Indian of the pure native race remained. Of the publishments of colored persons entered on the early records of Dartmouth, by far the larger portion are those of negro men to Indian women. In Yarmouth, a large portion of those of Indian descent have intermarried with the whites, till their progeny has become

white; their social relations are with those of that color, and they are mingled with the general community, having lost their identity as a distinct class.

“The same has happened with a portion of the Hassanamisco tribe, and it would have been a fortunate thing for all the tribes if it had been so with them all. But the mixture in most of the tribes has been more with the negro race than with the white, till that blood probably predominates, though there are still a considerable number who have the prominent characteristics of the Indians—the lank, glossy, black hair, the high cheek bones, the bright dark eye, and other features peculiar to the race.”

3. THEIR NUMBER.

From the census of the several tribes and scattered families of Indians, and the descendants of Indians in the State, taken by Mr. Earle in 1860, we obtain the following aggregate for the whole State:—

Whole number of persons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,610
Families,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	376
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	775
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	829
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
								———	1,610
Natives,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,438
Foreigners or unascertained,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	172
								———	1,610
Under 5 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	188
From 5 to 10 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	165
10 to 21 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	379
21 to 50 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	636
50 to 70 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	174
Of 70 and over,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
								———	1,610

This aggregate is nearly twice as great as that obtained by Mr. Bird in 1848. Exclusive of the Natick Indians, (about a dozen only,) Mr. Bird counted but 847. But the numbers approximate more closely if we consider only the tribes having reservations or plantations.

 THE PLANTATION TRIBES.

The aggregates of the Plantation Tribes, according to Mr. Earle, are as follows:—

Whole number of persons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,241
Families,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	291
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	588
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	650
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
								———	1,241
Natives,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,126
Foreigners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115
								———	1,241

But these Plantation Tribes may be again divided, as appears by the following classification of Mr. Earle:—

“1. Those Indians and descendants of Indians, who, with their ancestors, have never been under the special guardianship of the State, who have no reservations, and who are either scattered and mingled with the other population or reside in neighborhoods without any distinct organization.

“2. Those tribes having reservations on which most of them reside, with little or no intermixture of whites amongst them, and who are or have been under guardianship—including the Chappequiddick, Christiantown, Gay Head, Marshpee and Herring Pond tribes.

“3. The tribes which have reservations or have had them, and are or have been under guardianship; but of which the smaller portion only, or none at all of them, now remain on the reservations. These include the Fall River, Punkapog, Natick, Dudley and Hassanamisco tribes; and to these may be added those of the second division, who have left their reservation and reside elsewhere.

“The second class is the most interesting of the three, both on account of its greater numbers—comprising eight hundred and fifty persons, or more than one-half of the whole,—and of the anomalies which their case presents.”

A hundred years ago the members of these Plantation Tribes were much more numerous. Judge Davis, in a note to Nathaniel Morton's *Memorial*, estimates the whole number of “praying Indians” then at 3,600, namely:—

PART II.]	SECRETARY'S REPORT.	[CHAP. I.
In Massachusetts Proper,	1,100
In Plymouth Colony,	700
On Nantucket,	300
On Martha's Vineyard,	1,500
Total,	3,600

It is probable that this estimate was exaggerated, for we learn from another source that the Marshpee tribe has not diminished since 1764, but rather increased its numbers.

It appears by a statement made before a committee of the legislature in 1834, by Mr. B. F. Hallett, counsel for the tribe, that their population in 1767 was 292; in 1771 it was 327, of whom fourteen were negroes, married to Indians; in 1832 it was 315, of whom sixteen were negroes. It was 305 in 1848, of whom twenty-six were foreigners, all negroes or mulattoes. In 1859 the tribe numbered 403, including thirty-two foreigners married to natives of the tribe, all negroes or mulattoes, or various mixtures of negro, Indian or white blood, none of them being pure whites. Sixty-six out of the whole number of the tribe, at the time of the enumeration, were not residents of the district; but fifty-two of them were considered as retaining their rights in the tribe.

But there can be no doubt that some of the tribes have greatly decreased, and in all, the pure Indian blood has become greatly mixed with that of the negro.

4. THE CONDITION OF SPECIAL TRIBES.

The Gay Head Tribe.

The western end of Martha's Vineyard is made up of three peninsulas, Nashaquitsa, Squipnocket and Gay Head. They are nearly cut off from the main land of the Island by Menemsha Pond, an extension of the Menemsha Bight, which comes in from the north by a narrow and shallow strait, and stretches across to within a few rods of the south side, leaving an isthmus where the road runs to Nashaquitsa, and thence to Gay Head; for Nashaquitsa connects with Gay Head by another narrow isthmus. Gay Head is of nearly equal length and breadth,

THE GAY HEAD INDIANS.

between a circle and a square in form, and contains about 2,400 acres of land. A portion of this is held in severalty, and fenced and occupied by the several owners; the remainder is owned by the tribe in common.

The population here appears to be gradually increasing, and the increase would be more apparent but for the emigration which has taken place. The whole population of the plantation, including a few in the vicinity who are recognized as having rights as members of the tribe, was 204 in 1860, and cannot now be less.

The inhabitants of Gay Head, like all whose legal condition is that of Indians, are the involuntary wards of the State. It has taken their property into its own keeping, they can make no sale of their land or improvements out of their tribe, and so there are few or no purchasers. They can make no valid contract, and can neither sue nor be sued in the courts. "They are, therefore," says Mr. Earle, "tied to the plantation by the act of the State, with all its disadvantages and their own disabilities; or if they leave it, it must be at the sacrifice and loss of the income of all their rights there."

The position of the tribe, as a tribe, is thus spoken of by the commissioners of 1849:—

"By the Act of June 25, 1811, the Governor was authorized to appoint 'three proper persons to be guardians to the Indian, mulatto and negro proprietors of Gay Head;' which guardians, in addition to the usual powers given to guardians in such cases, were empowered to take into their possession the lands of said Indians, &c., and allot to the several Indians, &c., such part of said lands as should be sufficient for their improvement, from time to time; and the Act further provides for the discontinuance or removal of the guardians, at the discretion of the governor and council.

"Under this Act three guardians were appointed, and in 1814 a new appointment was made; since that time no new appointment has been made.

"The Indians became dissatisfied with their guardians, who resigned, and the guardianship has disappeared. The Act of 1828 provided, that

PART II.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

whenever the Indians and people of color of Gay Head shall, by a vote in town meeting, accept this Act, and shall transmit to his excellency the governor an attested copy of said vote, then his excellency may authorize said guardian to act as guardian, &c., at Gay Head, and may, upon their request, appoint suitable persons to divide their lands. The Indians, cherishing no very favorable recollections of the guardian-system, have never accepted the Act. For about thirty years they have been without any guardian, and the division of their lands, and indeed the whole arrangement of their affairs, except of the school-money, has been left to themselves."

Concerning this Act of 1828, Mr. Earle further says :—

"The provision for the appointment of a guardian was not the only objectionable feature of the Act of 1828. The guardian was empowered 'to punish, by fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or by solitary imprisonment not exceeding twenty days, any trespasses, batteries, larcenies, under five dollars; gross lewdness and lascivious behavior, and disorderly and riotous conduct, and for the sale of spirituous liquor within the territory, or on the lands of said Indians and people of color; and said guardian, or other justice of the peace, may issue his warrant, directed to the constable of said Indians and people of color, or other proper officer, to arrest and bring before him any offender against the provisions of this Act; and, after judgment, he may order execution to be done by said constable or other proper officer; and if said guardian, or other justice of the peace, shall adjudge any offender to solitary imprisonment, such offender *shall not, during the term of said imprisonment, be visited by or allowed to speak with any person other than the jailer, or said guardian or justice of the peace, or such other person as said guardian or justice of the peace shall specially authorize thereto; nor shall such offender be allowed any food or drink other than coarse bread and water, unless sickness shall, in the opinion of a physician, render other sustenance necessary.*' With such a provision in the Act, making a discrimination so odious and unjust, between themselves and other prisoners, the Indians would have been greatly wanting in self-respect had they accepted it. It is a provision disgraceful to the statute book of the State, and discreditable to the civilization of the age. Yet, two tribes, the Chappequiddick and the Christiantown, were made subject to the provisions of this law, without the power to accept or reject it, and are governed by it to this day."

THE INDIANS ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

The municipal organization of Gay Head* consists, mainly, of three overseers, a clerk, treasurer, school committee, and committee on public lands. The school committee performs the duties incident to such committees in the towns, and those of prudential committee also. The school is kept usually about seven months in the year, and is well attended; but its value is greatly impaired by the inability of the parents to procure suitable books, stationery, &c.

The support of the poor is a severe tax upon the people, absorbing the entire revenue of the public lands—the largest, best, and most valuable portion of the property of the tribe.

I visited Gay Head in the early part of August, and observed, as well as time would permit, the condition of the tribe. They are poor, and they are by no means all industrious, or skilful in the tillage of their valuable lands. But they seem to be improving in all respects, and to be much attached to their town organization, without any very strong desire to become a political member of the State.

Other Indians in Dukes County.

The Chappaquiddick Indians occupy a part of the island of that name, lying on the east of Martha's Vineyard, from which it is separated by Mattakeeset Bay, forming Edgartown Harbor.

The Strait at the northerly part of Edgartown Village is very narrow, not more than an eighth of a mile wide, and there is a ferry between the two islands. The whole population of the tribe, including one family in New Bedford and one in Edgartown, was 74 in 1860. In 1848 it was 85, and is now probably not more than 60.

The hamlet of Christiantown is situated among hills, by the shores of the Vineyard Sound, on the north-west side of Martha's Vineyard, in the town of Tisbury. The whole number of inhabitants belonging to the tribe was 53 in 1860.

The Marshpee Tribe.

The District of Marshpee, the residence of the largest distinct body of the so-called Indians now remaining in Massachusetts,

* Created by Chap. 184, 1862, which also allowed Indians not connected with any plantation to become citizens.

PART II.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

lies on Cape Cod, in the westerly part of Barnstable County, and is bounded on the north by Sandwich and Barnstable, on the east by Barnstable, on the west by Falmouth, and on the south by the waters of the Vineyard Sound. The whole number of the tribe, as has been said, was 403 in 1860.

They occupy an area of over sixteen thousand acres, comprising, in 1860, according to Mr. Earle,—

Indian lands held in severalty, acres,	10,231½
in common,	3,150½
<hr/>	
Total Indian lands,	13,382
Aggregate area of four ponds,	1,650
Land held by whites, estimated at	700
Roads, rivers and small ponds,	400
<hr/>	
Whole area, acres,	16,132

The public property was valued by Mr. Earle at \$14,702; the private property at \$70,653. It has probably since increased in value, but not greatly.

The District of Marshpee has had a town organization since 1834, when, by a sort of insurrection, the attention of the Legislature had been directed to the complaints of the Indians there. The organization is similar to that at Gay Head; but there is here a Treasurer, a white citizen, appointed by the Governor, whose business it is to manage the funds of the State annually expended for the Marshpee tribe.

None of the other tribes have any town government.

5. EXPENDITURES IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS.

We have no statement of the sums annually paid on account of the Indians before 1843.

Between 1843 and 1849, the total amount was \$10,059.25, or an average of \$1,676.54 in each year. For the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1859, the amount was \$29,964.37, an average of nearly \$3,000 a year. From 1860 to 1867, about \$30,000* have been expended, making a total, in a quarter of a century, of \$70,000, and upward.

* Including an estimated expenditure for 1867 of \$4,000.

DISABILITIES OF THE INDIANS.

Of late years, the expenses have increased, being in 1865, \$4,382.13, of which \$584 was for schools, and in 1866, \$4,778.56, of which \$733 was for schools.

Reduced to a gold basis, however, the expenditures since 1862 have scarcely been larger than in former years ; but we may safely count upon a yearly claim on the State for from \$3,000 to \$5,000 to be expended in behalf of the Indians.

CHAPTER II.—THE CLAIMS OF THE INDIANS TO SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

1. THEIR DISABILITIES.

It is evident that when any class of persons in this Commonwealth has been placed under special disabilities, special legislation will be necessary to secure them from oppression. I need only refer to our whole complex system of laws for the protection of married women, minor children, persons under guardianship, etc., to attest the truth of this statement. What, then, are the special disabilities of the Indians and their descendants in Massachusetts?

Speaking more particularly of the Plantation Tribes, Mr. Earle says:—

“ Here are five communities, within the State, but not of it ; subject to its laws, but having no part in their enactment ; within the limits of local municipalities, yet not subject to their jurisdiction ; and holding real estate in their own right, yet not suffered to dispose of it, except to each other. In the five, without any good reason for the difference, three measurably diverse legal conditions prevail. Chapequiddick and Christiantown tribes are under guardianship,* and no person belonging to either of them, however capable or shrewd he may be, can make any contract, either to buy or sell, which shall be valid in law, without the written consent of the guardian ; and, for sundry petty offences, the guardian is authorized to inflict punishment unusual and cruel, and such as is not permitted in any other case, nor to any other offender, under the laws of the State. The law provides a semi-municipal organization for these tribes, but the provision is held in abeyance, and the law, in

* See Act of 1827.

PART II.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

that respect, is not carried into effect. In Marshpee, a municipal organization is established,* with authority to assess taxes, yet without any power to enforce their collection; with authority for the management of the public lands and fisheries, for the establishment and maintenance of schools and the support of the poor; in brief, with the powers of a town, but not entrusted with the charge of their own funds, which are held by a Treasurer, appointed by the Governor and Council. The people of Gay Head were authorized to accept the provisions of the Act of 1827, relating to Chappaquiddick and Christiantown, and it was provided that, whenever they should do it, the Governor might authorize the Guardian of those tribes to act as the Guardian of Gay Head also.

“But never having chosen to avail themselves of this privileges, this tribe, whose territory is not included within the limits of any town or municipality of the Commonwealth, have no legal organization whatever.”

This last defect was partially remedied in 1862, but the general statements of Mr. Earle are still true in respect to all these communities. The individuals composing them cannot, without forsaking their homes and friends, become citizens of the State, nor acquire the same right to hold and transfer property that a citizen possesses.†

2. THE ORIGIN OF THESE DISABILITIES.

How did this condition of things originate? So far as Massachusetts can be said to have been owned at all, it was formerly owned by the ancestors of these disfranchised persons. How did they pass from the condition of sovereigns to that of vassals and dependents?

There can be little doubt that the aborigines of America, as a general rule, do not readily adapt themselves to the habits of a civilized community. At first they waged fitful and unexpected wars, in return for real or fancied injuries, and it was this condition of warfare which first forced upon our ancestors the precautions which they took in respect to the trade and habits of life of the Indians. Our present Indians are chiefly descended, however, from those who were either conquered or won over to a friendly relation with the whites,—and the disabilities imposed were such as, it was believed, would make them

* See Act of 1827.

† See Chapter 184, 1862.

WHO ARE THESE INDIANS?

less likely again to become hostile. After all there is something anomalous in their present position, and only to be justified, if justified at all, by the inability which they have shown to accept the duties of civilized life. The Commissioners of 1848 well said, quoting the language of Mr. Hallett in 1834,—

“The Indians are not aliens. They are not a domestic nation, as the Cherokees are declared to be, by the Supreme Court of the United States. They have no rights secured by treaty, and no other rights than those of property and person, applying to them, as to all other citizens.

“They are not vassals, slaves, or servants. They were not conquered by our fathers, but were the friends of the whites, before the war of the Revolution, and, in that war, fought on our side, for which some of them now receive pensions.

“Are they paupers? They cannot come under this head, for they are all freeholders in common, and the law permitting them to take the poor debtor's oath, makes an express exception of their landed property.

“Are they incapacitated? Not naturally. They are not *non compos mentis*. How then are they incapacitated? To justify the placing of the property and person of the citizen under guardianship, he must, individually, be incapacitated. Every individual of the Marshpee tribe must then be proved to be incapacitated, to justify taking away his rights of person and property, and they must be placed under the general laws of guardianship. You cannot declare a whole community to be incapacitated from the exercise of individual rights. As it regards the Marshpee Indians as a community, it is false reasoning, to take it for granted, that they are incapable of self-government; because they never have had a fair opportunity of testing their capacity, and because they are now as well informed and as temperate as many of the plantations were, when originally incorporated into towns. On what principle, then, is it, that there has always been a distinction between the laws made for governing the Indians, and those made for the whole people, when the constitution declares that ‘all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good?’”

Probably the distinction was made because the Indians were believed to be in some degree at least, incapable of civilization, and therefore might be, as a class, placed under a general guardianship, just as the individuals incapable of civil rights

and duties, were placed under special guardianship. This, at least, is the inference to be drawn from the language of that distinguished judge, Chief Justice Parker, many years ago, in deciding the well known pauper case of *Andover versus Canton*.* Judge Parker said,—

“Probably the legislature will consider the remaining tribes and parts of tribes of aboriginals, which yet remain within the confines of this Commonwealth, as the unfortunate children of the public, entitled to protection and support, when their means of subsistence fail, and when it shall be found that they are incapable of civilization, so far as to be admitted as citizens.”

3. HOW LONG OUGHT THESE DISABILITIES TO CONTINUE?

Unless, therefore, we have discovered by sufficiently long trial that the so-called Indians are “incapable of civilization so far as to be admitted as citizens,” we ought to look forward to a time when the existing disabilities should cease, and this portion of our people should enjoy, what has been granted to persons of African descent, equality of civil rights. I might say, “to *other* persons of African descent,” for it is well known that among the so-called Indians there is a majority of persons with some infusion of African blood, while some of their chief men have little or no Indian blood at all. Has the time now come when these persons can properly be admitted as citizens?

So far as the general public is concerned there would probably be but one answer to this question, and the Indians might be at once enfranchised. But there is an unwillingness among the Indians themselves to assume the burdens of citizenship, and a feeling among their white neighbors that they are not to be desired as townsmen, though they might not be objectionable as citizens of the Commonwealth.

It is feared by the Indians themselves that taxation, military duty, etc., will be more than an equivalent for any advantage they may receive from the privilege of citizenship; while, on the other hand, their white neighbors fear that an increased cost of supporting the poor, and other inconveniences would arise from the annexation of an Indian tribe to their township.

* See Mass. Reports, vol. xiii. p. 547.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Under these circumstances it does not seem necessary to force enfranchisement upon the Plantation Indians, but it is very desirable that all measures should be taken to promote this enfranchisement as soon as possible. If these local objections can be removed on both sides, there will remain no sufficient reason in the condition, habits or character of the Indians to forbid their becoming citizens on equal terms with the other inhabitants of the State. And it is on every account desirable that all special and anomalous legislation of the nature above specified should cease as soon as it can be dispensed with. I would, therefore, suggest that your Board urge the Legislature to appoint a special Committee at the next session, with instructions so to revise and modify all the existing laws that at some definite future time the guardianship of the Indians may terminate, and they be incorporated in the body politic, under such provisions with regard to lands, the support of the poor, etc., as may be just to all parties. This work can be done at the next session as well as at any time, and there will be no necessity for a commission other than of the Legislature to arrange the terms.

Whatever action may be taken, it should be carefully seen to by the proper authorities that the Indians are hereafter included in all the census and registration reports of the State; a matter which has generally been neglected.

PART THIRD.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

CHAPTER I.—THE MASSACHUSETTS PRISONS.

I.—MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY PRISONS.

There is little to report in respect to the municipal prisons in the State, inasmuch as they do not come closely under the inspection of your Board or of any State officer. From the general information which can be gathered, I judge that the number of *Guard-Houses*, and of persons confined in them, increases year by year, while the small number of town and city *Workhouses* is every year growing smaller, and receiving a less number of convicts. I do not include in this statement the Boston House of Industry, which, for all essentials, may be reckoned in the class of County Prisons.

The County Prisons during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1867, have been diminished in number, the Jail at Concord, the oldest prison building in the State, having been closed in consequence of the removal of the Courts from that town, under the authority given the County Commissioners of Middlesex in Chapter 220 of the Acts of 1867. The aggregate average number of prisoners in the jails and Houses of Correction has been somewhat larger than last year, though the number of persons committed has been less. The earnings of the prisoners are greater than in any previous year, and the net cost of these prisons is a trifle less than last year, although the number of prisoners is greater. The number committed for the non-payment of fines and costs has greatly diminished since last year, being now but 3,663, against 4,628 the year before. The number who paid fines and costs in prison is less by 158, the amount paid is but a trifle less, (\$19,232.17 against

THE COUNTY PRISONS.

\$20,064.62 in 1866.) By this I understand that there were fewer fine and cost cases, or that more of them were settled in court. It has been the general testimony of magistrates that fines were never so readily paid as in the past year.

The number of volumes in the prison libraries has changed so little since last year, that it is scarcely necessary to repeat the table in which they are mentioned. The following Table (Table I.) shows the nature and amount of expenditures in each of the County prisons, the cash earnings, the earnings not paid for in cash, and other matters of interest.

The Boston House of Industry is not included in this Table, but its statistics will be found in the Prison Summary on a subsequent page. As spoken of in the Reports of the Board of Directors, annually printed by the city government, this institution includes the Prison and Almshouse; but I have endeavored to separate the prison expenses, so far as possible. It is much to be regretted that so many distinct classes of inmates should be included in one great establishment.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction, in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1866, to October 1, 1867.*

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicine & Medical Attendance.	Instruction of Prisoners.	Allowance to Discharged Prisoners.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor., .	\$465 00	\$728 41	\$16 95	\$84 45	\$2 65	\$2 60	\$1 62	\$1 60
Lenox Jail and House of Correction, .	1,918 00	4,594 95	709 69	755 83	62 30	*	*	3 10
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor.,	11,223 75	11,057 39	1,341 82	2,363 53	172 12	331 00	193 50	241 49
Taunton Jail,	846 75	2,157 51	45 13	392 77	12 77	38 50	-	-
Edgartown Jail,	295 00	8 58	-	-	13 30	-	-	-
Ipswich House of Correction, . .	3,300 00	4,492 31	807 92	1,783 25	350 00	194 00	211 00	82 59
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor., .	3,300 00	6,009 21	865 08	3,440 45	378 80	434 18†	243 50†	41 10
Newburyport Jail,	1,010 00	577 75	14 65	269 20	70 78	8 70	-	-
Salem Jail,	1,775 00	1,507 13	19 68	497 79	27 82	159 03	-	-
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor., .	650 00	824 93	74 60	263 86	62 19	30 65	-	3 50
Springfield Jail and House of Cor., .	2,500 00	5,870 00	715 20	1,300 00	38 78	176 73	300 00†	29 50
Northampton Jail and House of Cor.,	1,195 00	2,417 58	564 70	412 16	107 25	37 50†	-	65 06

EXPENSES OF COUNTY PRISONS.

	\$7,426 78	\$12,638 69	\$1,379 33	\$4,903 95	\$447 11	\$251 75	\$100 00	\$145 03
Cambridge Jail and House of Cor.,								
Concord Jail,	250 00	87 80	—	—	—	11 25	—	—
Lowell Jail,	1,397 33	2,424 89	179 45	1,555 83	70 50	30 42	*	—
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor.,	70 00	166 38	15 67	30 83	7 25	30 0	—	—
Dedham Jail and House of Cor.,	4,165 00	6,816 92	1,764 65	1,405 67	303 00	134 66	*	101 50
Plymouth Jail and House of Cor.,	1,632 96	3,838 98	276 59	294 97	—	56 54†	75 00	10 60
Boston Jail,	9,165 91	10,854 12	364 88	3,189 24	721 40	353 80	1,000 00||	—
Boston House of Correction,	12,380 18	24,965 36	7,671 58§	6,799 93	¶	762 51†	*	74 80
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor.,	3,775 00	3,983 05	1,068 63	1,490 82	33 22	183 39†	—	95 10
Worcester Jail and House of Cor.,	4,310 00	7,621 83	1,210 02	3,233 77	442 40	37 50	150 00	33 55
Totals,	\$73,051 66	\$113,643 77	\$19,106 22	\$34,468 30	\$3,323 64	\$3,264 71	\$2,274 62	\$928 52

* Included in salaries of Chaplain or Physician.

† Includes Physician's salary.

|| Paid by city and applying to prisoners in Lock-up and Jail.

‡ Includes Chaplain's salary.

§ Includes bedding.

¶ Included in "Clothing."

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction, in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1866, to September 30, 1867—Concluded.*

PRISONS.	Allowance to Witnesses.	All other purposes.	Total amount expended.	Labor of Prisoners—Cash received.	Balance against the Prison.	Labor of Prisoners, profitable but not paid in cash.	Labor of Prisoners in and about the Prison.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	—	—	\$1,303 28	—	\$1,303 28	—	—
Lenox Jail and House of Correction, .	—	\$670 70	8,714 57	*\$369 84	8,344 73	—	\$100 00
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor., .	\$75 25	2,002 69	28,855 04	8,282 45	20,572 59	\$1,453 75	2,425 75
Taunton Jail,	—	116 94	3,610 37	†	3,610 37	—	—
Edgartown Jail,	—	—	316 88	—	316 88	—	—
Ipswich House of Correction, . . .	—	229 90	11,450 97	1,369 89	10,081 08	500 00	—
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	—	387 25	15,099 57	†1,304 56	13,795 01	—	500 00
Newburyport Jail,	—	48 44	1,999 52	—	1,999 52	—	—
Salem Jail,	—	42 07	4,028 52	—	4,028 52	—	—
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	—	184 83	2,094 56	—	2,094 56	—	50 00
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	—	484 36	11,414 57	1,033 83	10,380 74	—	—
Northampton Jail and House of Cor., .	—	874 10	5,673 35	300 00	5,373 35	—	550 00

EXPENSES OF COUNTY PRISONS.

Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	-	\$2,130 88	\$29,423 52	\$10,303 83§	\$19,119 69	-	\$3,061 30
Concord Jail,	-	72 89	421 94	-	421 94	-	-
Lowell Jail,	-	378 73	6,037 15	-	6,037 15	-	-
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	-	72 34	392 47	-	392 47	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, .	-	6,865 65	21,557 05	1,130 76	20,426 29	-	1,475 00
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, .	-	-	6,185 64	827 82	5,357 82	-	325 00
Boston Jail,	-	2,118 28	26,767 63	-	26,767 63	-	6,000 00
Boston House of Correction,	-	21,659 77	74,314 13	45,929 13	28,385 00	-	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	-	3,242 72	13,871 93	736 92||	13,135 01	-	1,044 75
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	-	2,069 00	19,108 07	1,838 31	17,269 76	-	-
Totals,	\$75 25	\$43,651 54	\$292,700 83	\$73,427 34	\$219,273 49	\$1,953 75	\$15,534 80

* In addition to \$304.90 due, but not paid in.

† From City of Taunton for keeping prisoners, \$98.50; from sales, \$45.

‡ In addition to \$399.15 due, but not paid in.

§ In addition to \$1,493.90 credits by board.

|| Produce sold, \$1,868.40 besides.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

On the preceding Table some remarks may be made similar to those made a year ago.

In the first place, the aggregate of the sums under the different headings previous to "Total Amount Expended," will often be more than the sum under that head, for the reason that some expenses are returned more than once. The salary of Physicians is included under "Medicine and Medical Attendance" as well as under "Salaries;" and the Salary of Chaplains is often, but not always, included under "Instruction of Prisoners." In regard to this last heading, it should be observed that it seldom seems to include anything else than the pay of Chaplains, and that the instruction given is always of a religious nature. No money is paid by the public in Massachusetts to give instruction to prisoners in reading, writing, or the other branches of a school education, although a majority of the prisoners are grossly ignorant.

The "Total Amount Expended" is intended to cover not only what appears on the prison books as the cost of the prison before deductions are made for labor, &c., but such other sums as should be added to give the true cost of the prison, whether entered on the books or not. For example, the salary of the Chaplain in the Boston Jail is not paid by the County, but by the City of Boston; but I have included it, although not set down in the return of Sheriff Clark. I have not also included a portion of the salary of the City Physician, who looks after the sick at this jail, because the value of his services may fairly be offset by that portion of the Chaplain's time which is not occupied at the jail.

Again, in some of the returns the salaries of the Overseers of the House of Correction are not given, but these have been added to the total. If it were possible to ascertain the exact value of the services of the County Commissioners which are performed for the Prisons, we should have an additional sum of, perhaps, \$2,000,—making the total of salaries amount to \$75,000.

The "Balance against the Prison" is intended to represent its actual cost *to the community*, after deducting the cash receipts for labor. The cost of a prison *to the county* is often

PRISON LABOR.

less than this, because there are receipts of money for the board of prisoners which go to reduce the balance against the county. It is to be desired that all the particulars of the prison accounts should be reported annually; but no law at present requires a return of the amount of board received.

The cash receipts for the labor of prisoners are the only ones that can be used to diminish the apparent cost of the prisons, although it frequently happens that this sum does not justly represent the labor that has been performed. This is particularly the case at Fitchburg and Ipswich, and wherever else considerable repairs are made, on which the prisoners are employed as laborers. The total estimated value of the prison labor of all kinds, according to the Table, is over \$93,000, or about one-third of the whole expense. Were our prisons consolidated, I believe it would be easy to double the amount. At the same time the amount paid for salaries could be considerably reduced. The list of officers whose salaries are given above, for each prison, will be found in the Supplement.

It is a gratifying fact that the "Balance against the Prisons" is this year less by some \$5,000 than last year, although the average number of prisoners has been larger. This is not because the expenditures have been less, for these have increased some \$20,000; but on account of the considerable increase in the revenue from the labor of the prisoners; the cash receipts from this source being greater by \$26,000 than in 1866. This is a gain of more than fifty per cent. on the earnings of last year; but I have no doubt it is possible to gain a hundred per cent. next year, if the most economical method of managing this industry could be adopted. This statement is not made by conjecture, but from a close observation of two prisons of the same class in other States,—the Albany Penitentiary and the Detroit House of Correction. The former was spoken of at some length in my Special Report of 1865, (Sen. Doc. No. 74,) and need only be alluded to here. Within the last year a history of its operations during the past twenty years has been published,—a work which the managers of our county prisons generally could read with great profit.

The Detroit House of Correction is a new prison, similar to ours of the same name, and opened in 1862. Since January, 1863, the earnings, derived chiefly from the labor of county prisoners committed for an average of only about one hundred days, have amounted to nearly \$30,000 above all expenses, or an average of \$7,500 a year from less than two hundred prisoners.

Mr. Brockway, the Warden, estimates that his prison will, this year, not only support itself, but pay an income of at least \$20,000 into the city treasury. This result is due to measures a little uncommon, but Mr. Brockway believes that the same economy could be practised in any of the Massachusetts Prisons, after a sufficient time has been allowed to make the needful arrangements. If this could be done, our county prisons, instead of costing upwards of \$200,000 a year, would be reduced to an expense of less than \$75,000.

Other Statistics of the County Prisons.

I have given, in the Appendix, a Table showing the average yearly cost of some of the more important items of expenditure in the county prisons; and also the average weekly cost for all expenses of each prisoner. It will be noticed that the highest average cost is less than that of last year, while the general average by the week is less also.

Certain other facts communicated in the Sheriffs' Returns may here be exhibited, as showing the movement of the prison population, and the amount of fines and costs collected in the County Prisons. How far the law in respect to vaccination is complied with, will also appear from Table II.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY PRISONS.

TABLE II.—*Showing the Number in Prison at Certain Dates, in the several Counties of Massachusetts, with other Statistics.*

PRISONS.	No. Oct. 1, 1866.	No. April 1, 1867.	No. Oct. 1, 1867.	No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. com'tted for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>							
Barnstable Jail, . . .	1	9	4	} All.	4	4	\$251 37
" H. of Cor., . . .	2	—	3				
<i>Berkshire County.</i>							
Lenox Jail, . . .	8	7	6	} 32	20	10	615 29
" H. of Cor., . . .	38	30	22				
<i>Bristol County.</i>							
New Bedford Jail, . . .	7	—	9	—	1	1	39 14
" H. of Cor., . . .	93	112	123	127	92	63	1,148 43
Taunton Jail, . . .	13	7	6	17	47	37	387 65
<i>Dukes County.</i>							
Edgartown Jail, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" H. of Cor., . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Essex County.</i>							
Ipswich H. of Cor., . . .	87	79	70	—	38	12	352 00
Lawrence Jail, . . .	31	10	13	} —	169	73	967 51
" H. of Cor., . . .	82	70	97				
Newburyport Jail, . . .	11	5	6	—	4	4	105 80
Salem Jail, . . .	25	18	28	8	105	29	295 92.
<i>Franklin County.</i>							
Greenfield Jail, . . .	4	2	3	} —	4	2	46 96
" H. of Cor., . . .	6	2	2				
<i>Hampden County.</i>							
Springfield Jail, . . .	12	11	12	} 20	215	42	672 84
" H. of Cor., . . .	53	52	44				
<i>Hampshire County.</i>							
Northampton Jail, . . .	4	2	5	} —	27	15	338 90
" H. of Cor., . . .	14	17	17				
<i>Middlesex County.</i>							
Cambridge Jail, . . .	32	18	30	} —	291	159	1,928 66
" H. of Cor., . . .	170	158	174				
Concord Jail, . . .	6	3	*	—	—	—	—
Lowell Jail, . . .	36	30	48	—	161	36	639 34

* Discontinued.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

TABLE II—Concluded.

PRISONS.	No. Oct. 1, 1866.	No. April 1, 1867.	No. Oct. 1, 1867.	No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
<i>Nantucket County.</i>							
Nantucket Jail,	-	1	-	} 1	-	-	-
" H. of Cor.,	1	-	1		-	-	-
<i>Norfolk County.</i>							
Dedham Jail,	26	26	22	} 89	45	16	310 64
" H. of Cor.,	78	63	82		103	35	445 46
<i>Plymouth County.</i>							
Plymouth Jail,	8	7	3	} -	26	15	700 26
" H. of Cor.,	13	14	14		-	-	-
<i>Suffolk County.</i>							
Boston Jail,	199	212	173	} All.	2,065	668	8,615 00
South Boston H. of Cor., .	337	387	399		-	-	-
<i>Worcester County.</i>							
Fitchburg Jail,	8	4	4	} -	33	17	217 43
" H. of Cor.,	32	47	32		-	-	-
Worcester Jail,	15	9	19	} 17	213	96	1,153 57
" H. of Cor.,	62	53	58		-	-	-
Totals,	1,515	1,465	1,531	-	3,663	1,334	\$19,232 17

From this Table it appears that the number in confinement on the 1st of October, 1867, was somewhat greater than a year before, and that the increase was wholly of sentenced persons in the Houses of Correction; the number in the jails having diminished from 447 to 391, while the House of Correction prisoners have increased from 1,068 to 1,140. The average number in the Houses of Correction has been 1,100. A very slight increase has taken place in the State Prison and the Boston House of Industry, which receive only sentenced persons, as the following figures will show.

PRISONS.	Oct. 1, 1866.	April 1, 1867.	Oct. 1, 1867.	Increase.
State Prison,	518	547	534	16
House of Industry,	428	326	413	15*
Totals,	946	873	947	1

* Decrease.

THE CHARLESTOWN PRISON.

II.—THE STATE PRISONS.

We have now two prisons in Massachusetts managed by the State, namely, that at Charlestown and the State Workhouse at Bridgewater. The former will be first considered.

1. *The Charlestown State Prison.**Its Statistics.*

For the first time within many years, this establishment has earned a handsome sum over and above the cost of maintaining it. According to the statement of the Warden, the total current expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, have been \$95,664.94;* the amount received from the labor of prisoners has been \$105,221.81; while the earnings from other sources have been \$12,789.29. This gives an excess of earnings amounting to nearly \$21,000, or more than has been earned above expenditures in all the self-supporting years since 1836. These earnings are partly due to the high average number of convicts, (537,) but quite as much to changes made in the contract prices, which in some instances have gone up from 50 cents to \$1.07 a day for each convict. The latter price not being excessive, it follows that the smaller one was much too low. It is to be hoped that the prices will now be kept up.

It is quite probable that the average number of convicts will decrease. At present it is falling away, and seems likely to continue so, even without the operation of the Conditional Pardon Act of last session. Should this be put in active operation, the average number of convicts at Charlestown would be greatly diminished. The number committed during the past year has been 128, scarcely more than half as many as in 1866.

The whole number of commitments to this prison since its opening is 7,236, according to the records, which may not be exactly correct. Since the opening of the prison on the Auburn plan, (October 7, 1828,) the number of commitments has been 5,335; but the actual number of different persons committed

* To this should be added \$1,374.34; being the amount of additional salaries paid from the State Treasury in the last quarter of 1866; making a total of \$97,039.28. Exclusive of \$4,849.24 paid for work done on the prison extension, the contractors have paid \$100,372.57 for the labor of convicts.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

only 4,723, of whom 385 were committed twice and no more ; 75 three times and no more ; 19 four times and no more ; three five times and no more, and one (an American) six times ; the whole number of those committed more than once being 484, or 10.25 per cent. of all committed. 190 of these 4,723 persons have died or committed suicide, the number of the latter being *five*. This is an average mortality of about five in a year, the constant average number of convicts being about 375. Probably about fifty persons have become insane ; of these, 35 were sent to Insane Hospitals and never returned to the prison. The escapes have been, perhaps, as many, but all save 23 of the escaped men have been recaptured.

Out of the 5,335 commitments 673 were terminated by a pardon, that is, a little less than one in seven of those discharged in all ways ; the whole number of discharges being 4,801, of which 3,845, or 80 per cent., took place at the expiration of the sentence.

196 of these commitments were for life ; of this number, 97 or just about half were pardoned out ; 29 have died in prison ; 19 have been discharged in other ways, and 51 now remain. The average time served by the 145 who have been discharged is between seven and eight years. The average length of sentence named in the 5,139 other commitments was 3 years and 9 months. The largest number at any one time in prison was 556 ; the largest number during the past year, 549. The number of cells, including those built the past year, is 652, exclusive of 14 Hospital rooms and 14 ancient cells below the Hospital.

During the twenty years ending with the 1st of October, 1867, the whole number of commitments was 3,117, of which 406 were recommitments ; the whole number of recommitments since 1828 being 612.* In the years 1847-1857, there were 1,622 commitments, 230 recommitments ; in the ten years, 1857-1867, 1,495 commitments, 176 recommitments.

* The commitments since 1828 have been as above stated, 5,335 ; there were, therefore, in the nineteen years, 1828-1847, 2,218 commitments, and 206 recommitments, a percentage of 9.3 on commitments. From 1847-1857 the percentage was 14.2 ; from 1857-1867 the percentage was 11.8 ; that is to say, a medium between the two former periods. But from 1857-1864 it was 13.7.

PRISON LABOR.

Dividing the last ten years into three periods, we find in the—

Y E A R S.	Commitments.	Recommitments.
1857-1860,	505	69
1860-1864,	486	67
1864-1867,	504	40

During the last year there have been 128 commitments, 12 of which were recommitments; and of the 534 now in prison, 60, or about one in nine, are recommitted convicts.

Of the 3,117 commitments from 1847-1867, 415 could neither read nor write; 1,069 were born in Massachusetts, 961 in other States, and 1,096 in other countries—630 being born in Ireland. Of those born in Massachusetts, 63 could not read nor write; of those born in other States, 93; of those born in Ireland, 178; of all others, 81 could neither read nor write. Out of 236 colored persons committed in these twenty years, 69 could not read nor write. During the past year, 112 convicts have been discharged, of whom 7 died, one was sent to the Insane Hospital, 13 were pardoned, and 91 discharged at the expiration of sentence.

The Prison Labor.

The number in prison on the first of October being 534, the number at work for contractors was 438, of whom 331 were employed by a single firm, the Tucker Manufacturing Company. 142 of these men were paid for at the rate of \$1.07, and 189 at 83 cents per day. Of the 107 remaining, 33 were paid for at one dollar and 74 at 77 cents per day. These figures show that the contract labor of the prison was never so highly paid as now, the average rate being upwards of 93 cents per day. Even at this rate, there is no doubt the contractors are making large profits, nor that the State would make still larger profits than now by employing the convicts directly for the benefit of the Prison. A small number have been so employed during the past summer, on the enlargement of the Prison, and have earned the sum of \$4,849.24 by their labor in building.

The average price of contract labor has been increased this year more than 25 per cent., by the exchange of a single contract at 50 cents for one at \$1.07 per day. It is understood that the former contractors offered only 60 cents in their first bid, but finding that they were likely to lose a most profitable business, they signified a readiness to pay at least double what the State has exacted from them for the five years previous. This is equivalent to acknowledging that they have been paying no more than half the value of the work done for them for some years past, and is a good illustration of one feature of the Contract System.

In connection with this change in the contracts, something has been said concerning the gratuities paid by some of the contractors to the families of certain convicts working for them. It is very clear that, if such gratuities are to be paid by anybody, the State should regulate and apportion them, not leaving so important an element in prison discipline to the good nature, the self-interest, or the caprice of individual contractors. I would, therefore, suggest to your Board whether it would not be well to recommend the Legislature to pass an Act regulating the gratuities, which might be given in connection with that form of the Mark System proposed by the Warden in his Report for the present year.

Discipline and Instruction at Charlestown.

As in former years, the discipline of the State Prison has been well administered by Mr. Haynes, the experienced Warden, seconded by his officers. With that desire for improvement which has always characterized his administration, Mr. Haynes has added some new regulations for the good of his prisoners. The weekly lectures begun by him last year, and continued through the winter, have been interesting to the audience, and, no doubt, useful also. They ought not, however, to take the place of systematic school instruction, but rather be made an adjunct to that, as is done in the Irish prisons, which probably furnished the first hint of such lectures. At the House of Correction in Detroit, already alluded to, Mr. Brockway has fitted up a room for school and lectures, with blackboard, maps, etc.

THE CHARLESTOWN PRISON.

It would have been well if, in the recent enlargement of our State Prison, some of the space not needed for cells had been taken for such a use. Perhaps the Chaplain's room, though small, may answer, in part, for classes, and the duty of secular instruction might, for the present, be assigned to the Chaplain, who would then become, of necessity, resident in or near the Prison.

The Conditional Pardon Act,* when properly carried out, will be found a great aid to the discipline within the prison walls, as well as a check on crime outside. Mr. Haynes has frequently assured me that he had from fifty to a hundred convicts who might be allowed tickets-of-leave under such a law; and I trust that their names have, ere this, been laid before the Governor and Council. It may well be that there are reasons known to the Executive why so large a number should not at once be discharged, even on strict conditions; but many of them, doubtless, will be, and the knowledge of this fact cannot fail to stimulate those who remain to good conduct. And when their conduct is measured and denoted by the method proposed by Mr. Haynes, it will be comparatively easy for them to earn the remission of sentence contemplated by the law.

In other respects, also, the new method of the Warden will be of great service. Nothing so much interferes with the proper discipline of a prison as a feeling on the part of the convicts that they are unfairly or partially treated; and nothing could more conduce to impartiality of treatment than the mode of marking recommended. In prisons where it has been long tried it has given great satisfaction, and, under the judicious oversight of Mr. Haynes, it would succeed as well or better at Charlestown.

General Condition of the State Prison.

Upon the whole, there is much reason to be pleased with the condition of our State Prison,—pleased, but not satisfied,—for that would imply that it had reached perfection, or as near it as human frailty will allow. This cannot be assumed,—and yet, the praise awarded by impartial observers, such as Dr. Wines

* Printed on page 14.

and Professor Dwight, of the New York Prison Commission, is good evidence that it stands high among prisons of its class.

The recent enlargement of the buildings, though, in my opinion, needless, has been made with economy,* and will enable the Warden to use only such portions of the Prison as are best adapted to the number of convicts he may have. It will also serve the purposes of classification better than before.

The fact that the Prison is now self-supporting, and likely to continue so for the present, is a gratifying one. Every such establishment should be, and, with proper oversight, in ordinary years, can be. When it is not, the interests of the convict suffer even more than those of the tax-payer. The community will cheerfully aid in improving a prison which does not constantly run us in debt,—and to attempt improvements without the co-operation of the community is to impose too great a burden on a few individuals, with little hope of important results. “Pay as you go,” is a good maxim for prisons as well as for persons.

The higher concerns of prison discipline are not neglected at Charlestown. The kind and thoughtful government administered there does not foster the increase of crime, while it promotes the reformation of criminals. With the gradual introduction of all that is best in other prisons, we shall see, as we have been seeing, improved results with every passing year. And the new interest in prison discipline lately aroused in the community, will make the progress of improvement more rapid and more effective.

For further statistics and other information respecting this Prison I would refer you to the Report of the Inspectors, Warden and other officers, and to the Tables in the Appendix to my Report.

2. *The State Workhouse at Bridgewater.*

Its Economy.

The opening of this establishment may be reckoned as taking place on the 1st of October, 1866, although a few persons had

* The whole cost to the State is estimated at about \$30,000; or, making no allowance for the earnings of the convicts employed, \$35,000. These earnings being included in the total earnings of the Prison, (about \$21,000), the cost to the State would be \$35,000 for the extension; if estimated at \$30,000, then the regular prison earnings would be but \$16,000.

THE BRIDGEWATER WORKHOUSE.

previously been sentenced to it. The whole number received there during the year ending October 1, 1867, has been 252, of whom 77 were males and 175 females. Of this number 36 have escaped or been discharged, three of whom died. The number remaining on the 30th of September was 216—55 males and 161 females. The average number during the year was 124, and the average weekly cost about \$1.90, or considerably less than the average cost in the county prisons, though greater than the cost at the State Prison. When the shops and work-rooms are all occupied, the earnings of the prisoners will still further diminish the cost of their support, which hereafter ought not to exceed \$1.50 a week, and may perhaps fall, as prices fall, to \$1. A corresponding reduction of cost in the county prisons would save the people of the State at least \$100,000 a year.

What has been Effected in Other Respects.

It is well known that the convicts at Bridgewater are all taken from the class of State paupers. The whole number sentenced under the Act of 1866 has been upwards of 300, but a portion of them have been retained under sentence at Tewksbury and Monson, as provided for by law. Of the results of the experiment, Mr. Goodspeed thus speaks in his Annual Report:—

“The change in the system of classification, now commenced in compliance with the recommendation of the board of state charities, and numerous other officials and individuals whose knowledge of the State pauper system gave to their opinion great weight, promises to be successful, not only in point of economy, but in answering the demands of charity and humanity more perfectly.

“Ever since the establishment of the State almshouses, the need of a proper classification has been felt. * * * The legislature, while examining the subject-matter, became satisfied also that the State was not protected as it should be in relation to that class of adult inmates known as criminal paupers. Ever since the present system was established, this defect has existed, and no remedy attempted till now.

“Persons of both sexes, afflicted with the most loathsome diseases the result of vicious indulgences, have been admitted in great numbers as paupers, while in fact they were criminals; and as soon as sufficiently

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

recruited to get along without the help of the physician and nurse, demanded their discharge, and nothing short of a prompt compliance with it would satisfy them, so anxious were they to return to their former evil practices. Having obtained it, in one of two ways, and the base of their supplies being soon reached, a few weeks of debauchery returned them to the almshouse. * * * Besides this evil, there existed, under the old, or no classification system, one other that demanded a change, viz.: the poor who had lived a respectable life, done no wrong to themselves or society, but in consequence of a loss of health, or pecuniary misfortune, or both, compelled as a last resort to seek a home in the almshouse, were degraded by being obliged to associate with criminals. With the almshouse at Tewksbury for the receptacle and home of all the respectable and worthy poor whose stay is supposed to be permanent, and the State Primary School at Monson, where the children of paupers are to be first educated and trained to habits of industry, and have instilled into their minds religious and moral lessons to be carried with them to their homes, in good families always to be found, it would seem that better results from our charities must be realized than heretofore."

The Inspectors, (Messrs. Ford, Mitchell and Thaxter,) coincide in this opinion. They say,—

"The evils so often complained of in our former Reports, arising from want of system in the matter of admitting and discharging criminal paupers, no longer exists, and from the evidence thus far produced from the working of the change in the system, we are unhesitatingly of the opinion that much good will be the result."

To this testimony I would cheerfully add my own, as has already been briefly done on a preceding page. In speaking of the State Almshouses there will be occasion again to refer to the subject. The Tables there given will also contain the financial statistics of the mixed establishment at Bridgewater.

New Buildings and Alterations.

By appropriations made in 1866 and 1867, the sum of \$12,113.35 was set aside for adapting the Almshouse at Bridgewater to its new uses as a Workhouse. Of this sum, \$9,703.51 have already been expended, and probably the whole sum will

PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

be needed to complete the work. At the same time an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for heating the whole establishment with steam, of which \$7,618.24 have already been laid out, and the whole sum will be needed to complete the work. There has thus been established what is practically a new prison, with an expenditure for buildings of from \$15,000 to \$25,000, or less than \$100 for each prisoner to be confined there.

In this way we have rendered unnecessary the construction of any other prisons in the State for at least ten years. To persons accustomed to see money expended by the half-million for prison buildings, these figures may seem worthy of consideration, and may serve as a partial answer to the question, "What has the Board of Charities done?"

It is true that the State Workhouse is not so strongly built as most prisons are, and that it is not arranged as a new structure would be, in many respects. But if it is found to answer the purposes intended, to separate the criminal from the honest poor, and to give the former class an opportunity to forsake their vicious ways, it will, perhaps, be as useful as though constructed with all the appliances of a model prison. What it needs is, the means for more complete classification, and more direct efforts to instruct and reform the inmates.

CHAPTER II.—OTHER AMERICAN PRISONS.

In a former Report I gave a Table of the State Prisons of twenty States of the Union, besides Massachusetts, in order to exhibit some important facts in regard to them.* There were doubtless several errors in the Table, but one in particular has been pointed out to me. The State Prison Commissioner of Wisconsin, Mr. Cordier, states that the deficit of earnings in his prison at Waupun, in the year 1865, was not \$30,000, but less than \$10,000. The mistake arose from my misunderstanding the entries in his cash account. In order to exhibit the

* See Table V., Third Annual Report.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

same facts, with greater accuracy and a year later, I have constructed the following Table relating to the same prisons, except that the Maryland Penitentiary takes the place of that in Virginia. The statistics of the Charlestown Prison are given for the year 1866, so as to be uniform with the rest, but it will have been seen by what precedes, that there is, this year, a profit instead of a loss there. The same remark would apply, no doubt, to several of the other prisons in the list. The large increase in the number of convicts since 1865, will be noticed.

Few of the Southern States are included in the Table, for the reason that there are very scanty returns from their state prisons since the war. In Delaware, West Virginia and Florida there are no state prisons. That of Virginia is at Richmond; of North Carolina, at Raleigh; of South Carolina, at Columbia; of Georgia, at Milledgeville; of Alabama, at Wetumpka; of Mississippi, at Jackson; of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge; of Texas, at Houston; of Arkansas, at Little Rock; of Tennessee, at Nashville. Several of these prisons were burnt during the war,—those at Columbia, Milledgeville and Baton Rouge,—and all were much disorganized. There are at Nashville four hundred and fifty convicts, working at the rate of forty-three cents a day. At Richmond there are three hundred convicts, nearly half of them colored persons; at Little Rock there are seventy. The number seems to be fast increasing in the Southern prisons, particularly of colored convicts, of whom, before the war, there were but few, for there was little need to sentence slaves to the state prison. But now that the blacks are free, they are charged not only with their own sins, but those of their neighbors, and are sentenced without stint. In Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and perhaps elsewhere, efforts are making to improve the prison system. At the Kingston Penitentiary in Canada there are about nine hundred convicts, and about sixty at Halifax in Nova Scotia.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN PRISONS.

TABLE III.—*Showing the Number, Date, Location, Number of Prisoners, and Annual Cost of the State Prisons in Twenty-one States, 1866–67.*

STATES.	Prison estab- lished.	Location of Prison.	Average No. of Prisoners, 1866.	Deficit of earnings, 1866.	Excess of earnings, 1866.	No. in Prison at latest dates, 1867.
Maine, . . .	1824	Thomaston, .	114	—	\$288 57	154
N. Hampshire,	1812	Concord, .	114	—	646 89	119
Vermont, . .	1808	Windsor, .	78	\$7,308 98	—	90
Massachusetts,	1805	Charlestown, .	470	6,104 65	—	528
Rhode Island,	1838	Providence, .	55	1,500 00*	—	56
Connecticut, .	1827	Wethersfield, .	201	—	1,078 85	194
New York, . .	1821	Auburn, .	688	30,444 93	—	944
“ . . .	1825	Sing-Sing, .	1,339	94,555 04	—	1,420
“ . . .	1845	{Dannemora,} {Clinton Co.,}	440	—	1,735 66	500
New Jersey, .	1835	Trenton, .	475	45,000 00*	—	520
Pennsylvania,	1826	Pittsburg, .	330	19,037 58	—	424
“ . . .	1829	Philadelphia, .	510	50,000 00*	—	589
Maryland, . .	1815	Baltimore, .	541	13,000 00*	—	661
Ohio, . . .	1834	Columbus, .	799	16,239 86	—	1,029
Michigan, . .	1838	Jackson, .	412	60,000 00*	—	528
Illinois, . . .	1857	Joliet, . . .	960	7,000 00*	—	1,004
Indiana, . . .	1846	Jeffersonville, .	350*	20,000 00*	—	417
“ . . .	1859	Michigan City,	150*	25,000 00*	—	272
Iowa, . . .	1852	Fort Madison,	90*	25,000 00*	—	120
Wisconsin, . .	1849	Waupun, .	133	1,256 88	—	200
Minnesota, . .	1859	Stillwater, .	27*	12,000 00*	—	44
Missouri, . . .	—	Jefferson City,	500	50,000 00*	—	700
Kansas, . . .	1863	Leavenworth, .	75*	20,000 00*	—	123
Kentucky, . .	1798	Frankfort, .	400*	—	14,000 00	524
California, . .	1851	San Quentin, .	700*	50,000 00*	—	800
Totals, . . .	.	.	9,951*	\$535,697 95*	—	11,960

* Approximate.

Since the appearance of my last Report, much information concerning the Prisons named in this list has been published

by the New York Prison Association, in a *Special Report on the Prisons and Reformatories of the United States and Canada*, prepared by Messrs. Wines and Dwight. No other work of such value on this subject is believed to be in existence, and I would refer your Board, and all who desire information thereupon, to its pages. The *Twenty-Second Annual Report* of the New York Prison Association also contains much interesting matter, relating more particularly to the prisons of the State of New York.

Since the publication of these volumes, however, some important changes have taken place in the American State Prisons, to some of which I have already alluded. In Illinois and in Michigan, the management of the Prisons has been completely changed, apparently for the better. In Pennsylvania, a Prison Commission, appointed by the State, has been investigating the whole question with a view to improve the system now in use there, though, probably, not to substitute another in the place of it. In New Hampshire, New Jersey, and in Rhode Island also, changes of some moment have occurred. In general, it may be said, that Prison Discipline is advancing in all parts of our country.

CHAPTER III.—REFORMATORIES.

I.—PUBLIC REFORMATORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS AND ELSEWHERE.

As already stated, the number of public Reformatories in the United States is increasing, and, as in Massachusetts, the number of pupils in them is likewise increasing from year to year. The average number, at our three State Reformatories, has been 752 during the past year, and, if we add the Boston House of Reformation, the number is about 930. The Vermont State Reform School, opened in 1866, has now nearly forty pupils, and the New Jersey School, about thirty. I have not learned whether that established in Indiana, by the State, is yet opened. Reformatories for girls, in Maine and in Connecticut, are decided upon, but not yet established. In

AMERICAN REFORMATORIES.

New York City there is a strong feeling in favor of a School Ship, in connection with the House of Refuge on Randall's Island.

It is still true, as was stated in my earlier Reports, that the annual cost of a pupil in our Massachusetts Reformatories is considerably greater than in most such establishments in other States. This is due to various causes,—the principal of which is the comparatively small revenue derived from the labor of the pupils in Massachusetts. The 300 boys of our School Ships earn little or nothing, the girls at Lancaster earn little, and the boys at Westborough, though more industriously and profitably employed than formerly, are still far behind the pupils of some such establishments in the revenue derived from their labor. Mr. Perkins, of the Chicago Reform School, one of the most experienced and able men in the care of young delinquents that I have ever met, declares that at a boys' Reformatory, well organized, the earnings ought to be half as great as the expenses of the establishment. In his school they are already a third part of the expenses.

In Vermont the labor of the pupils has been found of much value, and has materially lessened the cost of the School.

These facts and opinions are mentioned at the risk of wearying you, because economy in the management of such establishments is one of the highest and most sacred duties, and one to which we, in Massachusetts, have not always attended with sufficient care.

II.—PRIVATE REFORMATORIES.

The Legislature of 1867, by a Resolve, (Chapter 65,) directed as follows:—

“That the subject of additional provision for the care and reform of juvenile offenders be referred to the Board of State Charities, with instructions to inquire into the condition of the private charitable institutions within the Commonwealth, with special reference to the expediency of committing juvenile offenders to such institutions; and said board shall report to the next general court.”

Under this Resolve, certain inquiries have been made by me, at your direction, by which the following facts have been made known:—

1. That the number of private charitable institutions able and willing to receive juvenile offenders is quite small in Massachusetts. So far as known to me they are the following:—

The House of the Angel Guardian in Roxbury, organized in 1851, and receiving 200 boys in a year.*

The Temporary Home for Discharged Female Prisoners in Dedham, organized in 1864, and receiving about fifty females in a year.

The Children's Aid Society of Boston, with two houses at West Newton. Organized in 1864, and receiving about thirty boys and girls in a year.

The Female Moral Reform Society in New Bedford.

2. Of these institutions, the managers of only one have petitioned the Legislature for authority to commit juvenile offenders thereto,—the Catholic *House of the Angel Guardian*, a private reformatory for the care and training, according to the Catholic form, of about 250 neglected, stubborn or vicious children. This is by far the largest private reformatory in Massachusetts, is under the supervision of the Catholic clergy of the diocese, and is, by its general character, well known to many of our citizens. It receives boys between the ages of 9 and 18, retains them an average period of a year, and discharges them to places or to their friends in this and other States. Seven out of nine of these boys are orphans, and nearly a third have been brought before the courts and bailed by Father Haskins, the Rector of the institution. About the same proportion are supported entirely by the institution; the other two-thirds pay board or provide their own clothing, or both. Nearly all the pupils are Catholics. The cost of their support is about \$2.50 per week; they are in school four and one-half hours each day, but they do no work except the domestic work of the establishment. The number of officers and employees is twelve; their salaries \$2,500.

The object in seeking the power of legal commitment to this institution seems to be twofold,—to hold the pupils with more

* Since its opening it has received about 3,400 boys.

COMMITMENTS TO PRIVATE REFORMATORIES.

authority, and to secure the countenance and aid of the State in a good work. For similar reasons, some of those concerned in the Children's Aid Society have requested the same privilege to be given to their institutions at West Newton.

There is an obvious objection to granting this power of commitment to be exercised by and for the benefit of private individuals, associated in the management of an institution. The judicial authority of the Commonwealth ought not to protect such institutions and individuals, unless there is every guarantee on their part that they exercise their own powers for the good of the State, and not simply for a class or clique of persons. Hence the importance of subjecting all such establishments to rigid inspection by State officers, as is done in England and Ireland. If this is agreed to by the managers, then their request ought to be considered and granted, if, on the whole, deemed expedient. Under proper restrictions, I have no doubt that it would be expedient. But, as the subject comes before your Board in this present month of December, I need say nothing further about it. The facts and arguments to be laid before you will, no doubt, guide you to a wise decision.

PART FOURTH.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER I.—INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

These are ten in number, exclusive of the Charlestown Prison, and not reckoning as separate establishments the new State Primary School and State Workhouse. Tables IV.—X. will show the financial condition of these ten establishments. They are derived from the Financial Statement annually made to your Board by the several Institutions, and will repay a careful examination. No special notice has been taken in these Tables of the two new Institutions, already mentioned,—the State Primary School, and the State Workhouse,—because the property and expenses of these are still in a common stock with those of the Monson and Bridgewater Almshouses respectively.

1. *Valuation.*—It will be seen that the total valuation of these ten establishments has reached nearly the sum of two millions. The number of acres has increased, by purchase, in the past year, to 1,320.

It must be remembered that this Valuation of Buildings does not represent with accuracy the cost of construction, etc., at the respective Institutions, which, generally speaking, is greater than the sums here given.

The Personal Estate at these establishments has, on the whole, considerably decreased during the past year, both by reason of a fall in prices, and because the supplies of some Institutions have been consumed faster than renewed by purchase.

REMARKS ON TABLES IV.—X.

Some changes have probably taken place in the Valuation of the Pauper Establishments, in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. Bryant, the former appraiser, while valuing the property at Monson. The new appraisers would hardly adhere, in all cases, to the standard of Mr. Bryant. At Rainsford Island it is probable that his valuation was too high; and so it may have been elsewhere. A single State Appraiser should be appointed to take charge of this work all over the State.

2. *Receipts*.—I have this year classified the Receipts from the State Treasury so as to show in one sum all that has been drawn during the year for *current* expenses. I have not included in this sum, in case of the Worcester Hospital, the appropriation of \$15,000 made by the last Legislature to pay off the long-standing debt of that institution. As finally ascertained on investigation, this debt was incurred by extensive repairs and alterations in the buildings at Worcester, several years ago; and the appropriation may, therefore, with propriety, go to increase the Construction Account of the Hospital. Most of the other Special Appropriations were for Construction, Repairs, or the purchase of land.

The Receipts from Loans are larger this year than it was hoped would be the case. Of course they are only nominal receipts, and must be offset by heavier payments, so as to cover the interest charged. The policy of those establishments which have refused to contract loans cannot be too strongly recommended. In the case of the Reformatories, the Receipts from Towns are also only nominal, for they are paid at once into the State Treasury. These have been larger than ever the past year, although none are returned as having been received at Lancaster.

The Receipts from Labor at the Reformatories are a little greater than last year, and would have been still more but for a change of plan at Lancaster, by which the productive labor of the pupils is considerably diminished.

The Receipts from the State Treasury at the three Lunatic Hospitals have largely increased over what they were a few years ago, because the rate of board has been raised, while the number of patients has also grown larger.

3. *Expenditures in Detail.*—These are given from the Financial Statements made by the several Superintendents, and are classified mainly according to their classification. And it is manifest, at once, that a different basis has been used in different Institutions. This is especially true in regard to Ordinary and Extraordinary Repairs, where there is room for much variance of opinion. At the Taunton Hospital, for example, the Ordinary Repairs amount to nearly \$7,000, while at the Tewksbury Almshouse they are scarcely more than \$2,100; yet, in reality, there was probably but little difference in the cost at the two Institutions.

That is to say, what would be called Ordinary Repairs at Taunton would be Extraordinary Repairs at Tewksbury or Monson. Again, the total cost of “Ordinary and Extraordinary Repairs” and “Buildings and Improvements” at Northampton is less than \$6,700, and at Worcester, about \$6,200,—in neither case equal to the “Ordinary Repairs” at Taunton. It is impossible to equalize these differences exactly, but they have their effect on the average weekly cost at the several institutions.

These remarks will show that the sum returned as the “Total Current Expenditures” may sometimes be too large. Indeed it is difficult to decide what shall be classed as current expenditures.

It is from this Table VI. that Table VIII. is computed, by means of the average number at each Institution. No deductions being made in this latter Table for increase in the appraisal, or other cause, the aggregate average cost often appears too large.

4. *Different Estimates of the Annual Cost.*—It has been my custom to give each year, statements of the Annual Cost of each establishment, according to several methods of computation. This is done because there are different opinions about computing it, which cannot well be reconciled one to another. For this reason I give the Total Receipts, the Receipts from the State Treasury, etc., and again, the Total Expenditures, the Actual Current Expenses, the Apparent Current Expenses, the Current Expenses as computed by the Superintendents, etc.;

REMARKS ON TABLES IV.—X.

and also the “Probable Current Expenses,” which is simply an estimate of my own, from all the information accessible, of the annual cost of each establishment. I do not claim that this is absolutely correct; indeed, it is given in round numbers to show that it is but an approximation. Nor do I claim to have better means of judging than the Superintendents possess, although this may sometimes be the case: such as it is, it is offered for your examination; the grounds on which it is based having been well considered.

The extreme difficulty of arriving at the exact annual cost of a great establishment in full operation, and with a large amount of personal property on hand, can only be appreciated by those who have attempted to ascertain it. The method which seems to be correct in ordinary times, will not stand the test of such fluctuations in prices as we have known within the last five years. Hence the importance of taking long periods over which to extend the computation; and hence the value of the Financial Statements required by you, and producing tolerable uniformity in these statistics from one year to another.

5. *Liabilities and Resources.*—As was explained last year, there is an important difference between the three Lunatic Hospitals and the other institutions, in regard to the nature of their Resources. The seven other establishments named in these Tables depend directly and almost wholly upon the State Treasury for their support, while the Hospitals do not, to anything like the same extent. Their Resources and Liabilities, therefore, can be calculated with some accuracy at any time, while it is only at the end of the *calendar* year that this can be done at the other establishments. If the balance of Liabilities is then against the institution it is disposed of by a deficiency appropriation, in each year. But at the Hospitals it is not customary to pass a deficiency bill every year, even if, as at Worcester and Northampton, there is a yearly deficiency.

The Liabilities and Resources of the institutions at Tewksbury, Westborough, etc., as shown in this Table, must therefore be regarded as only an approximation to the state of the case, as it will appear on the first of January.

The appropriations have this year been so large, that there will probably be no deficiency at Tewksbury, Bridgewater, Rainsford or Westborough.

6. *General Remarks on the Tables.*—In consequence of the great saving of money through the closing of the Rainsford Hospital, (Dec. 31, 1866,) and the diminished numbers at Bridgewater, the current expenses have been much less at the Pauper Establishments than they were last year. This saving is balanced in part by the increased cost of supporting the sick poor in their towns, under the Sick Law of 1865, and the double cost of all burials of State Paupers. But as the total expenditure both for the sickness and the funeral expenses of State paupers will not probably exceed \$25,000, if, indeed, it is more than \$20,000, while the money saved at Rainsford and elsewhere amounts to at least \$30,000, the net result is quite satisfactory.

At the Reformatories the expenses have increased, save at Westborough, where there has been a considerable diminution in the net expenses, according to my calculation. At the School Ships, on the contrary, there has been a largely increased expenditure.

VALUATION OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Total and the Classified Valuation of Ten Institutions for the Year 1867, with the Total for 1866.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			PERSONAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total Real Estate.	Furniture.	Farm Stock and Implements.	Farm Produce.
	Number of Acres.	Value.					
Worcester Hospital, .	110	\$126,800 00*	\$275,000 00	\$401,800 00	\$32,708 00	\$8,900 00	\$3,850 00
Taunton Hospital, .	134	13,400 00	188,000 00	201,400 00	34,040 79	7,150 00	1,670 00
Northampton Hospital, .	180	16,000 00	212,000 00	228,000 00	30,483 97	9,097 00	7,661 75
Rainford Hospital, .	10	23,060 00	45,150 00	68,210 00	11,100 00	400 00	125 00
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	157	15,583 15	124,705 00	140,288 15	51,135 67	10,310 39	9,208 15
Monson Almshouse, .	176	14,778 69	99,830 00	114,608 69	24,190 38	8,586 80	9,839 34
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	150	13,811 25	114,685 00	128,496 25	-	-	-
Westborough School, .	263	20,162 00	78,850 00	99,012 00	10,741 04	8,020 17	7,365 00
Lancaster School, .	140	11,400 00	58,600 00	70,000 00	10,795 00	2,830 50	2,224 50
School Ships, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	1,320	\$254,995 09	\$1,196,820 00	\$1,451,815 09	\$205,194 85	\$55,294 86	\$41,943 74

* Includes the barns.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

TABLE IV.—Showing the Total and the Classified Valuation of Ten Institutions for the Year 1867, with the Total for 1866—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE—Concluded.				Total Valuation.	Valuation for 1866.	Increase of Valuation.
	General Supplies.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Funds and Investments.	Total Personal Estate.			
Worcester Hospital, .	\$8,808 27	\$731 00	\$1,934 00	\$56,931 27	\$458,731 27	\$427,376 00	\$31,355 27
Taunton Hospital, .	4,886 34	—	—	47,747 13	249,147 13	248,881 96	265 17
Northampton Hospital, .	9,563 55	—	—	56,806 27	284,806 27	282,261 75	2,544 52
Rainford Hospital, .	3,000 00	375 00	—	15,000 00	83,210 00	89,346 09	+6,136 09
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	19,080 33	—	—	89,734 54	230,022 69	232,854 56	+2,831 87
Monson Almshouse, .	13,200 03	—	—	55,816 55	170,425 24	169,020 76	1,404 48
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	—	—	—	51,790 86*	180,287 11	168,416 42	11,870 69
Westborough School, .	8,882 23	18,943 50	21,000 00	74,951 94	173,963 94	170,119 40	3,844 54
Lancaster School, .	500 00	—	2,400 00	18,750 00	88,750 00	88,097 47	652 53
School Ships, .	—	—	—	71,260 00*	71,260 00	74,651 00	+3,391 00
Totals, .	\$67,920 75	\$20,049 50	\$25,334 00	\$538,788 56	\$1,990,603 65	\$1,951,025 41	\$39,578 24

* Not classified.

† Decrease.

RECEIPTS OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE V.—Showing the Receipts in Gross and in Detail for the Year ending October 1, 1867, of Ten Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1866.	From Special Appropriations.	APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.				Total Receipts from Appropriations for Current Expenses.
			From Deficiency Appropriations.	Unexpended Appro- priations of former years.	Current Receipts from the State Treasury.		
Worcester Hospital,	\$32 24	\$15,000 00	-	-	\$21,203 54	\$21,203 54	
Taunton Hospital,.	-	-	-	-	29,618 51	29,618 51	
Northampton Hospital,	1,372 59	2,000 00	-	-	44,910 83	44,910 83	
Rainsford Hospital,	-	-	\$152 48	\$3,379 96	1,315 79	4,848 23	
Tewksbury Almshouse,.	4,345 49	2,600 00	3,817 41	9,965 18	54,321 76	68,104 35	
Monson Almshouse,	-	3,846 21	4,247 61	11,832 01	47,722 76	63,802 38	
Bridgewater Almshouse,	-	12,618 24*	-	15,571 56	24,032 61	39,604 17	
Westborough School,	1,814 09	-	9,557 25	8,192 17	44,041 68	61,791 10	
Lancaster School,	4,339 11	-	1,828 30	-	19,892 37	21,720 67	
School Ships,	257 06	-	1,544 24	13,646 92	41,404 73	56,595 89	
Totals,	\$12,160 58	\$36,064 45	\$21,147 29	\$62,587 80	\$328,464 58	\$412,199 67	

* \$5,000 of this was from the Special Appropriation of 1866.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE V.—Showing the Receipts in Gross and in Detail for the Year ending Oct. 1, 1867, of Ten Institutions—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	From Farm and Farm Produce.	From Labor.	From Towns and Individuals.	From Loans.	From all other sources.	Total Receipts.
Worcester Hospital,	\$2,572 33	-	\$58,231 79	\$11,600 00	-	\$108,639 90
Taunton Hospital,	-	-	40,739 74	109 60	\$883 87	71,351 72
Northampton Hospital,	1,689 67	-	33,021 33	8,000 00	105 45	91,099 87
Rainsford Hospital,	35 75	-	-	-	69 20	4,953 18
Tewksbury Almshouse,	1,012 48	-	15 00	-	1,076 07	77,153 39
Monson Almshouse,	102 80	-	67 69	-	66 64	67,885 72
Bridgewater Almshouse,	-	-	-	-	851 65	53,074 06
Westborough School,	4,371 53	\$3,970 26	8,395 19	-	1,140 00	81,482 17
Lancaster School,	659 24	225 33	-	-	93 52	27,037 87
School Ships,	-	-	6,780 04	-	697 00	64,329 99
Totals,	\$10,443 80	\$4,195 59	\$147,250 78	\$19,709 60	\$4,983 40	\$647,007 87

EXPENDITURES OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Expenditures, in Detail, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1867.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries, Wages, and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical sup- plies.	Furniture, Beds and Bed- ding.	Transportation and Travel- ling Expenses.	Ordinary Re- pairs.
Worcester Hospital, .	\$21,027 18	\$33,534 90	\$6,172 58	\$8,647 09	\$1,179 22	\$3,666 94	\$401 20	\$4,467 63
Taunton Hospital, .	13,333 26	31,398 75	3,507 58	4,673 29	664 26	6,077 54	718 55	6,986 42
Northampton Hospital, .	15,273 85	34,005 91	3,108 69	12,684 77	692 26	6,117 69	278 69	2,973 66
Rainsford Hospital, .	2,630 44	958 15	7 20	29 31	35 08	126 36	281 25	307 95
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	10,426 83	34,847 48	3,671 82	8,443 67	504 01	1,829 52	1,181 97	2,157 46
Monson Almshouse, .	10,755 37	29,075 78	2,057 41	4,447 72	362 54	6,535 70	547 67	1,534 75
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	6,488 84	17,861 08	783 00	1,762 11	437 58	4,418 37	322 36	1,319 28
Westborough School, .	13,747 36	22,790 89	6,226 24	5,022 93	65 89	1,032 32	395 84	4,098 39
Lancaster School, .	9,642 61	7,202 20	2,912 45	1,689 62	108 00	1,291 03	485 05	685 23
School Ships, .	15,681 48	23,865 92	5,546 86	1,642 78	322 91	1,343 90	90 89	4,202 10
Totals, .	\$119,007 22	\$235,541 06	\$33,993 83	\$49,043 29	\$4,371 75	\$32,439 37	\$4,703 47	\$28,732 87

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP I.]

TABLE VI.—Showing the Expenditures, in Detail, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1867—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Extraordinary Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$207 60	\$5,788 97	\$85,093 31	\$938 24	\$799 33	\$100 00	\$1,837 57	\$86,930 88
Taunton Hospital, . . .	—	3,578 18	70,937 83	—	—	—	—	70,937 83
Northampton Hospital, . . .	105 90	6,676 35	81,917 77	2,935 66	723 64	5,072 69	8,731 99	90,649 76
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	—	577 44	4,953 18	—	—	—	—	4,953 18
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	—	5,596 87	68,659 63	639 57	—	284 62	924 19	69,583 82
Monson Almshouse, . . .	—	4,782 81	60,099 75	5,201 80	1,721 70	625 34	7,548 84	67,648 59
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . .	—	1,508 04	34,900 66	17,003 75	—	318 00	17,321 75	52,222 41
Westborough School, . . .	413 34	4,853 36	58,646 56	2,007 17	—	—	2,007 17	60,653 73
Lancaster School, . . .	294 42	920 50	25,231 11	300 00	—	—	300 00	25,531 11
School Ships, . . .	386 45	3,952 69	57,035 98	—	—	—	—	57,035 98
Totals, . . .	\$1,407 71	\$38,235 21	\$547,475 78	\$29,026 19	\$3,244 67	\$6,400 65	\$38,671 51	\$586,147 29

SUPERINTENDENTS' ESTIMATES.

TABLE VII.—*Showing the Ordinary, Extraordinary and Total Expenses, in Gross, of Ten Institutions, for the Year ending Oct. 1, 1867, together with the Apparent Current Expenses and Average Weekly Cost, as computed by the Superintendents.*

INSTITUTIONS.	SUPERINTENDENTS' ESTIMATES.			
	Ordinary Expenditures.	Extraordinary Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.	
				Current Expenses. Average No. of Inmates. Average Weekly Cost.
Worcester Hospital,	\$85,093 31	\$1,837 57	\$86,930 88	389 \$4.30
Taunton Hospital,	70,937 83	—	70,937 83	379 3.60
Northampton Hospital,	81,917 77	8,731 99	90,649 76	401.03 3.80
Rainsford Hospital,	4,953 18	—	4,953 18	1 —
Tewksbury Almshouse,	68,659 63†	924 19	69,583 82	757 1.77
Monson Almshouse,	60,099 75	7,548 84	67,648 59	628.5 1.90.8
Bridgewater Almshouse,	34,900 66	17,321 75	52,222 41	331 2.00
Westborough School,	58,646 56	2,007 17	60,653 73	326 3.08
Lancaster School,	25,231 11	300 00	25,531 11	141 3.38
School Ships,	57,035 98	—	57,035 98*	285 3.70
Totals,	\$547,475 78	\$38,671 51	\$586,147 29	3,638.53 —

* Of this amount the sum of \$2,235.60 belonged to the account of the previous year, which, if added to the account of 1866, would make the current expenses of that year \$44,937.13, and the average weekly cost \$3.96, instead of \$3.76 as reported then.
† Given in the statement of the Superintendent as \$68,719.63.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE VIII.—Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Average No. of Inmates.
<i>State Lunatic Hospitals.</i>												
Worcester Hospital, .	\$1.04.0	\$1.65.8	\$0.30.5	\$0.42.7	\$0.05.8	\$0.18.1	\$0.02.0	\$0.22.1	\$0.01.0	\$0.28.6	\$4.20.6	389
Taunton Hospital, .	0.67.6	1.59.3	0.17.8	0.23.7	0.03.3	0.30.8	0.03.6	0.35.4	—	0.18.1	3.59.4	379
Northampton Hospital, .	0.73.2	1.63.1	0.14.9	0.60.8	0.03.3	0.29.3	0.01.3	0.14.3	0.00.5	0.32.0	3.92.8	401.03
Average, .	\$0.81.6	\$1.63.4	\$0.21.0	\$0.42.8	\$0.04.1	\$0.26.2	\$0.02.3	\$0.23.7	\$0.00.5	\$0.26.4	\$3.91.4	1,169.03
<i>State Pauper Establishments.</i>												
Rainsford Island, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	\$0.26.5	\$0.88.5	\$0.09.3	\$0.21.5	\$0.01.3	\$0.04.6	\$0.03.0	\$0.05.5	—	\$0.14.2	\$1.74.4	757
Monson Almshouse, .	0.32.9	0.89.0	0.06.3	0.13.6	0.01.1	0.20.0	0.01.7	0.04.6	—	0.14.6	1.83.8	628.5
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	0.37.7	1.03.8	0.04.6	0.10.3	0.02.5	0.25.7	0.01.9	0.07.7	—	0.08.8	2.03.0	331
Average, .	\$0.31.0	\$0.91.6	\$0.07.3	\$0.16.4	\$0.01.5	\$0.14.4	\$0.02.3	\$0.05.6	—	\$0.13.3	\$1.83.4	1,717.5

COMPARATIVE COST OF ARTICLES.													
<i>Juvenile Reformatories.</i>													
Westborough School,	\$0.81.1	\$1.34.4	\$0.36.7	\$0.29.6	\$0.00.4	\$0.06.1	\$0.02.3	\$0.24.2	\$0.02.4	\$0.28.6	\$3.45.9	326	
Lancaster School,	1.31.5	0.98.2	0.39.7	0.23.1	0.01.4	0.17.6	0.06.6	0.09.4	0.04.0	0.12.6	3.44.1	141	
School Ships,	1.05.8	1.61.0	0.37.6	0.11.0	0.02.1	0.09.0	0.00.6	0.28.3	0.02.6	0.26.6	3.84.8	285	
Average,	\$0.99.9	\$1.37.7	\$0.37.6	\$0.21.3	\$0.01.3	\$0.09.4	\$0.02.5	\$0.22.9	\$0.02.8	\$0.24.9	\$3.60.3	752	
<i>Summary.</i>													
Lunatic Hospitals,	\$0.81.6	\$1.63.4	\$0.21.0	\$0.42.8	\$0.04.1	\$0.26.2	\$0.02.3	\$0.23.7	\$0.00.5	\$0.26.4	\$3.91.4	1,169.03	
Pauper Establishments,	0.31.0	0.91.6	0.07.3	0.16.4	0.01.5	0.14.4	0.02.3	0.05.6	-	0.13.3	1.83.4	1,717.5	
Juvenile Reformatories,	0.99.9	1.37.7	0.37.6	0.21.3	0.01.3	0.09.4	0.02.5	0.22.9	0.02.8	0.24.9	3.60.3	752	
Average of all,	\$0.61.5	\$1.24.0	\$0.18.0	\$0.25.9	\$0.02.3	\$0.17.1	\$0.02.3	\$0.15.0	\$0.00.8	\$0.19.9	\$2.86.8	3,638.53	

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Cash on hand, Actual Current Expenses, the Increased Cash Value of Personal Assets, the Apparent Current Expenses, the Probable Current Expenses, and the Average Weekly Cost, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1867.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1867.	Actual Current Expenses.	Increased Cash Value of Personal Assets.	Apparent Current Expenses.	Probable Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$1,779 64	\$85,093 31	\$1,355 27	\$83,738 04	\$83,000 00	\$4 10
Taunton Hospital, . . .	None.	70,937 83	265 17	70,672 66	71,000 00	3 60
Northampton Hospital, . .	450 11	81,917 77	2,544 52	79,373 25	80,000 00	3 84
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	None.	4,953 18	7,983 59*	12,836 77†	4,500 00	—
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	4,909 47	68,659 63	5,631 87*	74,291 50	74,000 00	1 88
Monson Almshouse, . . .	None.	60,099 75	2,265 52*	62,365 27	62,000 00	1 90
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	None.	34,900 66	646 03*	35,546 69	35,000 00	2 03
Westborough School, . . .	1,649 14	58,646 56	1,344 54	57,302 02	50,000 00	2 95
Lancaster School, . . .	None.	25,231 11	452 53	24,778 58	25,000 00	3 41
School Ships, . . .	513 97	57,035 98†	3,391 00*	60,426 98†	58,000 00	3 91
Totals, . . .	\$9,302 33	\$547,475 78	\$13,855 98*	\$561,331 76	\$542,500 00	\$2 85

* Decrease.

† As this sum is made up chiefly of the decrease in valuation of personal property, caused by too high an estimate in former years, I have allowed for the error in my own estimate of expenses.

‡ Of this amount, \$2,235.60 were paid for expenses of the previous year.

LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES.

TABLE X.—*Showing the Liabilities and Resources of Ten Institutions, October 1, 1867.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries Unpaid.	Miscellaneous Bills.	Money Borrowed and not Repaid.	Interest due on Loans or Bills.	Total Liabilities.	Total Resources.	Balance for or against the Institution.
Worcester Hospital, .	\$4,831 08	\$7,051 83	\$12,000 00	\$365 00	\$24,247 91	\$24,662 36	\$414 45
Taunton Hospital, .	1,877 22	4,148 78	109 60	-	6,135 60	18,951 72	12,816 12
Northampton Hospital, .	1,791 07	5,705 99	8,000 00	-	15,497 06	14,553 00	944 06*
Rainsford Hospital, .	-	-	-	-	-	8,684 21	8,684 21
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	-	-	-	-	-	23,428 24	23,428 24
Monson Almshouse, .	-	403 40	-	-	403 40	12,931 03	12,527 63
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	-	-	-	-	-	41,758 99	41,758 99
Westborough School, .	-	-	-	-	-	22,607 46†	22,607 46†
Lancaster School, .	-	-	321 54	-	321 54	4,035 93	3,714 39
School Ships, .	-	-	-	-	-	10,595 27	10,595 27
Totals,	\$8,499 37	\$17,310 00	\$20,431 14	\$365 00	\$46,605 51	\$182,208 21	\$135,602 70

* Balance against.

† Not including \$1,849.33 due for the labor of boys.
‡ A few small liabilities not reported would slightly diminish this sum.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE TEN INSTITUTIONS.

These ten establishments differ so much in their purposes and management, that few general statements can be made which will apply to all. Table XI. will give the general statistics of their population.

Deducting the nominal admissions and duplicates in the whole number for 1866, would reduce it to below 8,500, while that for 1867 would be less than 8,000, or about twice the average number. The percentage of deaths to the whole number in 1867 would then be above 6, and when compared with the average number, about 14. I have reckoned all in the Lunatic Hospitals as cases of disease, though they are not so in the same sense that the Almshouse patients are.

From this it will appear that the mortality in these establishments has been much less than in 1866. This has been owing in part to the fact that so many of the State paupers are now cared for in sickness at their own homes, or in the towns where they reside. The decrease in the whole number supported has been attended by a slight increase in the average number.

It will be noticed that, in Table XI., I have given average numbers at the three existing pauper establishments, slightly different from those given in a previous Table. The smaller numbers at Tewksbury and Monson are those computed in this office, and are believed to be more exact than those given in the Annual Reports of the Superintendent. At Monson, at least, this is so, for it has been the custom there to reckon as actually present those who had eloped without being discharged, until an indefinite time had elapsed. In this way, sometimes the fictitious number reported would be ten or fifteen greater than the number by actual count. But, since the difference at the end of the year is trifling, I have allowed the average number, as reported, to stand, when used as a divisor, to arrive at the weekly cost. To obtain exact results in these computations is not so easy as might, at first, appear.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

TABLE XI.—*The Total and the Average Population of Ten Establishments, with the Statistics of Disease and Mortality, for the two years 1866 and 1867.*

INSTITUTIONS.	WHOLE NUMBER.		CASES OF DISEASE.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	630	669	630	669	40	43	—	—	368.	389.
Taunton Hospital, . . .	551	606	551	606	40	39	—	—	355.	379.
Northampton Hospital, . . .	488	543	488	543	31	47	—	—	376.35	401.
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	439	25	308	25	42	—	17	—	101.	1.
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	3,148*	2,844†	1,625	1,860	231	260	82	76	717.	754.
Monson Establishment, . . .	1,750	1,839	758	1,018	67	60	21	30	543.33	621.5
Bridgewater Establishment, . . .	1,383*	852	470	363	134	61	38	40	482.	334.
Westborough School, . . .	502	494	†	†	2	2	—	—	325.5	326.
Lancaster School, . . .	207	247	†	†	1	—	—	—	144.	141.
The School Ships, . . .	424	528	†	†	2	2	—	—	218.	285.
Totals, . . .	9,522	8,647	4,830	5,081	590	514	158	146	3,630.18	3,631.5

* Including nominal admissions at the two Almshouses to the number of 618. These nominal admissions are this year all registered at Tewksbury; they number 552, and are not included in the 2,844 actually supported at Tewksbury in 1867.

† Not reported.

‡ Exclusive of 552 nominal admissions.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

I.—*The Lunatic Hospitals.**State Hospital at Worcester.*

The finances of the Worcester Hospital, which had long been in a confused state, in consequence of errors made long ago, have at last been investigated and made reasonably clear. At the suggestion of the Board of Charities, the Legislative Committee, last winter, sent an accountant to examine and verify the Treasurer's books, which was done, not in minute detail, but so as to enable the Committee to see when and how the debt of the Hospital had been incurred. The following statements made by this accountant, (Mr. Barbour), will furnish a long-needed explanation:—

“I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the accounts of the late Samuel Jennison and those of Henry Woodward, late treasurers of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, from September 1, 1853, to October 1, 1866, and find them honestly and correctly kept and fully vouched.

“Mr. Jennison resigned his office August 31, 1857, to Mr. Woodward, and reported a debt due at the Worcester banks, at that time, of \$8,955.46. The trustees immediately after passed a vote authorizing Mr. Woodward to borrow of the Mechanics' Bank \$8,000 to pay the debts then outstanding.

“From that time to the present, the institution has carried a debt varying from about \$9,000 to about \$20,000, on which they have paid interest amounting to \$7,258.82. This debt has been in notes, and in many cases, aside from these notes, there has been a large overdraft at the bank, and the reports made from time to time showing the amount due at the banks do not show this overdraft.

“After a thorough examination of the vouchers it appears that there has been paid by the hospital during this period for permanent improvements, or strictly construction account, . . . \$72,161 01
 Land damages, 945 00
 Real estate, 1,275 00
\$74,381 01

Under Dr. George Chandler's administration, \$21,706 94

Under Dr. Bemis's administration, . . . 52,674 07

74,381 01

DEBT OF THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

* * * * *

“Although the books of the institution have not been kept in that clear and distinct form showing plainly, at first sight, every transaction under its proper date, and the true and actual condition of the finances monthly, quarterly or even annually, still I am positive that the accounts are all properly footed and balanced, and from the evidence of the charges and vouchers which I have carefully compared with the books that the result now shown is correct. The hospital has carried a large debt since 1857, and that debt on the first day of April, 1867, amounted to \$18,851.13.

LIABILITIES.

Worcester Co. Institution for Savings, note and interest, .	\$12,365 00
Mechanics' National Bank, note,	5,500 00
Alfred Wyman, note and interest,	1,377 91
Pay roll,	5,443 55
Sundry bills for supplies, etc.,	15,843 84
	<hr/>
	\$40,030 00

RESOURCES.

Cash,	\$129 12
Due from towns, cities and individuals,	13,390 87
Due from Commonwealth,	7,659 18
	<hr/>
	21,179 17

Balance against the hospital, \$18,851 13

Among the items of permanent construction are new
 centre wing, etc., 23,029 00
 Apparatus for warming, heating and draining, 28,000 00

These figures show, more clearly than any comments of mine could do, the past financial condition of this institution. In future it is hoped that greater foresight and economy will be practised; and that the turn of affairs now begun may be so prosperous as to make a farther appropriation by the State unnecessary, except for the payment of the board of its patients. This should be at such a rate as to secure them a good treatment, and save the Hospital from loss; the precise amount to be fixed from time to time, according to the scale of prices in the markets.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

Statistics of the Hospital.

The following figures will show the general results at Worcester during the year past:—

WORCESTER HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Hospital, October 1, 1866, .	190	191	381
Admitted during the year,	154	134	288
Whole number under treatment, . . .	344	325	669
Discharged recovered,	86	72	158
improved,	47	54	101
not improved,	8	4	12
Died,	26	17	43
Whole number discharged,	167	147	314
Remaining, September 30, 1867, . . .	177	178	355

Out of the 288 patients admitted, 126 were State patients; 129 of this class were in the Hospital at the beginning of the year, 101 at its close, and the average number was 132. The total average number being 389, the State patients were 34 per cent. of the whole number; while of the admissions 43 per cent. were State patients. This would indicate, what I believe is the fact, that there is a greater number of recent, and therefore curable cases among the State patients than among the other inmates. It will be noticed that the proportion of State, Town and private patients is more nearly equal at Worcester than at any of the other Hospitals in the Commonwealth.

*The Taunton Hospital.**Pecuniary Condition.*

The remarks made in previous reports respecting the finances of the Taunton Hospital, still hold good. Dr. Choate says, in his Report for the past year:—

“The present financial condition of the hospital cannot be regarded as other than prosperous and gratifying. After five years of unexampled

THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

cost of all articles of consumption, during which the price of board, upon which alone it has depended for support, has been increased only forty per cent., the hospital is entirely free from debt, and has been able out of its current income, to make many improvements, some of them expensive, in its grounds and buildings. Much of its financial prosperity and ease is due, undoubtedly, to the promptness with which all its demands against the State, towns, and individuals, have been liquidated. By the liberality of the last legislature, the rate of board was raised from the first of January last to three dollars and fifty cents per week, which is the rate now charged to towns. A considerable expenditure has been incurred during the year, in extending the wall around the farm, in repairs and improvements in the buildings, and in new furniture. The aggregate of these amounts to about seven thousand dollars.

“The total receipts of the hospital during the past year exceed the largest amount received in any former year by five per cent. The amount received from towns and individuals has steadily increased since the opening of the hospital, and now constitutes fifty-seven per cent. of the whole receipts, and is considerably larger than the total expenses or income of either of the first four years after the hospital commenced operations. During the past year the amount received from the State for the support of patients having no known settlement in the Commonwealth, has constituted forty-two per cent., that from towns forty-three per cent., and that from individuals fourteen per cent. of the total income. The amount received for the board of State patients having usually been considerably less than their actual cost to the hospital, the State has been, to some extent, re-imbursed for its original outlay in founding and furnishing the institution. The excess of the cost of support of State patients above the amount received from the State treasury during the fourteen years since the establishment of the hospital, has been about thirty thousand dollars. In addition to this sum, the actual increase in the real and personal property of the hospital, belonging of course to the State, cannot be less than twenty-five thousand dollars.”

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

Statistics of the Hospital.

The following figures will show the facts in regard to the Taunton Hospital, for comparison with those at Worcester:—

TAUNTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients remaining, September 30, 1866, . . .	163	178	341
Number of patients admitted since September 30, 1866, . . .	129	136	265
Number of patients under treatment during the year, . . .	292	314	606
Number of patients discharged during the year, . . .	85	99	184
Number of patients died during the year, . . .	21	18	39
Number of patients eloped during the year, . . .	7—113	0—117	7—230
Number of patients remaining September 30, 1867, . . .	179	197	376
Discharged recovered, . . .	45	45	90
improved, . . .	11	21	32
unimproved, . . .	29	33	62

The admissions the past year have averaged about twenty-two per month. The largest number at any one time in the house, has been four hundred and two. The average number during the year has been three hundred and seventy-nine, of whom 148, or 39 per cent. were State patients; but of the 265 admissions, 155 or 58 per cent. were State patients, while 70 were town patients, and only 40 private patients.

*The Northampton Hospital.**Pecuniary Condition.*

Although the Table of Resources and Liabilities shows a balance against this Hospital, and a bank debt of \$8,000, its financial condition is regarded as better than ever before, because it is now earning money instead of falling in arrears. The Trustees say in regard to this,—

“The financial condition of the institution has been considerably improved in the course of the year. This result is due, in part, to the more adequate compensation for the support of State beneficiaries,

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

received in conformity to a legislative Resolve passed in the spring of the current calendar year. It is further due to a pretty largely increased number of boarders, or private patients. The income from this source has been greater by *four thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-two cents* (\$4,633.82) than in any former year. A statement of the receipts from boarders,* for each of the last seven years, is as follows:—

Official year 1860–61,	.	.	.	.	.	\$12,088 34
“ “ 1861–2,	.	.	.	.	.	14,228 19
“ “ 1862–3,	.	.	.	.	.	14,972 35
“ “ 1863–4,	.	.	.	.	.	17,397 78
“ “ 1864–5,	.	.	.	.	.	,556 62
“ “ 1865–6,	.	.	.	.	.	19,475 09
“ “ 1866–7,	.	.	.	.	.	24,108 91”

This income from private boarders is greater than that from the same source at Taunton, and nearly equal to that at Worcester. Many of this class received at Northampton come from other States, but the number thus received in all our State Hospitals does not much exceed the number sent out of the State to Hospitals elsewhere.

General Hospital Results.

These are shown by the following figures:—

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the hospital September 30, 1866, .	182	223	405
Admitted from the general population, .	61	47	108
Transferred from hospitals at Worcester and Taunton, .	—	29	29
Transferred from State Almshouse, Monson, .	—	1	1
Whole number in course of the year, .	243	300	543
Died, .	23	24	47
Discharged, including deaths, .	68	62	130
Discharged recovered, .	22	19	41
Improved, .	18	15	33
Unimproved, .	5	4	9
Average No. of Patients, .	178.58	222.24	401.03
Average No. of State Patients, .	—	—	262.32
Patients remaining September 30, 1867, .	175	238	413

* For board alone, an additional sum being paid for contingencies.

Of those recovered, only 12 were State patients, or one in 22 of the average number; of the deaths, 29, or one in nine of the average number were State patients. Of the 138 admitted, 54, or 40 per cent. were State patients, but only 24 of these were admitted from the general population. About two-thirds of the whole average number were State patients.

The small number of curable cases among this class of patients at Northampton has already been mentioned in my Reports. In this respect Northampton differs materially from the other two Hospitals, chiefly because its State patients are mainly persons transferred as incurable from the other Hospitals. It will be noticed that the admissions, excluding transfers, are but 108 in all, or less than half those at Taunton, and but little more than a third part of those at Worcester, which is the most central of the three.

The Lunatic Hospitals as a Class.

The feature in the Hospitals most worthy of notice is the great increase of admissions, the majority of which are recent cases of insanity. The total of admissions from the general population is 662, of whom 378 had been insane one year or less. In 1866 the admissions from the general population were 601, and in 1865, 508. There has, therefore, been an increase of more than 30 per cent. within the last two years. The number who had been insane less than one year in 1866 was 356; in 1865 it was 306. There has therefore been an increase of *recent* cases in two years, of $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

This would seem to show, what we have reason to believe on other evidence, that during the civil war, many persons, really insane, were so situated as to render commitment to a hospital needless or impossible, who yet, on the return of peace, naturally were committed for restraint or cure.

The great advance in these numbers shows how much pressure there must be on the means for curative treatment in all our State Hospitals, and how much the fact that these are crowded with incurables, interferes with their usefulness.

The Labor of Patients.

As usual, the labor of the patients has been employed about the farm and domestic work. This labor has a twofold value;

LABOR OF THE INSANE.

it is useful to the Hospital and it is remedial to the patient. On this topic, Dr. Earle, in his Report, speaks as follows :—

“What is true of mankind in general, in this respect, is true of the insane. Occupation, either bodily or mental, is desirable for all whose health will admit of it; and the occupation should, as far as practicable, be such as will contribute to health by sufficient corporeal exercise. This is especially true in respect to all who have been accustomed to manual labor. It may still be asserted, as in some earlier reports, that not less than three-fourths of all the labor upon the premises, within doors and without, is performed by patients; and to this assertion may be added another—that the amount of work upon the farm, in the course of the year just closed, pretty largely exceeds that of any former year. The change in the location of the road, mentioned more particularly in another place, was made by the usual working force of the institution. The mass of effective laborers are the incurable beneficiaries of the State. But there are many exceptions to this rule; and it not unfrequently occurs, in all classes of curable patients, that when the person begins to work we feel a full assurance that he will be restored to mental health: and this assurance is rarely falsified.”

Dr. Bemis, speaking of the same thing, says, in his last Report :—

“About sixty per cent. of the patients perform some labor, directed and assisted by their attendants, and about twenty per cent. labor to advantage, under the direction of their attendants, without assistance. A very large proportion of the females are employed during some part of each day, at labor of some description. The males suffer from the want of those light employments which are so convenient and useful to females, and having been bred only to labor of a rougher character, are, when insane, little inclined to form any new habits useful to themselves or others.

“All labor done by the inmates of the hospital is of an unsteady, unreliable nature, requires constant oversight, direction and assistance, and is of a quality which few employers would be willing to purchase at any price.”

The experience of Dr. Choate is understood to be to the same effect.

II.—THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Rainsford Island Hospital.

The small number of patients in this establishment since October 1, 1866, is due to the fact that, by the operation of the Sick Law of 1865, the admissions were so much reduced that a year ago the Hospital was closed by order of the Governor. There has been no occasion since to re-open it, nor has the want of it been felt. The money expended, (nearly \$5,000,) was chiefly for expenses incurred before January 1, 1867; the whole amount expended since that time being but about \$1,500. The appropriation for 1867 was \$10,000, of which nearly \$8,000 will remain unexpended. The average annual expenditure at Rainsford for some years having been \$25,000, there is this year a saving of at least \$20,000 at that establishment. The number of patients being so few, it was not thought expedient to carry out the division for average cost by the week in the Tables.

The Tewksbury State Almshouse.

This Almshouse, under the action of recent laws and the policy of your Board, has become the chief receiving station for the State poor. At the same time, the insane at Bridgewater have been nearly all transferred to Tewksbury, while many have been sent in by the towns.

The Insane at Tewksbury.

The whole number of insane at Tewksbury October 1, 1866, was 145; a year later it was 248. The average number during the year has probably been 200.

As the condition and treatment of this class of persons (for the most part incurable and harmless,) is now of interest to many persons, let me quote from the Report of the Physician, Dr. Wakefield, some account of what has been done:—

“The insane asylum connected with this institution was informally opened for the reception of females in July, and for males in August, 1866. One hundred and forty-five persons were, by order of the board of state charities bearing date October 1st, 1866, transferred from the almshouse proper to the asylum for harmless insane persons, when it

THE INSANE AT TEWKSBURY.

was formally opened. Of these, seventy-four were males and seventy-one females. Eighty-three resided in the new building—thirty-eight males and forty-five females. Forty-nine were detailed for labor—thirty-two males and seventeen females—and were domiciled among the inmates of the almshouse. Eight—two males and six females—unable to labor, were detailed for residence, and remained with the inmates of the almshouse, while five—two males and three females—were detailed for treatment in the hospitals of the sick. This was the number and the division of the inmates at the opening of this department of the institution. Nineteen of these had been transferred to Tewksbury from Bridgewater, Monson and the insane hospitals, in the months of July, August and September, during which the asylum had been in operation informally. This would leave one hundred and twenty-six as the number of insane that was in the almshouse July 1st, 1866. There are no data by which can be ascertained the number of insane here from time to time prior to this date. For the last three or four years, the number has probably varied from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five. The number of deaths among the insane last year was thirty-six. The number reported in 1865 was twenty-six, and in 1864 was eleven. There was no separate record kept of the insane, and no reports of their deaths have been made prior to 1864.

General Results during the year.

TEWKSBURY ASYLUM.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum October 1, 1866, .	74	71	145
Admitted during the year,	86	131	217
Whole number admitted,	160	202	362
Whole number absconded,	21	1	22
Discharged by Board of State Charities, .	13	24	37
Died,	29	26	55
Whole number discharged during year, .	63	51	114
Whole number remaining October 1, 1867, .	97	151	248

“Of the thirty-seven discharged, one was returned to the insane hospital at Worcester, not because he was not incurable, but because he was not harmless. Two were sent to Taunton hospital, being recent cases. Two were taken by overseers of the poor to the cities where

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

they belonged. Eight were discharged because they no longer needed the restraints of a hospital, or were so far restored as to be enabled to procure their own living. Eight were sent out of the State as not being subjects legitimately belonging to the Commonwealth to support, while sixteen have been taken away by their friends."

The ages of those who died are given as follows:—

Under 10 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
From 10 to 20 years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
20 to 30	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
30 to 40	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
40 to 50	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
50 to 60	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
60 to 70	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55

Twenty-five of these came from the insane hospitals of the State or the other State almshouses since the asylum was informally opened, and all but two died of debility, phthisis and atrophy, which diseases are the most fatal among this class of patients.

The General Mortality at Tewksbury.

In connection with this mortality among the insane, it will be well to see what has been the general mortality there. Concerning this and its antecedent disease, Dr. Wakefield gives these facts:—

"The buildings formerly occupied by the boys and girls as workshops have been transformed into hospitals and answer a very good purpose. They were opened about the first of January last. By this addition the more acute cases have been provided for away from the other inmates of the institution. The large increase in the number of our chronic cases rendered it necessary that more ample accommodations should be provided for the sick. The average weekly number on the sick list last year was one hundred and fifty-three. The average weekly number since the institution was opened has been one hundred and fifty-seven, while the average weekly number this year is two hundred and six, which is an increase of more than twenty-five per cent. The whole number of admissions to the hospital since its opening is twenty thou-

THE MORTALITY AT TEWKSBURY.

sand two hundred and twenty-eight, which is an average of one thousand four hundred and forty-four admissions per annum. There have been admitted to the hospital for treatment this year one thousand eight hundred and sixty cases, and there have been two hundred and sixty deaths,—males one hundred and sixty-two, females ninety-eight. This is the largest number of admissions to the hospital, and it is also the largest number of deaths that has occurred in any year, while the ratio is slightly diminished from that of last year, and but six-tenths in excess of the average mortality since the institution was opened.

Deaths under one year old,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
from 1 to 5,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
from 5 to 10,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
from 10 to 20,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
from 20 to 30,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
from 30 to 40,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
from 40 to 50,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
from 50 to 60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
from 60 to 70,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
from 70 to 80,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
from 80 to 90,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
from 90 to 100,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	260"

It will be noticed that the deaths of infants are but 45 this year, instead of 76, the number a year ago, while the whole number of deaths, under five years old, is but 53. This is owing in part to the smaller average number of infant children retained in the Almshouse, many of this class being sent with their mothers to Bridgewater. Yet, as the number of births has been but six less at Tewksbury than in 1865–6, the decrease in deaths doubtless indicates that means have been found to give infants a better chance of life. The great change has been in retaining the mothers, under sentence, so that they could not abandon their children; but there has also been an improvement in the care of such as had no mothers to provide for them. The interest taken by Dr. Wakefield in these cases has led to a decrease of mortality,—a most gratifying fact.

At Bridgewater, as we shall presently see, a similar change for the better has taken place. At Monson, the new Hospital

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

will furnish means for like improvement in the condition of infants as well as of invalids.

The increased number of deaths at Tewksbury is owing to the fact that fewer able-bodied persons are now retained there than was formerly the case. Concerning this matter the Superintendent speaks as follows, in his Report:—

“The change in our population is due to the method of classification adopted by the Board of State Charities, and put in force somewhat over one year ago. Under this, 261* persons of vicious or doubtful character have been removed to the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, under sentences ranging from six months to three years; 179 children including a few adults,—mostly the mothers of the children,—have been transferred to the State Primary School at Monson, that the latter might receive a course of instruction before being placed in suitable homes; and three unruly insane have been transferred to Taunton or Worcester. In return we have received from Bridgewater and Monson 223 inmates, nearly every one of whom were defective in mind or body; in fact, the pitiable survivors of all the imbecility and misery which had for many years accumulated in those institutions; and from the three State lunatic hospitals 71 patients pronounced fitting subjects for our asylum, as being harmless and incurable. The area of admission has also been enlarged, many towns in Norfolk and Worcester Counties now sending their State paupers hither, instead of to Monson and Bridgewater. And in future we shall be expected to accommodate all the classes named from the above five institutions, besides the applicants from a largely increased territory. It will be seen at once that our permanent number must be considerably larger, while in any business panic or sudden emergency, we might be put to great inconvenience by the incoming crowd. To obviate this possible risk, to effect the classification as promptly as possible, and also to cause the immediate removal of those belonging elsewhere than in Massachusetts, the Board of Charities has stationed at Tewksbury one of its examining officers, who investigates and reports thereon to his superiors each case as it arrives. A suitable room has been prepared and furnished for the use of that Board and its officers, and this arrangement will be in the future, as experiment has proved it in the past, effectual and economical. Should our inmates still increase too rapidly, the Board has several hundred beds at its disposal at Rainsford Island, which are held in reserve for any such emergency.”

* Only 256 of whom were received at Bridgewater.

THE STATE OF THINGS AT TEWKSBURY.

In consequence of this classification, the disease and mortality at Tewksbury have increased, while diminishing elsewhere, as has been seen by Table XI. The whole number of deaths at Tewksbury since the Almshouse was opened has been 2,703, a yearly average of about 200. The percentage of deaths to cases of disease has been about 13.3; this year it is 13.9; the previous year it was 14.2. Among the insane, the percentage of deaths to the whole number has been 15.2; much higher than in the State Hospitals, but probably no higher than among the same class of persons there.

Schools, Labor, etc., at Tewksbury.

By the establishment of the Primary School at Monson, the number of children of the school age at Tewksbury has been greatly reduced. Only one school-room has been occupied during the past year, and the average number of pupils in that has not exceeded 40, who have been taught by a female teacher, in a satisfactory manner.

For the same reason, the placing of children in families from the Tewksbury Almshouse has nearly ceased. So far as the records show, the whole number of this class since 1855, (previous to which there are no records,) has been 412. These have been sent to 510 places, under the care of 413 heads of families. 51 children have been placed out more than once, the aggregate number of their places being 149. The number of heads of families taking more than one child has been 64; the number of children taken by them being 148.

The Inspectors have recently appointed one of their board a special agent to look after these children, of whom from 100 to 150 are supposed to be still in their places. There is little doubt that the experience of Mr. Fisk, in regard to the children placed in families from Monson, will be repeated in the case of the Tewksbury children.

The productive labor performed by the inmates at Tewksbury is, on the whole, less under the new classification than before, because so many of the able-bodied, or partially able-bodied, are now transferred to Bridgewater, while those who take their places are either invalids, insane or feeble-minded

persons. A considerable number of the insane can perform some labor, but not more than three-fifths of the whole, while few even of these can do the work of an able-bodied man or woman. It is believed that the labor required of them benefits their health and facilitates their recovery, so far as they have any chance to recover.

The cost of supporting the different classes of inmates cannot yet be accurately determined. Probably the very sick are the most costly, and next to them the motherless children. The rate for the support of these two classes cannot be less than \$2 per week, and may be more. The insane cost perhaps about that sum, while those suffering from slight ailments, the healthy old people, the partially able-bodied, who can earn something by their labor, cost less than \$1.75 per week. The average weekly cost of the whole, according to my computation, is \$1.88, and according to Mr. Marsh's, \$1.77. Reduced to a gold valuation this is but \$1.25 to \$1.35 per week, which, all things considered, is a very low rate, and ought not, on the score of humanity, to be much diminished.

The addition to the farm has been of much service, and more land could profitably be purchased or hired.

The Monson Establishment.

Perhaps it is wrong to class the institution at Monson with the State Pauper Establishments, since the Primary School, the pupils of which are no longer paupers, constitutes this year nearly two-thirds of the whole establishment. But, with the unfavorable influences which have prevailed in the management, the Primary School has not risen entirely above the status of a pauper school, and cannot do so till the spirit which inspired the statute shall prevail in its administration. That such will hereafter be the case, I believe.

The School Department.

The most important information concerning the classes under instruction is given by the Principal, Rev. Charles F. Foster, whose capacity for his difficult position has been fully tested during the past year. Mr. Foster says, in his Report:—

THE SCHOOLS AT MONSON.

“There are seven departments of the school. During the past year, the chapel has been divided by a sliding partition, so as to accommodate two schools, and with the doors opened on Sunday it admits of a large audience. New desks and new floors are much needed for these two rooms; in other respects the schools are well provided for.

“The whole number of scholars has been 642. Of these, some remained but a few days, others a few weeks or months, and only 203 who were present October 1, 1866, continued through the year. The number put into families has been larger than usual. The necessary changes in the school, as well as irregularities, owing to sickness and the employment of scholars for working purposes, have brought down the average attendance to 341. Only the common branches of study are pursued. Classes have been formed in grammar and history, but they have not been able to make much progress on account of the frequent removals of the larger scholars. Three remain out of a class of twelve formed one year ago.

“The average age of the children is about nine. Twenty-one have been over fifteen years of age. Most of these, however, are such as have had no previous advantages for study, or such as have been detained here by some physical infirmity. The latter class is numerous and is continually increasing. People who take children into their homes, seek generally only the able-bodied. It follows that our permanent scholars must consist for the most part of the physically disabled. While this affects unfavorably the appearance and condition of the school, we may console ourselves with the thought that an asylum is here provided, and the means of mental improvement furnished for this unfortunate class.”

It will be seen that the whole number of pupils has been but 20 greater than the previous year, although the numbers at Tewksbury and Bridgewater have been much smaller. This indicates that fewer school children find their way into the Almshouses than formerly, which is a good sign. The *average* attendance at Monson, however, has been so much greater than the previous year, when it was but 265, that the average attendance at the three establishments is little less than in 1865-6.

The Visiting Agency.

The diligent Visiting Agent of your Board has given so full a statement of his work and its results in his Annual Report,*

* See Chapter First of the Supplement, pages 145-161.

that I need not go into details concerning them here. I would only say that the good consequences of his labors have far exceeded even the anticipations formed of them. The Commonwealth can now be assured that the poor children, whose guardianship she has assumed, are not given over and neglected so soon as they pass from the shelter of the establishment that received them. The protecting arm of the State now reaches throughout her borders and beyond them, to defend and assist the friendless orphan, formerly too often exposed to fraud and neglect. Even the pecuniary results of the Agency are remarkable. Mr. Fisk has collected for the benefit of the children, or of the State, the sum of \$3,478.23 in twelve months, of which more than \$2,000 has already been paid to children who had become of age, while more than \$1,400, including interest, has been deposited in the Savings Bank for other children. The number of children visited is more than half of those who have gone to places from Monson.

The New Hospital.

For several years the Monson establishment has greatly needed a new Hospital. At the last session of the Legislature all the money asked for to build such a Hospital was readily granted, and it was hoped that it would be ready for occupancy on the first of August. In my opinion it might have been, but the Superintendent, Dr. Brewster, allowed the work to drag along until the appropriation was exhausted; while it is still unfinished, and can hardly be occupied before the first of January. The Inspectors, in their Report, speak of it as follows:—

“A new hospital building has been erected on the hillside, east of the main buildings. It embraces a two-story centre building, thirty-two feet square, with one-story wings running east and west, each sixty feet in length. The centre building is designed for the office of the physician, hospital kitchen, and lodging-rooms for nurses. There are two wards in the male department, and three in the department for females and children. Connected with these are small rooms for patients when very sick, also bath-rooms and other conveniences, which make the new hospital more comfortable than the two now in use. An appropriation

MONSON AND BRIDGEWATER.

of forty-five hundred dollars (\$4,500) was made by the last legislature to build the hospital; but that amount will hardly be sufficient to complete it."

Other Improvements at Monson.

Besides the Hospital, other improvements have been made at Monson. New school-rooms have been fitted up, the dining rooms have been made better, play-houses for girls and boys have been put in good order, and the general aspect of the place much bettered. But much still remains to be done.

The Bridgewater Almshouse and Workhouse.

Their Inmates.

Some mention of the Workhouse at Bridgewater has already been made. It is now more important than the Almshouse, which receives few inmates in comparison. Of the Almshouse inmates since the first of January, 1867, many have been infants, whose mothers were sentenced to the Workhouse. Concerning these and their condition, Dr. Sawyer, the Physician, writes as follows:—

"During the year, forty children have been born, and twenty-three children under one year of age died, three of whom were foundlings.

"Of eighty children under five years of age who have been in the institution during the past year, twenty-five deaths have occurred, being less than thirty-three per cent. of the whole number; this percentage of deaths compared with that of the same class of inmates occurring in previous years in this, or with those of children of the same age recorded in other institutions, must be very gratifying to a philanthropic public.

"We attribute this improved mortality among the children, first, to the fact, that at no time during the year have we numbered more than about three to four hundred inmates, instead of nearly three times that number as formerly has been the case, which circumstance has done much to secure for us a *free* circulation of *pure* air, a thing of vital importance to the life of these children. It seems to us that large numbers in institutions of this character, where cleanliness is so difficult a thing to enforce, must be especially pernicious to children of this tender age, if not to those of maturer years.

"In speaking of the advantage which, in our opinion, has come to the children from the small numbers here the past year, we would not

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

pass over those other advantages which have arisen to this class from the present system of sentencing the mothers for a fixed term, making it of no advantage to them to be freed from the care of their offspring, and preventing them from taking their children away with them, perhaps soon to be returned to this or some similar institution, where they may die from exposure endured after being given up to the care of the mother. The mothers themselves have been no freer from diseases of their own choosing, which so often prove the death of their infants, during this than during former years. On the contrary, the records of this, compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of thirteen per cent. of venereal diseases, the greater part of which are among the females, and the deaths from this cause alone, are fourfold those from the same cause in the preceding year.

“By reference to Table No. 3, it will be seen that of the forty births the past year, thirty-eight were illegitimate children. Of these, twenty-one died, being fifty-five per cent. of all the illegitimate children born during the year.

“But few cases of foundlings and deserted children have been entered the past year, owing doubtless in a measure, to the fact that the class of mothers most liable to desert their children, are by the present system not allowed their ‘discharge,’ but made to have proper care over them.”

The Superintendent, Mr. Goodspeed, speaks to the same effect in his Report. He says:—

“The light mortality in the infant department is no doubt greatly owing to the law now in force, detaining the mothers, whereas by the old system of admitting and discharging, the mothers of these infants, after obtaining their discharge, would not unfrequently leave them to the charity of the public, to be returned to the almshouse, where their chances of living would be very small after the exposure incident to desertion. In this particular, most certainly, the present system is doing a great good, for while it furnishes better care for these little ones than it was possible to before without law, it is believed the number of births of illegitimate children will be lessened by the operation of the present classification law.”

Schools, Labor, etc., at Bridgewater.

No schools are now kept inside the Almshouse at Bridgewater. The reason why appears from the following statement:—

THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

“The very small number of children of suitable age to attend school now here has made it necessary to discontinue the schools in the house, and provide instruction elsewhere for the few temporary scholars admitted from time to time, which has been done at the district public school in the immediate vicinity of the institution.”

The labor of the inmates of the Workhouse has not been so thoroughly organized as to pay a profit, or even to support the inmates, as is the case in some prisons to which persons of this class are sent. Nor is it likely that their earnings will, for the present, at least, be equal to their expenses. The great majority are women, of whom many are in feeble health, while not a few of the men are disabled for steady work by their course of life. But the labor of the sentenced persons is, on the whole, so much more available than that of Almshouse inmates, that even with a smaller average number, as much work can be done on the farm, and more in the work rooms than formerly, thus diminishing the cost of their support.

The building and the repairs necessary for the uses of the Workhouse have been carried along rapidly and with good economy; presenting, in both respects, a striking contrast to the case of the Monson establishment. Whatever the hand of Mr. Goodspeed finds to do is done with his might; and he is no less watchful for the State's interests than for his own.

The Four Pauper Establishments.

As already stated, Rainsford Island Hospital is closed, awaiting an emergency such as to require its re-opening.

A few general remarks will be in place concerning the three other establishments; and first, the gradual and constant decrease in the number of inmates.

On the 1st of October, 1865, there were 1,779 inmates. This number steadily grew till the 10th of February, 1866, when there were 2,134 inmates; it then diminished steadily till the 22d of September, 1866, when it was but 1,591; then slowly rising again, on the 26th of January last it stood at 1,949, including 69 in the Workhouse. At no time since has it been

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

so large, and it does not seem probable that the number will this year rise above 2,000 at any time.

The causes of this diminution of State Paupers, as have been said, are various. The passage of the Military Settlement Law, and of the law forbidding certain sick persons to be removed from their place of residence, has had a great effect ; so, too, has the new State Aid Law. Co-operating with these have been the diligence of your Board in removing persons to their place of settlement, and, of late, the fear of the vicious poor that they would be sentenced to the new Workhouse.

This fear extends also to the honest poor, and often prevents them from entering a State Almshouse, when they ought to go there. In such cases it works no little hardship ; but the choice is between this and too lax an administration which would leave the door open to many abuses.

The character of the offences for which a sentence to the State Workhouse is imposed, is so undefined in the common apprehension, and some of them have been of late years so lightly punished, that there may sometimes appear to be too great severity in the penalty for what many would deem a venial matter. For example, a young woman is seduced, and gives birth to an illegitimate child in the State Almshouse, whither she has taken refuge to avoid the notice of her family or friends. If she is complained of and sentenced to Bridgewater, many will say that she has been harshly treated. But a little consideration will convince us that this is not so. She has violated more than one of the laws of Commonwealth, as well as that law of God which forbids unchastity in women. She has given birth to a child whose welfare the State is bound to secure, but whom her course of life, if she is left at liberty, will expose to great risk of suffering and death. A short term of imprisonment at Bridgewater secures her from the temptation of evil companions, at least for a while, and makes it impossible for her to desert her infant if she should be so inclined. Moreover, it increases the chance of ascertaining the father of the child, and obliging him to do his duty towards it. Sentences of this kind then, though they may at first

SENTENCES TO THE STATE WORKHOUSE.

seem severe, often result in saving the mother from further shame and suffering, saving the child from death, and saving the State from the burden of unnecessary pauperism. It is necessary, no doubt, that there should be a careful examination of the facts in each case, and that the pardoning power should be readily used to correct mistakes and prevent injustice.

Most of the persons sentenced to the Workhouse, however, have been those whose reputation and offences were such that no one could doubt they came clearly under the terms of the law. Confirmed vagrants, drunkards and harlots, idle and vagabond persons who have lived for years on public alms,—these are of just that class for which Workhouses were established. The honest poor will soon find out that they are in no danger from measures taken only with regard to the worthless, and, though they will always, it is to be hoped, dread the Alms-house, they will not have an unreasonable repugnance to it.

III.—THE JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

The State Reform School at Westborough.

The most important event in the affairs of this institution during the past year has been the resignation of the Superintendent, Mr. Joseph A. Allen, and the appointment of Mr. Orville K. Hutchinson, for many years the Assistant-Superintendent, to succeed him. Mr. Allen resigned in the latter part of April, after having held the office of Superintendent for six years and upwards, with much credit to himself and much benefit to the School.

His term of office was longer than that of any of his predecessors, and, on the whole, more satisfactory to the Trustees and to the public. In some respects I considered his management of the affairs of the institution unsuccessful, and did not hesitate to communicate this opinion to those interested, and to himself. But it has always seemed to me that he had the good of his pupils at heart; that he labored for them with fidelity, and that he had much success in some of the most difficult tasks of a very difficult position. His resignation, it

is understood, was occasioned by an irreconcilable difference of opinion between himself and a majority of the Trustees, which made it impossible that he should continue longer to hold the office. One of the points of difference undoubtedly had reference to religious faith and observances ; but this, it is probable, would have been overlooked, (as it should have been,) but for other causes of disagreement. These appear to have been matters of opinion and of temperament, affecting the general management of the institution, but not reflecting in any degree upon the integrity or the humanity of Mr. Allen. His successor has made, as yet, few changes in the general discipline of the School, but has improved, in some details, upon the former state of things. It remains to be seen whether the acknowledged and inherent defects in the institution, (in most respects so worthy of praise,) will or can be completely removed. Mr. Hutchinson has the advantage of long experience and an intimate acquaintance with the School ; his views are in accord with those of a majority of the Trustees, and there is reason to hope much good from his administration.

Except for a slight increase in the earnings of the pupils, a considerable reduction in the net expenses, and a more rapid discharge of pupils, the record of this institution, in respect to its other affairs, would be much the same as last year.

The State Industrial School at Lancaster.

The Lancaster School has gone on, much as usual, during the past year. Its number of pupils has occasionally been greater than ever before ; but the average number for the year remains about the same. The current expenses have increased, so that the average weekly cost of a girl at Lancaster is this year about the same as of a boy at Westborough.

The Massachusetts Nautical School.

This is the new name imposed by law on the School Ships, which are no longer a branch of the Reform School at Westborough, but have a separate existence in law as well as in fact. The School itself is still established on board two ships,

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

—the *George M. Barnard*, lying in Boston harbor, and the *Massachusetts*, at New Bedford. Of the two, the former usually has the most pupils; but the *Massachusetts* ships more boys to sea than the other. No important alteration in the arrangement or discipline of the pupils has been made since my last Report. The annual expenses, however, are much larger than ever before, being, according to the Superintendent's estimate, \$54,800.38, against \$45,000 in 1866, and \$35,000 in 1865. My own estimate this year, makes the expenses \$58,000, against \$42,000 a year ago; allowance being made for something more than \$2,000 belonging to the accounts of 1866, but included in the expenses of 1867. I have also taken into account the diminished inventory, which increases the annual cost. The average weekly cost for each pupil is not much more than last year, and by the Superintendent's estimate, is even less.

CHAPTER II.—THE INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

THEIR NUMBER AND CHARACTER.

These are at present *eleven* in number, being the same as last year, with the addition of the *New England Female Moral Reform Society*. Their names are as follows, in order of the date of their establishment, and with the amount of the appropriation made for the *calendar* year, 1867:—

	Established.	Appropriation.
(1.) <i>The Massachusetts General Hospital</i> ,	1811	None.
(2.) <i>The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb</i> ,*	1816	\$18,500 00
(3.) <i>The Eye and Ear Infirmary</i> ,	1824	5,000 00
(4.) <i>The Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind</i> ,	1829	20,000 00
(5.) <i>N. E. Female Moral Reform Society</i> ,	1840	600 00
(6.) <i>Agency for Discharged Convicts</i> ,	1845	1,800 00

* In Hartford, Connecticut.

PART IV.]	SECRETARY'S REPORT.	[CHAP. II.
(7.) <i>The Massachusetts School for Idiots,</i> . . .	1848	\$15,000 00
(8.) <i>The Washingtonian Home,</i> . . .	1859	6,000 00
(9.) <i>The Discharged Soldiers' Home,</i> . . .	1862	10,000 00
(10.) <i>The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners,*</i> . . .	1864	2,500 00
(11.) <i>The Home for the Friendless,†</i> . . .	1865	2,000 00
Total sum appropriated, . . .		\$81,400 00

Perhaps there should be added to these appropriations the sum of \$3,000, given by the State in aid of the education of deaf mutes, at an earlier period than was provided for by the laws before the Clarke Institution at Northampton was established. The greater part of this sum will be paid for the education of State pupils at Northampton, so that the whole cost to the State of educating deaf mutes in 1867, is likely to be about \$21,000, or \$1,000 more than is paid for teaching the blind. With this addition, however, the aggregate sum is less than in 1866, by nearly \$2,000.

Eight of the above named institutions are in the city of Boston.

(1.) *The Massachusetts General Hospital.*

Having received no report from this institution, I can present no information in regard to it. Its Annual Report is usually printed in February.

(2.) *The Hartford Asylum.*

The Board of Education having been intrusted with the supervision of the deaf mute children taught at Hartford and elsewhere at the expense of the State, I need not make any special statement concerning this Asylum. On a subsequent page I shall speak of the number of deaf mutes in Massachusetts, and may have occasion to refer to the Asylum.

(3.) *The Eye and Ear Infirmary.*

At the time of writing this, (Dec. 18, 1867,) no report has been made to your Board by this institution, in compliance

* In Dedham.

† In Springfield.

HISTORY OF THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

with the law of 1867. From an article in the newspapers, which appears to represent the facts correctly, I have gathered the following statement relating to the treatment of diseases of the eye, and to the origin and history of this particular charity:—

“The study of the eye and its various forms of disease did not claim the attention of scientific men for years, whilst other branches of medicine advanced with rapid strides. It is now a hundred years since an interest was awakened in this branch of medical science which in 1773 resulted in the setting aside of certain wards in the General Hospital of Vienna, for the treatment of patients suffering from ophthalmic disease, and the clinical instruction of students in this department of medicine. In the year 1804 this example was followed in Great Britain, in the establishment of the London Eye Infirmary, which, six years later, was opened to students. To this school were drawn young American physicians, then pursuing their studies abroad; and to the interest in this subject awakened in their minds is due the inception of similar enterprises in this country. From this resulted the foundation of the Eye Infirmary in New York by Drs. Delafield and Rodgers, in 1821.

“The honor of the first impulse given to the systematic treatment of diseases of the eye among the poor of Boston, is due to our venerable fellow-townsmen and present trustee, Dr. Edward Reynolds. He, in connection with Dr. John Jeffries, established, in November, 1824, the first gratuitous clinique in this city. Furnished with limited means, and commencing with a single room, the benefits conferred by their labors were nevertheless strikingly apparent. Eighteen months later, at a meeting convened for the purpose, a report of their proceedings was considered; and so impressed were those present with the humanity and success of the enterprise, that a subscription was at once undertaken to give it permanency. This was promptly responded to; and in March, 1826, at a meeting of subscribers, the institution was regularly organized under the name of the Boston Eye Infirmary, and a board of managers appointed. In February of the following year it was incorporated by the legislature of the State, under the name of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. During the following ten years its locality was thrice changed, the last removal being to the Gore Mansion house in Green Street, where with increased accommodations and facilities, it not only enlarged its sphere of usefulness to the suffering, but threw open its doors to medical students, and established a

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

course of lectures. It thus imparted a new impetus to the study of diseases of the eye, and, through its pupils, spread its benefits far and wide. For fourteen years the institution continued its good work in Green Street; the number of its patients steadily increasing, until, in 1850, nearly twenty-five thousand patients had received relief. Before this date it was found indispensable to again increase its capacity, or allow many applicants to suffer for want of assistance. The State and private individuals again came forward to its support; and in 1850 the present building on Charles Street was ready for occupation. During the last seventeen years, the increasing number of patients has vouched for the continued and still increasing usefulness of the institution. From November, 1824, to May, 1850, a period of twenty-six years, the whole number of applicants for relief amounted to 24,339; from May, 1850, to October, 1867, a period of seventeen years, the number has increased by 47,797. Thus, during the last seventeen years, the number of patients was about double that of the preceding twenty-six years. The total, as already mentioned in the beginning of this report, amounts to 72,136 persons, whose names are found recorded on our books. The last exhibits a larger number than any previous year; showing the rate of applications to be still on the increase, and that the poorer classes are fully awake to the value of the institution, and disposed to avail themselves of its charity.

“The number of beds in the infirmary is thirty-nine; nineteen being devoted to males, and twenty to females. Half of these are free; the remainder pay the nominal board of three dollars a week, fixed many years ago. In no instance, however, is an urgent case refused gratuitous admission, when it can be accommodated.”

A Table near the end of this chapter will give some additional information in regard to this institution.

(4.) *The Blind Asylum.*

For the past two years I am now able to exhibit an imperfect analysis of the finances of this Institution. For various reasons it is impossible to compare the returns strictly with those of the ten institutions already tabulated, although they are made on blanks uniform with those sent to the State Institutions. Indeed, for most purposes, both this establishment and the Idiot School may be regarded as State Institutions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

TABLE XII.—*The Finances of the Blind Asylum for two years, 1866–7.*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, .	1866.	1867.	Totals.
I.—ASSETS.			
Real Estate,—			
Buildings,	\$150,000 00	\$150,000 00	\$150,000 00
Land,	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Totals,	\$155,000 00	\$155,000 00	\$155,000 00
Personal Property,—			
Supplies on hand,	\$9,795 11	\$8,510 72	\$8,510 72
Furniture,	7,766 42	9,667 72	9,667 72
Musical Instruments,	—	9,806 40	9,806 40
Library and School Apparatus,	16,380 20	11,680 12	11,680 12
Funds,	4,954 87	5,200 00	5,200 00
Total Personal Assets,	\$38,896 60	\$44,864 96	\$44,864 96
Total Assets,	\$193,896 60	\$208,864 96	\$208,864 96
II.—RECEIPTS.			
Cash on hand, Oct. 1,	None.	\$4,954 87	\$4,954 87
Total from State Appropriations,	\$18,000 00	20,000 00	38,000 00
From sale of stocks,	18,462 03	None.	18,462 03
From sale of articles manufactured,	1,059 03	941 35	2,000 38
From States, Towns and Individuals,	9,617 99	12,293 26	21,911 25
From Legacies,	1,067 50	5,282 25	6,349 75
“ all other sources,	2,710 60	1,134 93	3,845 53
Total Receipts,	\$50,917 15	\$44,606 66	\$95,523 81
III.—EXPENDITURES.			
Previous Liabilities,	\$7,839 13	\$5,606 88	\$14,445 01
Salaries, Wages and Labor,	11,763 87	11,926 89	23,690 76
Provisions and Supplies,	10,598 28	9,438 07	20,036 35
Clothing,	155 82	120 40	276 22

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.]

TABLE XII.—Concluded.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, .	1866.	1867.	Totals.
Fuel and Lights,	\$2,479 09	\$3,632 69	\$6,111 78
Medicine and Medical Supplies,	47 77	101 71	149 48
Furniture, Beds and Bedding,	1,989 92	1,209 98	3,199 90
Transportation and Travelling Expenses,	90 82	-	90 82
Ordinary Repairs,	921 99	2,310 90	3,232 89
All other Expenses,	772 68	5,177 49	5,950 17
Total Current Expenditures,	\$36,659 37	\$39,525 01	\$76,184 38
<i>Extraordinary Expenditures.</i>			
1st. Buildings and Improvements,	\$240 00	\$1,396 18	\$1,636 18
2d. Extraordinary Repairs,	2,460 57	152 75	2,613 32
3d. Miscellaneous Expenses,	461 31	791 61	1,252 92
Total Extraordinary Expenditures,	\$3,161 88	\$2,340 54	\$5,502 42
Total Expenditures,	\$39,821 25	\$41,865 55	\$81,686 80
Current Expenditures, as estimated by the Superintendent,	\$34,427 12	\$39,525 01	\$73,952 13
Average number of Inmates,	123	124	123.5
Average annual cost of Inmates,	\$279.89	\$318.75	\$300.00
Average weekly cost of Inmates,	\$5.38	\$6.13	\$5.76
IV.—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.			
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1867,	\$4,954 87	\$4,731 03	\$4,731 03
Debts due the Institution,	8,074 03	6,348 38	6,348 38
Unexpended Appropriations,	5,869 88	5,000 00	5,000 00
Total Resources,	\$18,898 78	\$16,079 41	\$16,079 41
Total Liabilities,	10,608 47	6,206 41	6,206 41
Balance in favor of the Institution,	\$8,290 31	\$9,873 00	\$9,873 00

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TABLE.

To explain why the Receipts and Expenditures do not balance each other, even with the addition of the cash on hand, it should be said that the liabilities of previous years are not all reckoned in the Expenditures. The Receipts for 1866 were \$50,917.25; the expenses, \$39,821.25; the cash on hand, \$4,954.87; previous liabilities, \$8,843.53 for Construction.

The Receipts for 1867 appear to be \$44,606.66; the Expenditures \$41,865.55; and the cash on hand October 1, 1867, \$2,741.11.

Ever since the first of October, 1863, the annual expenses of the Blind Asylum have been largely increased, as at most other institutions, and have generally exceeded the regular receipts. As well as can now be ascertained, the whole amount of current expenses in these four years has been \$152,685.38, which would give an average of about \$38,000 in each year. During the same period a large sum has been paid for construction and extraordinary repairs; probably about \$30,000.

The Resources and Liabilities this year reported include those of the Workshop as well as of the Asylum proper.

Temporary Superintendent of the Blind Asylum.

During the absence of Dr. Howe in Europe, Dr. Edward Jarvis, who has long been familiar with the Blind Asylum, became temporarily its Superintendent, and for six or seven months managed its affairs, as he did also those of the Idiot School, of which he may claim to have been one of the founders.

(5.) *The New England Female Moral Reform Society.*

This organization has existed for some thirty years, but has, for the first time, received aid from the State this year. It has connected with it an establishment known as the *Temporary Home*, in Kneeland Street, Boston, and it also maintains an Employment office, and publishes a monthly journal. It devotes itself to the prevention and reformation of unchastity in women, and, for this purpose, furnishes employment and provides temporary shelter for poor and friendless women in the city. Its operations are not very extensive, so far as I can learn, but they are useful in their limited sphere, and perhaps

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

can be properly aided by the State. The amount granted this year is but \$600.

(6.) *The Agency for Discharged Convicts.*

It is now twenty-two years since the State has annually appropriated a small amount in aid of convicts when discharged from prison. To this is added the amount contributed by a private society for the same object, and the whole is expended under the direction of an agent appointed by the Governor. This agent at present is Captain Daniel Russell; the amount appropriated by the State is \$1,800, of which, during the year ending September 30, 1867, there have been expended \$1,705.66, for the relief of 182 persons. Probably no money serves a better purpose than this, and if the appropriation were doubled, and more active exertions made to prevent a relapse into crime of those who leave the county prisons, it would be still better.

(7.) *The Idiot School.*

The following Table, (XIII.,) gives a view of the finances of this school for two years:—

TABLE XIII.—*The Finances of the Idiot School, 1866 and 1867.*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, .	1866.	1867.	Total.
I.—ASSETS.			
Real Estate,—			
Buildings and Land,	\$35,000 00	\$35,000 00	\$35,000 00
Totals,	\$35,000 00	\$35,000 00	\$35,000 00
Personal Property,—			
Furniture and Supplies, . . .	\$5,079 71	\$5,489 78	\$5,489 78
Total Personal Assets, . . .	\$5,079 71	\$5,489 78	\$5,489 78
Total Assets,	\$40,079 71	\$40,489 78	\$40,489 78

STATISTICS OF THE IDIOT SCHOOL.

TABLE XIII—Continued.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, . .	1866.	1867.	Totals.
II.—RECEIPTS.			
Cash on hand October 1, . . .	\$1,120 15	\$188 39	\$1,308 54
Total from State Appropriation, .	12,000 00	12,000 00	24,000 00
From sale of articles manufactured, .	93 75	None.	93 75
From States, Towns and Individuals, .	3,467 92	5,651 70	9,119 62
“ all other sources, . . .	185 08	8,993 84	9,179 62
Total Receipts, . . .	\$16,866 90	\$26,645 12	\$43,512 02
III.—EXPENDITURES.			
Salaries, Wages and Labor, . . .	\$3,086 09	\$3,350 34	\$6,436 43
Provisions and Supplies, . . .	4,844 27	5,225 92	10,070 19
Clothing,	368 84	474 39	843 23
Fuel and Lights,	1,801 10	676 12	2,477 31
Medicine and Medical Supplies, . .	56 26	29 93	86 19
Furniture, Beds and Bedding, . .	595 18	503 06	1,098 24
Transportation and Travelling Expenses,	50 34	431 00	481 34
Ordinary Repairs,	554 96	825 86	1,380 82
All other Expenses,	2,925 77	2,319 28	5,245 05
Total Current Expenditures, . .	\$14,282 90	\$13,835 90	\$28,118 80
<i>Extraordinary Expenditures.</i>			
1st. Extraordinary Repairs, . . .	\$1,206 62	\$349 20	\$1,555 82
2d. Miscellaneous Expenses, . . .	315 40	994 71	1,310 11
Total Extr'ary Expenditures, . .	\$1,522 02	\$1,343 91	\$2,865 93
Total Expenditures,	\$15,804 92	\$15,179 81	\$30,984 73
Current Expenditures, as estimated by the Superintendent, .	\$14,282 90	\$15,179 81	\$29,462 71
Average number of Inmates, . . .	70	64	67
Average annual cost of Inmates, .	\$204.04.9	\$237.80	\$219.87.1
Average weekly cost of Inmates, .	\$3.92.5	\$4.58	\$4.23

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

TABLE XIII.—Concluded.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, .	1866.	1867.	Total.
IV.—RESOURCES & LIABILITIES.			
Cash on hand, October 1, 1866, .	\$188 39	\$687 10	\$687 10
Debts due the Institution, . .	750 00	1,072 16	1,072 16
Unexpended Appropriation, . .	3,000 00	3,750 00	3,750 00
Total Resources,	\$3,938 39	\$5,509 26	\$5,509 26
Total Liabilities,	2,927 70	2,128 53	2,128 53
Balance in favor of the Institution,	\$1,010 69	\$3,380 73	\$3,380 73

In reporting to the Trustees upon the condition of this School, Dr. Jarvis has taken occasion to present some valuable statistics which may, in part, be quoted here. He says that during the nineteen years since the School was opened there have been 429 applications for admission.

Of these 429 applications, 363 have been admitted ; of these admissions, there were,—

In 1851-2,	62
1852-3,	15
1853-4,	13
1854-5,	18
1855-6,	8
1856-7,	38
1857-8,	25
1858-9,	24
1859-60,	26
1860-61,	15
1861-2,	22
1862-3,	27
1863-4,	13
1864-5,	22
1865-6,	22
1866-7,	13
Total,	363

FINANCES OF THE IDIOT SCHOOL.

Average number of pupils belonging to the school :—

1859-60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
1860-61,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
1861-2,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61 $\frac{2}{2}$
1862-3,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
1863-4,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64 $\frac{7}{2}$
1864-5,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67 $\frac{2}{2}$
1865-6,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
1866-7,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Finances of the School.

By the financial statement given on a preceding page, the Receipts for the Idiot School are \$26,833.63, while the Expenditures only foot up \$15,804.92; leaving an apparent balance of cash on hand of \$11,028.71. It appears, however, that the cash really on hand is but \$687.10; leaving more than \$10,000 to be accounted for. The return from which this table is made up states that \$8,700 of the receipts were from loans, and that \$1,200 is still due to the bank. The Annual Report states that \$9,121.92 of the debt had been paid. This still leaves more than \$1,000 unaccounted for. And in explanation of some features of it, it appears, by the reports of Dr. Jarvis and Mr. May the Treasurer, that there were debts of the institution on the 1st of October, 1866, amounting to \$2,739.09, besides an indefinite amount of outstanding claims. Adding to this debt the sums borrowed since (\$8,700,) we have an aggregate debt of \$11,438.09. The payments of money borrowed and interest in the same period have been \$9,121.92, leaving, apparently a debt of \$2,317.17, besides outstanding bills, on the 1st of October, 1867. But, according to Dr. Jarvis, this debt is much smaller, while the outstanding bills are more than offset by bills due the Institution. He says:—

“At the present time, the Treasurer owes a note to the Globe Bank of twelve hundred dollars, (\$1,200.) He has in his hands six hundred and seventy-four dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$674.96.) Balance against the treasury, five hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$525.96.) Add to this the outstanding bills, eight hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-six cents, (\$880.26.) Making the

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

deficit on the 1st of October, to be fourteen hundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents, (\$1,406.22.)

To meet this there is now due for board,	\$1,491 61
Deduct doubtful debts,	394 95
	<hr/>
	\$1,096 66

Which will nearly balance the claims against the institution.

Add to this several sums that have been expended but are to be refunded :—

Bills of the architect, and for travel on account of the enlargement, to be charged to the building fund, \$240 38

Money expended for private pupils to be repaid :—

For clothing,	\$396 09
For board, &c., in vacation,	266 45
For medical aid,	12 00
For sundries,	200 01
	<hr/>
	874 55
	<hr/>
	\$1,114 93
Debts supposed to be good,	1,096 66
	<hr/>
Total outstanding claims,	\$2,211 59
Deduct balance against Treasury,	\$525 96
Outstanding bills,	880 26
	<hr/>
	1,406 22
	<hr/>
Leaves balance in favor of institution,	\$805 37

This "balance in favor" supposes that all the accounts on both sides had been settled, which is by no means the case. But since the first of October, the receipt of \$3,750 from the State Treasury has enabled the institution to pay all its debts. It is very desirable to avoid contracting others; but this can only be done, it is probable, through an increased State appropriation.

Change of Location.

It was suggested in my Report last year, that the Idiot School ought to be removed from South Boston into the country.

This question is likely to become a practical one this year, for the Trustees seem to have decided, instead of using the

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

\$7,000 granted them last spring for building a hospital, to do nothing at present, but to make application to the next Legislature for an appropriation of \$15,000. I trust the grant will be made only on condition that the present land and buildings shall be sold and a new establishment built somewhere in the country. I will not dwell on the arguments for such a change; but, with this suggestion, will leave the question in your hands.

(8.) *The Washingtonian Home.*

This establishment has lost the services of Dr. Albert Day, the efficient Superintendent in former years, who resigned last May to take charge of the New York State Asylum for Inebriates, at Binghamton. His successor, Mr. Lawrence, is zealous and apparently successful in carrying on the work of the Home, which is one of the most interesting and beneficial of all our public establishments.

(9.) *The Discharged Soldiers' Home.*

The operations of this institution have been somewhat curtailed during the past year by the fact that the State has appropriated only \$10,000 for its expenses instead of \$20,000 as formerly. This reduction was made because it was thought that the State Aid Law, (in addition to the provision made by the General Government in the form of pensions, and with the opening of the national asylums for disabled soldiers,) would furnish nearly all the pecuniary aid needed by this class of beneficiaries. In consequence of this reduction of the appropriation, those inmates who were receiving pensions were mostly discharged last June, and the great majority of those admitted since have been entitled neither to pensions nor to State Aid. It is found by experience that there is a considerable number thus left unprovided for, to whom this Home is a suitable refuge. Death and recovery are constantly lessening this number, but until it shall be considerably diminished it will be best to maintain the establishment, perhaps with a still smaller appropriation from the State. It is now dependent almost wholly upon the State for its support, although the interest taken in it by the benevolent persons who first established it,

and others, does much to increase its usefulness and something to lessen its cost.

The building now occupied has been sold by the city of Boston to another charitable society, (the *Old Men's Home*,) with the understanding that it should continue to be used for its present purpose a reasonable time longer, or until needed for occupancy by the purchasers. It is not improbable that the latter may wish to enter into possession in the coming year, in which case another location must be found for the discharged soldiers.

The statistics of this and the other institutions named in this chapter will be given in a table on a subsequent page.

(10.) *The Temporary Asylum at Dedham.*

The fourth Annual Report of this establishment has been made, and some of its results can there be read. It is managed with economy, and with such efficiency as experience has taught the benevolent ladies who control it. As the first of a group of Refuges for female prisoners, I have regarded it with great interest, and have taken pleasure in commending it to the notice of the Legislature; looking upon such establishments as a necessary part of our prison system, and as perhaps the most available means for the reformation of the criminal. In the decrease of crime among women, there will be less apparent need of them; yet it will be long, I fear, before we can receive persons enough in them to make their influence widely felt throughout the State.

The attention of the managers has been directed to some of the defects of our present penal system, and to the need of improving prison discipline. They desire some legislation that shall make it easier to control and protect friendless girls, who now, in too many instances, enter upon and remain in a life of crime from which they might be saved. Precisely what measures they have in mind, I have not learned, but their suggestions are worthy the consideration of your Board and of the Legislature. I could wish that the long needed revision of our penal and prison laws might this year be commenced.

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

(11.) *The Home for the Friendless at Springfield.*

A small amount, (\$2,000,) has for two years been granted in aid of a similar Refuge at Springfield. In one respect, the plan of this establishment differs from that at Dedham; the inmates at Springfield not being exclusively discharged prisoners, but including children and indigent women who have no other home. It is not desirable that this mixture should long continue, since, in my opinion, the managers of the Springfield Refuge will find that they will have need of all their room, and all their resources, for the vicious persons whose cases are brought to their notice. But should they decide to continue their present arrangement, and ask for aid from the Legislature, it ought still to be granted.

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

An Act of the present year, (Chapter 243,) was intended to secure uniformity in the reports made to the State authorities by those private societies and institutions to which a grant of money is made by the General Court. This Act is as follows:—

[CHAP. 243.]

AN ACT concerning Reports of Private Charitable Institutions.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Every private society or institution for charitable purposes when aided by a grant of money from the state treasury, shall cause to be annually prepared and forwarded to the board of state charities, a report of all its proceedings, income and expenditures, properly classified for the year ending on the thirtieth day of September; which report shall state the sum appropriated by the state, the sum expended under said appropriation, the whole number and the average number of beneficiaries, the number and salary of officers and employees, and such other information as the board of state charities may require.

SECT. 2. The report provided for in the preceding section may be either in writing or in print. If in writing, it shall be sent in to the board of state charities on or before the fifteenth day of October, and if in print, on or before the first day of November in each year; and for the present year shall be held to apply to all appropriations made or expenses incurred between the thirtieth day of September in the year

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the thirtieth day of September in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 16, 1867.*]

Very few of the institutions to which this law applies have this year made their reports as here prescribed. The *Eye and Ear Infirmary*, of which the annual reports have heretofore been difficult of access, and often greatly delayed, this year seems to have made its report to the editors of one of the city newspapers. Up to the present time, (December 18th,) no report from this establishment has been received at the office of the Board; and the statements copied on a previous page were taken, at the risk of error, from the columns of the newspaper above mentioned. In several other instances, the reports have been made for some other period than that prescribed in the Act; one institution, with a singular precision of error, closing its accounts on the 13th instead of the 30th of September. Others have omitted important particulars; and so I have been compelled, with much trouble and delay, to make up an imperfect statement from such means as were at hand. Another year will doubtless witness an improvement in this respect; but, until a penalty for violating this law is assigned, it will be violated every year through somebody's neglect. If the State Treasurer were required not to pay out any money after the first of September to these institutions, until they produced a certificate that their reports had been made, according to law, there would be less delay and neglect in this matter.

Allow me here again to call your attention to the importance of requiring *all* private charitable and educational societies to report to the State authorities annually the condition of their funds and the nature of their expenditures. The good of the public demands that there should be somewhere a yearly statement of these things, and there is no valid objection to such a requirement.

The following Table, (XIII.,) furnishes such facts as could be gathered with any uniformity respecting the eight institutions named therein. The Massachusetts General Hospital

 INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

declined to send in any report, and the Hartford Asylum, being without the State, was not amenable to the law.

I have received other information concerning these institutions, from which I gather the following statistics :—

<i>The Eye and Ear Infirmary</i> has relieved, in 43 years, .	72,136	beneficiaries.
In the last year,	3,918	“
<i>The Washingtonian Home</i> has relieved, in 10 years, .	2,519	“
In the last year,	322	“
<i>The Discharged Soldiers' Home</i> has relieved, in 5 years, .	3,233	“
In the last year,	301	“
<i>The Temporary Asylum</i> has relieved, in 3 years, .	162	“
In the last year,	50	“
<i>The Home for the Friendless</i> has relieved, in 2 years, .	100	“
In the last year,	58	“

The total expenses of the Blind Asylum, in Table XIII., are made up so as to include \$5,606.88, expenditures incurred but not paid in 1866 ; but excluding \$2,411.08 for similar liabilities in 1867. The expenses for 1866, made up in the same way, would have been \$39,821.25 ; the current expenses for 1866, \$36,659.37. The *current* expenses for 1867 would be \$39,525.01 ; for the two years, \$76,184.38, according to this calculation.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

TABLE XIII.—Institutions aided by the State during the year ending September 30, 1867.

INSTITUTIONS.	ASSETS.			RECEIPTS.		
	Real Estate.	Personal Prop-erty.	Total.	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	From State Appropriations.	From States, Towns and Individuals.
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	\$70,000 00	\$51,590 86	\$121,590 86	†	\$5,000 00	\$2,203 25
Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind,	155,000 00	44,864 96	208,864 96	\$4,954 87	20,000 00	17,718 01
Massachusetts School for Idiots,	35,000 00	7,749 04	42,749 04	188 39	12,000 00	5,651 70
Washingtonian Home,.	27,500 00	28,500 00	56,000 00	†	6,000 00	7,650 66
Discharged Soldiers' Home,.	—	4,000 00	4,000 00	†	15,000 00	—
Temporary Asylum at Dedham,	5,850 00	8,028 00	13,878 00	†	2,500 00	3,413 81
Home for the Friendless,	5,000 00*	1,500 00*	6,500 00*	†	1,500 00	—
New England Female Moral Reform Society,	8,000 00	1,500 00*	9,500 00*	†	600 00	—
Total,	\$306,350 00	\$146,437 26	\$452,787 26	—	\$62,600 00	\$36,637 43

* Approximate.

† Not stated.

NOTE.—Within the year for which this Table is made out, the sum of \$19,610.21 has been drawn from the Treasury for the support of State Pupils at the Hartford Asylum.

STATISTICS OF PRIVATE CHARITIES.

TABLE XIII.—Institutions aided by the State during the year ending September 30, 1867—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	RECEIPTS—Concluded.		EXPENDITURES.			Average No. Supported.	Average weekly Cost.
	From all other Sources.	Total.	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	All other Expenses.	Total.		
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	\$4,875 07	\$12,078 32	\$2,244 25	\$8,413 04	\$10,657 29	40*	\$5.12
Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind,	1,933 78	44,606 66	11,926 89	29,938 66	41,865 55§	124	6.39
Massachusetts School for Idiots,	8,993 54	26,833 63	3,350 34	13,686 41	17,036 75	64	5.29
Washingtonian Home,	3,193 07	16,843 73	2,195 12	15,138 21	17,333 33	32	10.41
Discharged Soldiers' Home,	1,524 00	16,524 00	4,000 00*	12,524 00	16,524 00	84	3.78
Temporary Asylum at Dedham,	4,907 98	10,821 79	1,059 74	3,646 00	4,705 74†	25*	3.62
Home for the Friendless,	1,999 96	3,499 96	450 00	3,049 96	3,499 96	18	3.74
New England Female Moral Reform Society,	3,400 00*	4,000 00*	1,000 00*	3,000 00*	4,000 00*	†	†
Total,	\$30,827 40	\$135,208 09	\$26,226 34	\$89,396 28	\$115,622 62	387*	\$5.50

* Approximate. † Not stated. ‡ Besides \$6,106.05 invested. § Without deducting \$2,340.54 for extraordinary expenses.

SUMMARY OF PART FOURTH.

From what precedes it will be seen, by examination and comparison, that the State owns *ten* Establishments (besides the Charlestown Prison,) including *twelve* distinct Institutions; that the valuation of them comes nearly up to *two millions* of dollars; that their actual cost in money drawn from the State Treasury for Current Expenses is about \$400,000; their whole cost to the State about \$420,000; and their whole cost to the community a little less than \$550,000; exclusive, in all cases, of the interest on the cost of their construction (\$2,500,000,) which would increase these several amounts by about \$150,000; that the whole number of their inmates has been between 7,500 and 8,000 persons, and the average number a little upwards of 3,600. If we add the Charlestown Prison to the list, the actual cost to the States is *diminished* by about \$21,000 *without interest*, and *increased* by about the same amount if interest is reckoned; while the average number of inmates is increased to nearly 4,200. Of these, however, only about 3,600 are chargeable to the State for support.

It also appears that there are *eleven* Societies or Institutions *aided* by the State, at an expense for the year ending September 30, 1867, of a little more than \$83,000.* The whole cost in money drawn from the Treasury during the year for Current Expenses of both classes of institutions, is therefore about \$490,000, or, including the Charlestown Prison, \$470,000; while the actual cost to the State has been a little above \$500,000, or, including interest on the cost, about \$650,000.

In Part Fifth it will be seen that the cities and towns pay more than this sum for an average number considerably less.

* No account is here taken of the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, which was organized in July, 1867, and is aided by the State, but has drawn no money as yet from the Treasury.

NEW LAW CONCERNING RETURNS.

PART FIFTH.
THE PAUPER RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PAUPER RECORDS AND RETURNS.

The law of 1864, (Chap. 307,) by virtue of which the material for the Annual Pauper Abstract has been collected, was this year modified so as to read as follows, (Chap. 209:)

[CHAP. 209.]

AN ACT concerning Records and Returns from the Overseers of the Poor.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. It shall be the duty of overseers of the poor in all the cities and towns of this Commonwealth to keep full and accurate records of the paupers fully supported, the persons relieved and partially supported, the travellers and vagrants lodged at the expense of said cities and towns, together with the amount paid for such support and relief.

SECT 2. Such annual returns of the number, sex, place of settlement, place and cost of support, sanity and temperance of the persons supported and relieved by towns and cities, and such other particulars concerning them as may be required by the board of state charities, shall be made by the overseers of the poor to the secretary of said board on or before the twentieth day of October in each year, and shall relate to the year ending on the thirtieth day of September preceding.

SECT. 3. If the overseers of any town or city shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, said town or city shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each day's neglect, and the amount of such forfeiture shall be deducted from any sum to which said town or city may be entitled in re-imbursement for relief of state paupers as provided in chapters one hundred and sixty-two of the acts of the year

eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and thirty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and in case no such re-imbursement shall be due to said town or city, the forfeiture shall be deducted from any money which may be due such town or city from the state.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of state charities to prepare tables from the returns thus made, and to report the most important information thus obtained to the board, who shall cause the same to be printed in their annual reports for the use of the legislature.

SECT. 5. Sections six and seven of chapter three hundred and seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 4, 1867.*]

On the 25th of June last, your Board having prescribed the questions to be answered by Overseers of the Poor, the necessary blanks were sent out with a circular, of which the main part (after quoting the new law,) was as follows:—

“You will please take notice that this Act,—

(1.) Requires the keeping of full records by all towns and cities,—

(2.) Provides for *annual* returns instead of those heretofore made twice in a year,—

(3.) Leaves the number and character of the questions to be decided from time to time by the Board of Charities,—

(4.) Changes the penalty of the old law to one which can easily be enforced.

(1.) *Records.* These should of course include, in case of each person, all the particulars of which you make an annual return, and such others as are important in determining the settlement and history of the persons relieved or supported. In the case of State paupers relieved, under the Acts of 1865–6, these records are subject to examination at all times by the General Agent of this Board, who audits all bills for such relief, and a failure to keep sufficient records may cause the forfeiture of the claim against the State. The penalty of the Act will also be incurred by a neglect to keep full and accurate records of town paupers.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

(2.) *Annual Returns.* These will be made, under the law, in October; and will include returns on the Schedules as well as answers to the General Questions. But you will notice that Schedule II. is to be used no longer, and that the period for annual returns is extended ten days. After the 20th of October, unless some imperative reason for delay shall appear, the penalty of the law will be enforced.

(3.) *The Questions.* Acting under the second section of the law, the Board of Charities have prescribed the questions, as follows:

The present Schedule I. is to be retained, but to be filled up only *once a year*. Schedule II. is to be given up, except that part which relates to travellers and persons sent to State Almshouses; but certain questions from Schedule II. will appear on the list of General Questions, the blanks for which are sent herewith. Nos. 3 and 12 of the former Annual Questions are to be given up, and one or two added which are not now found on any schedule. These will readily be noticed in the blank.

By consulting the Tables of Town Paupers in the Appendix to the Annual Report of this Board, you will see what particulars are required to make up these Statistics.

You will please observe that in giving up Schedule II., the overseers are relieved of a great part of the labor of *returns*; but that the new General Questions cannot be answered without a careful *record* of many of the facts heretofore noted on Schedule II.

(4.) *The Penalty.* It is hoped that this will not be incurred by any town. If due, it can and will be collected by stopping so much of the money due from the State to the towns, as is necessary to cover the forfeiture. The days of delay will begin to be counted from noon on the 22d of October, thus allowing two days for mailing."

The General Questions, to be answered annually in October, are as follows:—

Form of Blank.

RETURN concerning Paupers and Indigent Persons supported or relieved in the Town of _____, in the County of _____, for the year ending October 1, 186 .

I.—Has your town an Almshouse?

II.—If not, in what manner are your paupers provided for?

III.—How much Land is connected with your Almshouse?

IV.—What is the estimated value of your Almshouse property?

(1.) Value of real estate?

(2.) Value of personal property?

PART V.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

- V.—What sum has been paid during the present year for the superintendence of your Almshouse property ?
- VI.—(1.) What further sum, if any, has been paid by the town for the support of the poor at the Almshouse ?
- (2.) What sum for the full support of the poor out of the Almshouse ?
- (3.) What sum for relief and partial support ?
- VII.—What is the estimated value of the labor performed by your Almshouse poor during the past year ?
- VIII.—How many persons have been provided for under section twenty-five, chapter seventy-one, of the General Statutes ?
- IX.—(1.) How many State paupers have been sent to State Almshouses ?
- (2.) How many (State Paupers,) relieved or supported in your town within the year ?
- | X.—What has been the whole number, and what the average number, of Town Paupers fully supported during the year ? | Whole No. | Av'age No. |
|---|-----------|------------|
| (1.) At your Almshouse ? | | |
| (2.) At some hospital or receptacle for insane ? | | |
| (3.) In private families and elsewhere ? | | |
| (4.) In all ? | | |
- | XI.—How many persons have applied for and received relief or partial support during the year, <i>exclusive</i> of travellers ? | Males. | Females. |
|--|--------|----------|
| XII.—Of these applicants— | | |
| (1.) How many were relieved for the <i>first time</i> during the year ? | | |
| (2.) How many had a settlement in your town ? | | |
| By military settlement ? | | |
| Otherwise ? | | |
| (3.) How many resided in your town ? | | |
| (4.) How many were insane ? | | |
| (5.) How many were idiotic ? | | |
| (6.) How many were intemperate ? | | |
- XIII.—How many persons in all, including these applicants, have been aided by relief or partial support ?
- XIV.—How many vagrants or travellers have been lodged at the expense of the town ?
- XV.—What is the whole amount of re-imbursement for the relief and support of State Paupers, now claimed by you from the Commonwealth, and unpaid ?

Answers, more or less complete, to these questions, were received from 295 towns and cities before the 23d of October, and have now been received from 334 towns and cities, or all

WHAT THE RETURNS SHOW.

in the State, except Webster. Of these towns, 223 occupy and use an Almshouse, mostly owning it, but in a few instances hiring one. A few towns, 6 in all, make use of the Almshouses of other towns; two or three towns own but do not use Almshouses. The number of towns and cities that have no Almshouse and make use of none is about 100.

CHAPTER II.—IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES.

The customary Tables, to be found in the beginning of the Appendix, will show what has been the number, cost, mode of support, etc., of the poor of the Towns and Cities of this Commonwealth, during the year ending October 1, 1867. It will be noticed that the expenditures for these purposes have been this year about the same as in 1866, amounting, without reckoning interest on the value of the Almshouse property, to upwards of \$750,000. Since this valuation is about a million and three-fourths, the addition of interest would make the total cost more than \$850,000. The sum first named (\$750,000,) is unequally divided between the two principal modes of aiding the poor, namely,—*In-Door Relief, or Full Support*, and *Out-Door Relief, or Partial Support*; by far the larger amount being paid for In-Door Relief.

(1.) *Full Support, or In-Door Relief.*

This is given in various ways and places, but chiefly in three, namely, in the *Town Almshouses*, in the State and City Lunatic Hospitals, and in private families in the several municipalities. The average number fully supported in Town Almshouses is this year about 3,000; the average number in Hospitals is about 450; the average number fully supported in private families is uncertain, but probably about 550. At all events, the number in Almshouses is considerably more than two-thirds of the whole average number fully supported.

In previous Reports I have spoken of the condition and character of the Town Almshouses. They seem to be gradually improving, although this is by no means true of all of them. They are also increasing in number, though there has been no great change in this respect since 1860. The number of towns in the State steadily increases, but the proportion of these which have Almshouses is somewhat larger this year than ever before.

It will be noticed that the cost of support at the Town Almshouses is this year considerably greater than last year, while the average number fully supported in Almshouses remains about the same. This, of course, increases the average weekly cost; and since the number of acres in the Almshouse farms is about the same, (over 22,000,) and the Valuation considerably advanced, (standing now about \$1,800,000,) the average cost with interest added has increased still more. With only about an average population of 3,000, the municipal Almshouses have nearly *fifty* times as much land connected with them as the State Pauper Establishments with an average population of more than 1,700; while the aggregate Valuation of the latter is only about 38 per cent. of the former, though the average population is at least 57 per cent. The actual cost per week averages more in the Town Almshouses than in those of the State, while the average of comfort is perhaps less, though there is more freedom for the inmates in most of the Town Almshouses, except for those who are insane.

Of the persons fully supported by the towns, whether in Almshouses, Hospitals, or elsewhere, a very great majority have a settlement in the State. Probably of the five or six thousand of this class in the State, less than 500 are unsettled persons, though there may be more whose settlement is in doubt. But, under the Sick Law of 1865, the number of State Paupers in the Town and City Almshouses is somewhat increasing, and a part of the cost for the support of the sick poor of the State appears in the "Expense at Almshouse." A part also appears in the "Expense out of Almshouse," but the total amount probably fails to be included in the total of town expenditures for the support of the poor.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Among those having a settlement in the towns are a great many of foreign birth or extraction, who have complied with the conditions of settlement or have inherited one from their parents. Notwithstanding this, and in spite of the Military Settlement Law, the number of the settled poor in the State does not seem to be increasing at all. Should the State Aid Law be repealed, there would, no doubt, be a considerable addition to the number of paupers having a military settlement.

(2.) *Out-Door Relief or Partial Support.*

The modes of bestowing this charity are more numerous than the modes of full support. In many cases the applicants receive a fixed sum for every week in the year; in others, only for certain months of the year. Some receive supplies of food, clothing, fuel, etc.; others are relieved by individuals who are re-imbursed by the Overseers, so that the money paid does not go into the hands of the person relieved. Many of those returned as partially supported are at Reform Schools, Prisons or other places where the Overseers pay a part of the cost of their support; and in some cases, the sums paid out to feed and lodge vagrants are included in the expenditure for out-door relief, as well as those paid for the relief of sick State Paupers.

By comparing the Tables in the Appendix with those for 1866, it will be seen that the sums paid for out-door relief are much less than those paid in 1866.

Some attempt has been made by me to ascertain how much of the sums paid, and what proportion of the persons relieved is likely to vary much from year to year, and what proportion is more permanent. From my investigations I conclude that at least three-fifths of the amount expended goes to a class of poor persons as permanent from one year to another as the class of persons fully supported, while the remaining fraction is in the nature of casual relief. The number of persons in the whole State receiving stated out-door relief I estimate at 12,000; the number occasionally receiving it at 8,000; the whole number, excluding duplicates, being less than 23,000.

PART V.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

Of the whole sum paid, which probably exceeds \$200,000, above \$150,000 was probably for stated, and \$75,000 for casual out-door relief.

I have this year made special inquiries to ascertain, if possible, how large a number of those receiving out-door relief are unsettled persons. The returns are not so accurate in this matter as could be wished; but I have no doubt they give what is substantially the fact concerning this subject. They show that of the whole number of those receiving support or relief in the municipalities, the larger part are settled persons. This may not continue to be so for many years, unless farther changes are made in the Law of Settlement; for while the settled poor of the towns are scarcely increasing at all in number, those without a settlement, especially in the class receiving out-door relief, are increasing very fast. It is desirable to have no more State paupers than is unavoidable, after our Settlement laws have been made as equitable as possible; every poor person should have a settlement in some municipality, so far as it can be given without injustice. I hope, therefore, that your Board will recommend, and that the Legislature may adopt a further extension of the law of pauper settlement, so as to meet the case of thousands of the honest poor, who are now compelled either to go to the State Almshouse, to refuse all relief, or to be aided in violation of the letter of the law.

(3.) *Vagrants or Travelling Paupers.*

The returns this year show a slight increase in the number of vagrants lodged at the expense of towns and cities. I estimate the whole number of different persons of this class at 20,000; of whom some hundreds are known to be professional tramps. I have a list of such, as, by their habits in this respect, have made themselves liable to imprisonment in the House of Correction; this list, when carefully revised, will be sent to the Overseers of the Poor in all parts of the State to guard them against being imposed upon by these vagabonds.

Much valuable information concerning the towns' poor can be gathered from the Pauper Abstract, in the Appendix.

GENERAL REMARKS.

PART SIXTH.

PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

CHAPTER I.—PAUPERISM.

During the earlier period of my investigations on the subject of Pauperism, it seemed best to confine the attention closely to the facts on which our legislation had been based, and to the practical results of that legislation. It was important to show what was the distinction between paupers of the State and of the towns,—how such a distinction arose and to what it had led. The establishments for the relief of each class were to be described, and some comparison made between them in respect to cost, comfort and efficiency. Having performed this preliminary work, however imperfectly, it remains to consider briefly the principles on which our public relief of the poor depend, and to ascertain what, if anything, can be done to check the growth of Pauperism.

1. *Must there always be Public Provision for the Poor?*

This question has been negatively answered by some theorists who seem to have conceived a state of society in which *either* sickness, old age, emigration, orphanage, and other adjuncts of our present social condition are to cease entirely; *or* the justice and charity of individuals are to act with a constancy, celerity and good judgment which has never yet been witnessed on earth. Far be it from us to discourage the hopes of those who look forward to a better age of the world; such a hope is undoubtedly as just as it generous; but we must be allowed to doubt the coming of a time when disease will not incapacitate, nor age enfeeble, nor emigration produce poverty in the midst of strangers, nor death deprive children of their natural guardians. So long as these things are so, and until private charity has

been taught to relieve distress with the same speed and certainty that is seen in the best forms of public almsgiving, the public alms must be given, and all that we can reasonably hope is to reduce them to a minimum.

2. *What Proportion of the People are to be Supported at Public Charge?*

To reduce this almsgiving to a minimum, two things are essential; *first*, to reduce the number of the recipients to the lowest figure which justice will permit, and *second*, to provide for as many of these as can well be done, through private charity. And this involves a knowledge of the condition of Pauperism in Massachusetts, and the proportion of dependent persons to be found in the State.

If we take the present population of Massachusetts as 1,300,000, (which is little enough,) we find that about one in every 130 of that number has been fully supported as a pauper the past year; the average number thus supported being about 6,250, or one in every 208 of the population. Of this average number, about 4,000 are supported by the towns and cities, and about 2,250 by the State.

The number relieved and partially supported, including about 1,400 persons for whom the State has made or will make re-imbursement, is about 23,000, or one in every 56 of the population. The number of vagrants I estimate this year as 20,000,* but, since most of these, probably, would not be included in the census returns, let us take 7,000 as the number of that class properly belonging to Massachusetts. This would be one in every 185 of the whole population; and the whole number supported and relieved would become 40,000, or one in every 32 of the population. Can this proportion be materially reduced?

I believe that it can and ought to be. The number of vagrants can unquestionably be diminished one-half, and probably three-fourths by the use of proper means. Five-sixths of them are men, and more than half are between the ages of 20 and 40,—fully able, in a majority of cases, to earn their own

* Whole number, including duplicates, 40,000 and upwards.

PUBLIC PAUPERISM TO BE LESSENED.

living. They should be compelled to do so, and to cease from their scandalous way of life. The number of those partially supported can also be materially reduced, by finding employment for some, and requiring them to earn what they receive, when it is practicable ; by investigating the condition of others, and procuring for them the means of living without recourse to public charity ; and by stimulating in all cases, if possible, the benevolence of kindred, friends, neighbors and the community in general, to which the persons needing relief belong. Except in times of great financial distress, it is probable that the number of persons receiving public relief could in this way be reduced from one-third to one-half.

Coming now to the class receiving full support, either constantly or for short periods, we find that this is mainly composed, both in the State and the municipal almshouses, of persons who are unable to earn their living. The great majority of them are either old persons, young children or invalids ; while of the able-bodied adults, a very great majority are women. The only way in which the support of these persons by the public can be avoided at present, is by finding kindred, friends or benevolent people who will assume their support, or by removing from the State such as do not properly belong here. These are numerous, and are constantly removed by the General Agent of the Board of Charities so fast as they come to his notice, provided he has the means of doing so, and provided it can be done without hardship. But it is impossible to ascertain them all, or to remove all who are known to be improperly here. The General Agent also does much in the way of finding kindred and friends who will support persons otherwise chargeable to the State ; and if all the Overseers of the Poor, each in his own municipality, did the same, the number of the towns' poor would be considerably diminished. I estimate that of the 10,000 persons this year fully supported by the State and the municipalities, at least ten per cent. (1,000) could be otherwise provided for, if proper diligence and sagacity were employed to find out their true place and means of support, and to see that they were thereby supported. This would include many persons who are allowed to remain

too long in Almshouses and Asylums. The effect of wise measures, diligently pursued in regard to all classes of our paupers, would reduce them, as I believe, from 40,000 to 20,000.

3. *Can we Ascertain and Lessen the Causes of Pauperism?*

Thus far I have spoken only of practical means for diminishing the aggregate of *public* pauperism ; but these means, even when judiciously employed, would do comparatively little to diminish the *actual* poverty, incapacity and sickness which create public pauperism. They would do something in that way, and they would transfer the burden to those who ought properly to bear it ; but they would not greatly lighten the burden itself. If, however, we could get at the *causes* of pauperism, and destroy or diminish those, we should find the burden fast disappearing. This would be very desirable ; is it also possible ?

There are communities which have few paupers, although there are none in which poverty and disease are unknown. Our Western States, for example, though abounding in vice and crime, are comparatively free from pauperism. Certain counties in Massachusetts—Dukes and Franklin, for instance—appear to be measurably free both from crime and pauperism ; but, if we look at such communities, we shall generally find that they are somewhat exceptional in their circumstances. Either, as in the West, the vigor of youth, the ease of living, the lack of social distinctions, and other circumstances natural to new communities, will account for their freedom from pauperism ; or, as in Dukes and Franklin Counties, a prosperity already attained, and a simple manner of life, undisturbed by the new competitions of industrial and commercial activity, and sobered by the continual drawing away of the youthful population to more stirring scenes,—these circumstances have led to similar results. But is it possible, in the great aggregate of Counties and States and Nations, to escape the miseries of pauperism by removing its causes ?

In a certain degree, I believe this is possible. The causes of pauperism are, in my opinion, *first*, Physical degradation and

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

inferiority; *second*, Moral perversity; *third*, Mental incapacity; *fourth*, Accidents and infirmities; *fifth*, (and often the most powerful of all,) Unjust and unwise laws, and the customs of society. These may be regarded as general causes, but under these five heads come innumerable minor and proximate causes, such as intemperance, profligacy, insanity, indolence, false education, monopolies, privileges, ignorance, superstition, and, indeed, all the enemies of human advancement; for pauperism is one of the sloughs in which the progress of mankind is stopped.

Some of those which I have called general causes cannot be removed. . Accidents and infirmities occurring to individuals, such as result from earthquakes, storms, floods, unwholesome seasons, the maladies of a locality, and the like, cannot be removed by human agency, beyond a certain degree. Moral perversity in the individual, also, being incident to moral freedom, must always be regarded as one of the few necessary evils of human life. But physical and mental degradation, and the unwise laws and customs of society, can be reached and removed gradually, and with them would disappear much of the pauperism which now molests and poisons our civilization. Such is my belief; which, however, there is here no room to explain and illustrate.

CHAPTER II.—CRIME.*Its Nature and Causes.*

Crime may be taken to be that portion of human depravity and passion which is regarded and punished by human laws. As distinguished from Vice, it is more overt, more dreaded by the community, and held in greater abhorrence; but Vice, on the other hand, is more insidious, more general, and more ruinous to the individual; though frequently held in little reprehension by the community. The *vice* of drunkenness, for example, was little censured among English speaking persons a hundred years ago, and is still held in honor in many parts of

the world ; while the *crime* of parricide, though infinitely less pernicious, (because it could never become common,) has always been execrated by all. But since Vice is defined by conscience and opinion, and Crime by law, (which is the slow result of conscience and opinion,) nearly every vice comes, in some time or place, to be stigmatized as a crime ; while crimes not unfrequently are remanded to the catalogue of vices, and sometimes of virtues. For a double reason, therefore, the moralist cannot regard Crime precisely as it is esteemed in the popular judgment.

It has more than once been declared in these Reports that the mass of Crime is the *direct* result of poverty and its attendant evils. Longer experience has only confirmed this opinion ; though it is painfully true that crime resulting from other causes is also common. With Vice the case is different ; for although that also is fostered by poverty and misery, it is no less stimulated by the ease and opportunity of affluence. Between Vice and Crime the distance is short, but pauperism is not seldom an intermediate stage. From the class of comfortable and respectable persons men are continually lapsing through vice into pauperism, (either in themselves or their children,) and from pauperism into crime ; and even when this is not its genealogy, Crime may be traced ordinarily to the five general causes of pauperism already specified. To neutralize these causes in the community is not always possible, but it may be done in many and perhaps most individual cases. For this purpose, among others, our penal laws and prisons were contrived. Let us see, then, how many and of what kind are the persons restrained thereby.

The Criminal Class in Massachusetts.

The apparent aggregate number of persons committed to the two State Prisons, the twenty Jails, the sixteen Houses of Correction and one House of Industry, in all thirty-nine prisons in Massachusetts, during the last year, was 10,885, of whom 2,871 were females, or a little more than a fourth part. But the true number, after excluding duplicates and transfers, was not above 9,500, of whom about 2,400 were females, and about

THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

3,900 had been previously imprisoned. About three-fourths of the whole number were of foreign parentage, and more than 56 per cent. were born abroad. Nearly 3,000, or about 31 per cent., could neither read nor write, while only about 20 persons had a superior education. Nearly 3,000, or more than three-eighths of all the male prisoners, claimed to have served in the army or navy. About 300 were under the age of fifteen; about half as many had been in some Reform School; the whole number of minors was about one-fifth of all committed. Less than half the whole number were married, and less than one in twenty had ever owned property to the value of \$1,000. More than four-fifths of both sexes are reported as intemperate, but only about one in ten would allow that their parents were intemperate.

From the above statistics it might hastily be inferred that the criminal population in Massachusetts is only about 9,500. But it should be remembered that there were more than 2,400 persons in prison in Massachusetts on the 1st of October, 1866; and although nearly 2,000 of these were discharged during the year, yet not more than 500 probably were recommitted so as to make a part of the 9,500 committed during the year. If this be so, we could not set the whole number of persons imprisoned during the year at less than 11,000, which, again, is probably less than half of the so-called criminal class in the State. I estimate the number in that class at 25,000; of whom perhaps 5,000 appear also among the 40,000 paupers and vagrants mentioned in the preceding chapter; making the total of both classes some 60,000. A few more statistics will show how easy it is to overestimate the criminals in the State.

For the period of three years and seven months between March 1, 1864, and October 1, 1867, the number of reported *commitments* to prison in Massachusetts was about 40,000, or a yearly average of about 11,200; but the whole number of different persons during that time was not more than 28,500, or a yearly average of 8,000.

These statements are made on the authority of my Prison Registers, which have been analyzed in part during the past year.

PART VI.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

Between March 1, 1864, and October 1, 1866, there were entered on these Registers 28,866 names, of which some 8,600 were of females, and some 20,266 of males. But these names only represented 20,700 different persons,—a number smaller by more than 8,000 than the apparent number of criminals. In a period of five years this reduction would have been still greater, amounting probably to at least 45 per cent. of the *actual* number of persons imprisoned, instead of 39 per cent. as in the shorter period given. That is to say, in a period of five years, if the Massachusetts statistics were made up, as they always were until 1864, from the registered number of commitments, they would show a criminal population greater by nearly one-half than is really the fact.

Of the 20,700 persons who were in prison in Massachusetts between March, 1864, and October, 1866, about 6,200, or *thirty* per cent. were females, and about 14,500 were males. Of the females, a little less than *thirty* per cent., (or nearly *nine* per cent. of the whole number,) were recommitted during this period of two years and seven months, while of the males not quite *twenty* per cent., (or about *fourteen* per cent. of the whole number,) were recommitted. The whole number of recommitted *persons* was about 4,700, while the number of *recommitments* was upwards of 8,000, of which rather more than *one-third* were of females. It seems, therefore, that, in proportion to the whole number of female prisoners, the percentage of recommitments is greater than among men. This is owing partly to the shorter sentences usually awarded to women, and partly to the well-known and proverbial fact that the case of a bad woman is more hopeless than a bad man. It was La Bruyère who said it, but he only uttered the common voice of mankind when he said, “Women are extreme in all things; they are always either better or worse than men.”

The proportion of female criminals to the whole number is now rather less than it has been throughout the whole period since March, 1864, but the proportion of recommitments is, for that very reason, rather larger.

Looking now at the nature of the offences for which these 28,500 persons have been committed to prison, we find that by

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

far the larger number are what would, in most countries, either be punished very slightly or not at all. The “crimes against the person,” together with the higher “crimes against property” make less than a sixth part of these offences, while the “crimes against order and decency” are more than half, and Drunkenness and Violation of the Liquor Law alone are nearly half of the whole number. The commitments for Drunkenness, (including Common Drunkards,) have this year been less than in 1866; those for violating the Liquor Law about the same. “Crimes against the person” have also decreased in the past year, while certain classes of crime against property have increased.

It would seem, therefore, that the number of high crimes and of hardened offenders in Massachusetts is not very large, notwithstanding the formidable number of persons arrested and imprisoned during the year. Many of these are young men and women, and no small number are boys and girls. Those under age are about one-fifth of the whole, while more than half are less than thirty years old. There can be no doubt, then, that a good proportion of our so-called criminal population could be reformed or turned from evil ways, were an earnest effort made by society, aided by a better system of penal laws and prison discipline. Some of them are, in fact, so reformed, but far less than is possible.

Intemperance and Crime.

Of all the proximate causes or occasions of crime, none is so fruitful as intemperance. The returns show that from 60 to 80 per cent. of our criminals are intemperate, and the proportion of those whose crimes were occasioned by intemperance is probably even greater.

In view of this fact, well known to all who are familiar with our prison population, the course of legislation and of public opinion, in regard to the sale and use of intoxicating drink, becomes a matter of the most serious importance, requiring the earnest consideration of men who have the good of society at heart. It should not be left to the fluctuations of party necessities, and, still less, to the self-interest of the class of persons

most concerned in maintaining a fearful evil. All the virtue of the good and all the intelligence of the wise is needed to frame our laws on this subject. The decrease in arrests for Drunkenness and of "crimes against the person," slight as it has been, would seem to show that the better enforcement of the prohibitory law has had some effect to diminish crime in the past year.

CHAPTER III.—DISEASE.

The agency of Disease, whether inherited or acquired, in enfeebling the powers and diminishing the prosperity of individuals and the community is too well known to be more than touched upon here. If any means could be devised for reducing the average sickness of a people one half, the average length of life, and the productive power, wealth and comfort of that people would be increased in due proportion. Hence the importance of a careful study of the sanitary condition of our people, in cities and in the country; and hence much of the value of an accurate Registration of the statistics of mortality, with such inferences deduced from them as they will fairly justify. If such statistics show that the number of births is decreasing in proportion to the deaths, and that the mortality among infants is increasing, then it behooves the community to see if such a lamentable state of things cannot be remedied. If they show that the accumulation of our population in cities and large towns is peculiarly unfavorable to health, then means must be found, if possible, to counteract the unfavorable tendencies. And, generally, it is the business of the statistician, the sanitary reformer, and the wise legislator, combining their forces, to promote the public health in all feasible ways.

Among the most noteworthy causes of disease now prevalent, especially among women and children, is the growing disuse of manual labor and muscular exertion among women not dependent upon their labor for a support. And even among those who do support themselves by labor, there is a growing distaste for hand-work, or a choice of the lighter kinds of work which only exercise a few of the muscles.

DEAF-MUTES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

This same aversion to manual labor appears also, and perhaps quite as manifestly, among young men ; but the ill effects of it are seen more plainly in the case of women ; especially since it is often accompanied with a disproportionate exercise of the brain and the nervous force. From this results weakness and disease, particularly when the natural functions peculiar to the sex are called into action ; and hence come, in course of time, unhappy marriages, a diminished and enfeebled offspring, and a long train of wretched consequences.

No doubt there is some compensation for these evils, but they are evils, none the less, and the community will suffer until some means can be found to avert or remove them. The researches of Dr. Allen, who from the first has been a member of your Board, have thrown much light on this topic, and, I trust, will continue to do so.

The Prevalence of Deaf-Dumbness.

Without dwelling farther on Disease in general, allow me to say something of that particular form of disease which gives rise to the interesting, unfortunate class of Deaf-mutes, for whose better education your Board has so successfully labored. The discussions of last winter, following the suggestions of the Board and the recommendations of the Governor, have drawn public attention in an unwonted degree to the subject. Taking advantage of this, and induced by a belief that the figures of the Census, in regard to the number of deaf-mutes in the country, could not be accurate, I have made a partial census of them in Massachusetts, with such means as were at my disposal. The chief clerk of this Department, Dr. Henry C. Prentiss, first copied and carefully revised the names of deaf-mutes returned in the State Census of 1865 ; the original number being but 512, was by him corrected to 548, and afterwards, by the compiler of the returns, to 561, as it now stands. To this list were added such additional names as were found on the list of State pupils at Hartford, on a list of the deaf-mutes of Boston and the vicinity, furnished by Amos Smith, Esq., and on the list of Mr. Fisk, the Visiting Agent of your Board, who made thorough inquiries in a portion of the central and western

PART VI.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. III.

part of the State. Other names have been furnished by town officers, by physicians and clergymen, parents of deaf-mute children, and others interested in the inquiry. As the list now stands, it contains the names of upwards of 800 deaf-mutes; and, from the result of the inquiries of Mr. Fisk and others in the towns which have been thoroughly examined, there is little doubt that there are in the whole State no less than 950, and perhaps 1,000 of this class, including those under five years old. The United States Census of 1860, as revised, gave only 427, or less than half the number now believed to be residing in the State. The State census of 1865, which gave 134 more,—an apparent increase of 31 per cent. in five years,—sets down only 53 in Boston, where there are more than 100, *none* in Roxbury, where there are at least 15 and probably 25, *none* in Grafton, where there are 3, *none* in Northampton, where there are 2, and so on. The closer investigation begun in this office, shows that the ratio of deaf-mutes to the whole population is as great in Massachusetts as in European countries, being at least one to every 1,400, and perhaps one to every 1,300. In Ireland, to which many of our deaf-mutes trace their parentage, the proportion is still greater.

Out of 762 on my list whose ages are given, 98 are of the age of ten and under, 108 are from 10 to 15, and 92 from 15 to 20; in all, 298 under 21, and 206 under 15. Making the needful additions to the list, it is probable that the number of children of the school age would be found not less than 250, of whom only about three-fifths are or have been under special instruction. This is about the proportion of all deaf-mutes found in the State who have been instructed at Hartford; and no more than this proportion can be instructed there at present. Indeed, it is probable that the present number there from Massachusetts, (108,) is less than three-fifths of those who should be under instruction.

It is desirable, therefore, that the city of Boston should open a public school, at the expense of the city, for such deaf-mute children as live within reach of such a school. The number probably would be 30, and the cost of instructing them, under competent female teachers, would not be more than \$1,500 a

ARTICULATION TAUGHT TO DEAF-MUTES.

year, or \$50 for each pupil. It now costs the State nearly four times as much for each pupil at Hartford and at Northampton; the whole number of State pupils in both places being about 115.

My inquiries lead to the belief that the proportion of congenitally deaf children is greater than would be supposed from the statistics collected at Hartford, to which I alluded last year. I find that at least three-fifths of all whose case is reported were born deaf, while many more were born with such predisposition to deafness that they lost their hearing very early. In this respect, as well as in the ratio of the deaf-mute to the whole population, our American statistics, when accurately collected, will approach more nearly to those of European countries.

The Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes.

The Board of Education will, no doubt, lay before the Legislature accounts of the gratifying success of Miss Rogers in teaching articulation to the pupils at the Clarke School at Northampton. The hopes entertained by those of us who have advocated a greater use of articulation in teaching the deaf, have been fully realized; and there is reason to believe that this method will be more extensively used at Hartford and in other American Schools, as it should be. The observations of Mr. Gallaudet of Washington, in the deaf-mute schools of Europe, though they did not persuade him to give up the use of signs, have led him to favor articulation more than before. The inferences drawn by Dr. Howe from a less extensive but more searching examination of European schools, have already been communicated to your Board.

CHAPTER IV.—INSANITY.

No subject earlier engaged the attention of the Board of Charities than that of the treatment of the insane. Four years ago, when Mr. Norcross, the present Mayor of Boston, was Chairman of this Board, the question was thoroughly investi-

PART VI.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. IV.

gated under his direction, and with the assistance of Drs. Jarvis, Choate, Bemis, Prince, Butler, Chandler, Walker and others, who had some acquaintance with insanity as it exists in Massachusetts. Ever since that time, at intervals, the investigation and discussion have been renewed, and certain practical measures have been taken, with the approval and sometimes with the co-operation of your Board. Among these measures were the continuance of removals from the State Hospitals of those chronic cases which were regarded as practically incurable; the establishment of an Asylum at Tewksbury for the reception of such cases, and for the better care of the insane already in the State Almshouses; the law of 1864 compelling the treatment of curable cases in the State Hospitals; and the increase of the State appropriations for the support of the insane, both curable and incurable. By these means not only has their condition been prevented from becoming worse, in a State where they are fast increasing, but it has actually been considerably improved, in the judgment of all those who have taken the trouble to investigate the facts. Nay, more! I will venture to say that there is no part of the United States where so much care is taken, so much money expended, or so much comfort secured for the insane of all classes, as in Massachusetts; the truth of this assertion to be tested, not by guesses and hopes and assumptions, but by facts and figures. These things being so, those in Massachusetts, including the Board of Charities, who have been instrumental in bringing about this state of things, may be content to endure the misunderstanding of their situation which seems to be prevalent in the Association of Medical Superintendents of the Insane. But they ought not to be content with things as they are, provided they can be bettered; and there is no doubt that much still needs to be done in Massachusetts as well as elsewhere, for the care and treatment of the insane, both curable and incurable. The great Asylums and Hospitals need to be freed from the crowding of so many incurable patients; to be made less like prisons, less mechanical in their daily routine, and more varied in their classification. The inert mass of chronic insane, too often neglected and abused, need to be placed under less

INSANE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

restraint, with greater facilities for labor, for communication with sane people, and for a natural way of living. Some means must be found for receiving and properly caring for the increasing host of curable patients, whose claim to immediate attention is all the stronger because their cure depends upon it.*

To devise ways for all this requires time and wisdom, and the best men will hold different opinions as to the best way. There can be no question, however, that the tendency of opinion among thoughtful men is towards a stricter classification of the insane, a less expensive mode of providing for the incurables, and a more varied treatment for recent cases. I suppose that your Board share in this tendency, and that you have not regretted the defeat or modification of a plan providing hospital room in the old fashion of an immense structure for the insane poor of Boston. May we not hope that, in reconsidering their action, the city authorities will agree upon a method more simple and more comprehensive, which may be adopted by the State authorities also, and by the friends of the insane all over the country? Many of these are already agreed upon something of the kind; the names of Drs. Chapin, Cooke, Lee, Workman, etc., being joined to those of Butler, Choate, Bemis, Walker and others, in favor of a departure from the established order.

In Europe the same subject is under discussion, and measures akin to those advocated in this country are either adopted or proposed in France, Belgium, Scotland and England. A high medical authority in London has lately said:—

“It need not excite surprise to read that the three large asylums for the county of Middlesex are full, and that extended accommodation for the insane poor is urgently required all over England. The subject is

* There are now seven Hospitals and Asylums for the insane in the State. The whole number of patients in them all, for the year ending September 30, 1867, was about 2,675, the average number 1,777, the cures 360, the deaths 230. The admissions were between 800 and 850, of which about 450 were recent cases. Of the average number, about 750 are supported by the State, 450 by towns and cities, and the rest by individuals. Probably 1,350 of them are incurable; to which may be added 350 in town almshouses and elsewhere, making an average of nearly 1,500 indigent incurables in the State.

now under the serious consideration of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who will advise the Home Office. The question before them is not so simple as it may seem. A very general feeling has arisen that the system of building enormous and expensive asylums has been carried far enough, and that the lunatic and idiot poor may be better cared for, at less expense, in smaller buildings or in private dwellings."

In Scotland the Lunacy Commissioners have adopted a plan such as is recommended by your General Agent on page 216 of his Report, with good results, so far as is known.

CONCLUSION.

In closing my Report, I will, according to custom, sum up what I regard as the more important suggestions contained in it for the consideration of your Board and the Legislature :—

- I.—That the General Court at its next session should devise and pass a law for the enfranchisement of the Massachusetts Indians, upon terms just to all parties.
- II.—That *all* private charitable societies shall be required to make a report to the State authorities, and that, under strict guarantees for their proper treatment, juvenile offenders may be committed to private reformatories.
- III.—That the Settlement Laws be extended and modified, to secure the relief of more persons by the municipality where they have chiefly resided, with provision for the relief of others who may be State paupers, without, in all cases, requiring their removal to the Almshouse.
- IV.—That some plan be agreed upon, and sanctioned by law, for the better care of the chronic, and the improved treatment of the curable insane.

Your attention is once more invited to the Statistical Tables in the Appendix, which have been prepared with much labor by the clerks in this Department, and will repay a careful examination.

F. B. SANBORN,

Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

Boston, December 31, 1867.

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT,
OCTOBER 1st, 1867.

To the Honorable Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—Having completed a year's service as Visiting Agent for your Board, I herewith submit my annual Report.

On the first of October 1866, under instructions from your Secretary, I commenced visiting the children placed out in families from the State Almshouse at Monson. At that time the records of the institution showed that the number of children placed out since its opening in 1854, was 912, but as some of these had been indentured several times, the actual number was found to be 821. Of this number 603 were supposed to be in their places. The remaining 218 were reported as out of their time, returned to their friends, or as having run away. Since the first of October, 1866, there have been placed out from the State Primary School and Almshouse 156, making the number supposed to be in their places 759.

These children have been scattered over the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York, with here and there one in the Western States. A large number had not been heard from since leaving the institution, and it was not known how they were faring, or what had become of them. The authorities of the Almshouse had placed them out, requiring a yearly report of their condition, but these reports were seldom made. Masters moved from one town or

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

State to another, without giving information to the superintendent of the institution. Children were transferred from family to family, without authority, and became lost to the knowledge and care of the State. That neglect and abuses were frequent under this system, is not surprising. The State had for twelve years been providing homes for its orphan and friendless children, without causing them to be looked after, or correcting the wrongs that had grown up among them. To your Board belongs the credit of investigating this department of the State's charity, and inaugurating a safeguard for the children.

The following is a list of the States and towns in which children have been placed, with the number of children in each, from the opening of the Almshouse in 1854, to October 1, 1867.

Whole number,	. . . . .	977
Number in Massachusetts,	. . . . .	759

In Berkshire County—72.

Becket,	8	Peru,	9
Dalton,	3	Pittsfield,	11
Hancock,	24	Savoy,	1
Hinsdale,	1	Tyringham,	1
Lee,	2	Washington,	3
Lenox,	1	Windsor,	1
Monterey,	1	Williamstown,	1
Otis,	5		

In Franklin County—54.

Ashfield,	4	Leverett,	4
Bernardston,	4	Montague,	3
Charlemont,	1	New Salem,	1
Conway,	6	Northfield,	1
Colrain,	7	Rowe,	
Deerfield,	2	Shutesbury,	2
Greenfield,	1	Sunderland,	6
Gill,	1	Wendell,	1
Heath,	1	Whately,	2

LOCATION OF INDENTURED CHILDREN.

In Hampshire County—200.

Amherst,	32	Middlefield,	4
Belchertown,	42	Northampton,	9
Chesterfield,	2	Pelham,	3
Cummington,	1	Plainfield,	2
Easthampton,	9	Prescott,	2
Enfield,	8	Southampton,	7
Granby,	6	South Hadley,	4
Greenwich,	6	Ware,	24
Hadley,	11	Westhampton,	6
Hatfield,	6	Williamsburg,	1
Huntington,	7	Worthington,	8

In Hampden County—308.

Agawam,	9	Monson,	22
Blandford,	13	Palmer,	28
Brimfield,	23	Russell,	4
Chester,	9	Southwick,	6
Chicopee,	13	Springfield,	41
Granville,	19	Tolland,	21
Holyoke,	5	Wales,	5
Holland,	4	Westfield,	15
Longmeadow,	14	West Springfield,	10
Ludlow,	19	Wilbraham,	26
Montgomery,	2		

In Worcester County—115.

Athol,	2	Oxford,	2
Barre,	9	Paxton,	2
Brookfield,	5	Petersham,	6
Charlton,	2	Phillipston,	9
Dana,	1	Rutland,	2
Dudley,	7	Shrewsbury,	1
Fitchburg,	1	Spencer,	1
Gardner,	1	Sturbridge,	7
Hardwick,	14	Sutton,	1
Hubbardston,	1	Warren,	10
Millbury,	1	West Brookfield,	7
New Braintree,	5	West Boylston,	1
North Brookfield,	14	Worcester,	3

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

*In Norfolk County, (Franklin,) 1.**In Essex County—3.*

Marblehead, 2	Lawrence, 1
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*In Suffolk County, (Boston,) 2.**In Middlesex County—3.*

Ashby, 1	Townsend, 1
Framingham, 1	

In Connecticut—182.

Andover, 1	Ledyard, 1
Ashford, 7	Lisbon, 1
Bozrah, 2	Mansfield, 3
Bristol, 1	Marlborough, 1
Bridgeport, 1	Meriden, 1
Bolton, 1	New London, 5
Columbia, 1	Norwich, 10
Coventry, 14	Rockville, 1
Colebrook, 1	Salem, 1
Eastford, 5	Somers, 5
East Windsor, 3	South Windsor, 3
Ellington, 2	Stafford, 20
East Windsor Hill, 3	Suffield, 8
East Haddam, 1	Simsbury, 2
Enfield, 4	Tolland, 2
Franklin, 11	Thompson, 2
Farmington, 1	Union, 9
Gilead, 2	Vernon, 6
Griswold, 5	Westford, 4
Granby, 4	Windsor, 4
Hartland, 1	Windham, 3
Hartford, 1	Winchester, 1
Hebron, 2	Willington, 3
Killingworth, 2	Woodstock, 5
Lebanon, 5	

In New York—23.

Green Point, 1	New York City, 1
New Lebanon, 21	

STATISTICS OF INDENTURES.

In New Hampshire—4.

Jaffrey, 1	Wentworth, 1
Winchester, 2	

In Vermont—3.

Guilford, 2	Newfane, 1
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In Ohio, (Lime,) 1.

In Illinois—3.

Jefferson, 1	Urbanna, 1
Lena, 1	

In Iowa, (Iowa City,) 1.

In Wisconsin, (Delta,) 1.

Total,	977
Whole number of boys,	609
Whole number of girls,	368
	— 977

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. indentured and placed in families, under 10 years old,	53	143	196
No. indentured and placed in families, at 10 years old, .	124	76	200
No. indentured and placed in families, at 11 years old, .	169	51	220
No. indentured and placed in families, at 12 years old, .	144	47	191
No. indentured and placed in families, at 13 years old, .	71	30	101
No. indentured and placed in families, at 14 years old, .	30	11	41
No. indentured and placed in families, over 14 years old, .	18	10	28
Totals,	609	368	977
Number taken for adoption,			20

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

Your Agent, in entering upon his duties, soon found that a greater work was before him than he had anticipated. At almost every step he encountered the accumulated wrongs and neglects of a dozen years. To correct these, to counsel with families and encourage the children, has been a mission of constant care and anxiety. From month to month reports have been made to your Board, showing the nature and progress of the work. These reports have also contained numerous incidents of a cheering character—some of a touching or romantic nature, others of wrongs and hardships.

After a careful examination into the condition of each child, the following blank, provided by your Board, has been filled out, with such additional facts as could be ascertained :—

THE CONDITION OF _____, placed in the family of
 _____, in the town of _____, 18 _____,
 at the age of _____.
 Post office address, _____.

Nativity of the Child's parents ?

Their habits of life ?

Are they still living ?

Has the Child any brothers and sisters ?

Does the Child retain its original name ?

Present age ?

Is the Child in the family where first placed ?

Has the Child ever left its present place ?

Has the family any children of its own ? If so, how many ?

Physical condition ?

General temperament ? Scrofulous or not ?

Habits and inclinations ?

Attendance at school ?

Studies pursued ?

Progress in studies ?

Does the Child attend church ? Denomination ?

Does the Child attend Sabbath School ?

Is the Child obedient ?

Is the Child truthful ?

Is the Child industrious ?

Is the Child studious ?

Is the Child fond of reading ?

Is the Child accustomed to hear and use proper language ?

Are the Child's associates good ?

INFORMATION COLLECTED.

Evenings—how spent ?

What is the Child's occupation ?

Is the occupation suitable ?

What has been the Child's general treatment ?

Does the Child sleep alone ?

Is the bed suitable ?

Is the Child's clothing sufficient and proper ?

Does the child take its meals with the family ?

Is the food sufficient and proper ?

Are ardent spirits used in the family ?

Does the Child complain of anything ?

Date of visit.

Four hundred and ninety-five of these blanks have been filled, showing that so many of the children have been visited or their condition ascertained by visiting the families where they were placed. This number includes twenty-three who had left their places or had run away from the Almshouse and found places for themselves. The condition of the latter was generally found to be deplorable,—they were penniless, ragged, moving from place to place, and fast sinking into vicious habits. To improve their condition by establishing them in permanent homes, or hiring them out and looking after their wages, has been one of the cares of the Agency.

The following statistics will show the condition of the children :—

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

Statistics of Children placed out from Monson State Almshouse and Primary School from 1854 to 1867, whose condition has been ascertained.

	Girls.	Boys.
Whole number,	217	278
Number found to have died,	3	18
Number found to have absconded,	13	35
Number whose time of service had expired,	30	56
Number returned to the institution,	7	4
Number who have enlisted,	—	40
Number found to be married,	10	5
Number found to be with their employers,	164	175
Number known to have done well,	189	229
Number known to have led vicious lives,	4	6
Number known to have been ill-treated,	24	41
Number whose schooling has been neglected,	72	50
Number who retain their original names,	153	228
Number in the families where first placed,	122	146
Number who have left their present places and returned,	4	25
Number found to have been legally adopted,	6	1
Number seen by the Agent,	194	187
Number heard from by letter or otherwise,	21	76
Number still to be visited,	101	63
Number who were killed or died in the army,	—	10
Number married during the past year,	3	1
Number of deaths during the past year,	1	3

Statistics showing when the Children were placed out.

YEARS.	Girls.	Boys.	YEARS.	Girls.	Boys.
1854,	2	2	1862,	13	27
1855,	5	9	1863,	29	39
1856,	4	12	1864,	8	24
1857,	14	16	1865,	17	39
1858,	14	9	1866,	38	33
1859,	22	13	1867,	12	19
1860,	19	20			
1861,	20	16	Totals,	217	278

INSTANCES OF NEGLECT AND FRAUD.

The common neglects from which these children suffer are insufficient schooling, non-attendance at church upon the Sabbath, and inadequate clothing. Occasionally a child is overworked and maltreated, but such instances will diminish now that the children are visited and more carefully looked after. Among numerous instances of injustice which have come under the observation of your Agent, the following may be mentioned:—

A boy's master died, and the boy was re-indentured by the master's son, and kept in his place till twenty-three years of age, when he was told that he had become of age and might take care of himself. Another was kept till within a few months of his majority, when he was turned away on a slight pretext and the \$100 and two full suits of clothes due him at the expiration of his term were withheld. Others have been let out from year to year, their wages taken by their masters, while the boys have been poorly clad and kept from school. During the war, several masters sold their boys to towns or bounty brokers, keeping the money, which in several instances amounted to \$500. Two selectmen of towns did this, and while boasting of the sacrifice they had made, put the money in their pockets, making no report of the transaction to the authorities at the State Almshouse.

In several instances, girls, not knowing their age, have been kept a year or more over their term of service, and then sent away without receiving the sums stipulated in their indentures. One of these, at New York, left her place when she had become of age, when she was hunted down by a police officer, taken back, and made to do longer service. A colored girl had been kept three years after her time was out, employed out of doors as well as in the house, and knew nothing of her age or for how long she was to serve. Another had been let out for two dollars per week for two years, her master taking her wages and clothing her scantily, without giving her schooling. Others have been seduced by members of families where they lived, and the matter quietly disposed of.

In the settlement of twenty-five of these cases of injustice and abuse, three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

dollars and twenty-three cents (\$3,478.23) have been recovered. One hundred dollars have been paid into the State treasury, two thousand and eight dollars and fifty-three cents (\$2,008.53) to children who have become of age, and thirteen hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy cents (\$1,369.70) deposited in the savings bank in the names of children, on which there is about one hundred dollars accrued interest. In only two of these cases has litigation been resorted to, and these were conducted without any expense to the State. There are yet several bounty cases unsettled, involving about \$1,500, which will probably be secured for the boys entitled to the money.

It may be inquired why these children have not appealed to the authorities at the Almshouse for protection and justice, and the reply comes back that they have usually shunned the almshouse as if it were a hideous monster, revolting to their pride and finer feelings, and suffered hardships and wrongs rather than ask assistance from that quarter. With the State Primary School pupils it will no doubt be different.

But these cases of injustice and abuse are the exception, not the general rule. Aside from slight neglects, which are now being corrected, the majority of the children are doing well, and have pretty good homes. Some of them take the names of the families in which they live, and are treated in all respects as children of those families.

In visiting the children your Agent has endeavored to make them feel that he is their friend—that he has their interest at heart and desires to benefit them. He has been happily surprised to find how readily they have confided in him and made known their various wants. They have been anxious to learn about their brothers, sisters and other friends, information of whom has been communicated by letter as soon as it could be ascertained. To each of the children visited a book has been presented, at an expense to the Agent of about \$100. These little gifts have been kindly received by the children and have aided materially in obtaining their good will.

Another feature of the agency, which is calculated to interest the children, and obtain a correct knowledge of their condition, is correspondence. During the year your Agent has

EXTRACTS FROM CHILDREN'S LETTERS.

written to them over three hundred letters, and received from them nearly as many. To show how they appreciate the interest taken in their behalf, the following brief quotations are made from some of their letters :—

“I can hardly think what will be the most interesting to you ; but I suppose it will be of interest to you to know how I am getting along. I am well, and am striving to be a good girl. I love my home, and my good friends who teach me to be useful. I was much pleased with your visit, and for your kind regard for me. I have read the little book through which you gave me, and found it to be very interesting.”

“I am trying to be a good child, and pay my kind friends at Monson for taking such care of me when I was left destitute, without a mother's care. I do feel very thankful to you, and always will.”

“I hope my brothers are well, and have good places to live. I wish they had as good a home as I have. I want them to come and live with me. It would be so nice to live with my brothers. I could do many things for them. I could knit their stockings, and mend their clothes.”

“I am sorry you could not find where my mother is. I think I had a good mother, for I remember her. I would like to express my gratitude to you, and through you, to the State of Massachusetts, for taking care of me and so many other little children in their helplessness, and furnishing so many of them with good homes—especially me.”

“I had rather go to the Almshouse than stay here. I shall look to you as a friend, for I have not many other friends in this world. I want to have you come and see me, and do the best you can for me.”

“I am thankful for the interest you have taken in me, and hope you will be rewarded. No one can tell the feelings of an orphan child, only those who have experienced the hard fate of an orphan.”

“I have thought of your letter and my sister all day long, wondering if my sister has thought of me this long, long day ; but I suppose she does not know that she has a friend or relative in the world to care for her. The thought that she has not got a good place fills me with horror, for I know what it is. But such is the lot of the orphan. Yet it is a blessed thought that we can have One who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless. I shall always remember you, and thank you for your kindness, and hope our first meeting will not be the last.”

“I cannot thank you enough for helping me out of prison. I mean now to be a good boy. I hope you will be rewarded for what you have done for me, in the next world, if not in this.”

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

"Your visit did me good. I hope the Lord will very much bless your labors for the poor and destitute."

"You will be glad, I feel sure, to hear from me. I am now teaching a very pleasant school, although a little larger than I like. It numbers seventy scholars. I shall ever remember you with gratitude, and intend that you will always feel your kindness was not wasted, and hope you may not be discouraged in doing for many a poor child what was done for me."

The children have also been encouraged to write to their brothers and sisters when they have any. Some of them have been separated since early childhood, without hearing from each other. The following, from a girl to her sister, from whom she had been separated seven years, is so expressive that it is worth quoting:—

"TO MY SISTER.

Oh, sister, darling sister,
I long for you to-day;
I want you when I'm sitting still,
I want you when I play.
The girls are kind and gentle,
And my friends are kind to me,
But there's none like you, dear sister,
And your face I want to see.
Where are you now, my sister?
Are you very far away?
And are you very happy?
And do you like to stay?
I went away so quickly
I could not say good-bye;
I want to kiss your cheek again,
And look into your eye.
The days are passing swiftly,
And soon the time will be,
When we shall meet, dear sister,
And I your face shall see."

Twenty boys, placed out from the Reform School, at Westborough, have also been visited. These boys are of a different class from those put out from Monson. They are older when placed out, and do not grow up with the families, to become attached to them. They are taken for their work, solely, and

WESTBOROUGH AND LANCASTER PUPILS.

if they have been at Westborough several years, they think more of the superintendent and teachers there, than they do of the families they live in. They suffer some neglects, but will not bear much abuse when they can run away so easily. Some of these boys are indentured to their own fathers, who sent them to the School. They do not usually stay in their places as contentedly as the children from Monson, though some of them remain through the term of their indenture.

Your agent has also inquired into the condition of girls from the Industrial School at Lancaster, when they have come under his observation. These girls are generally looked after by the superintendent and teachers, who correspond with them and the families having them, but they are not often visited. In addition, some assistance has been rendered your Board, in the way of collecting statistics concerning the deaf and dumb.

Another feature of the agency is the finding of homes for children. One hundred and forty-seven families have been found who promised to take children. Many of these have already visited the institution and made their selections. To others, children have been sent, among them several boys from Westborough.

Too great care cannot be exercised in letting children go out among strangers. It is not enough that the applicant bring the recommendation of the selectmen, for it has been found that almost anybody can get such a recommendation. A careful inquiry should be made of the applicant concerning his family before the child is permitted to go. With this precaution, and an effort to furnish children adapted to families, many troubles will be avoided.

Your Agent has generally been received with cordiality by the families he has visited. They have seemed glad to counsel with him, to listen to his suggestions and correct delinquencies he has pointed out. He has made in all 609 visits, including re-visits, travelled 10,246 miles, received 431 letters and written 442.

The monthly reports made to your Board have detailed more fully the business of this agency. In this Report only a general view is taken. The field of labor widens and increases in

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

importance as the work progresses. The children will more and more rely upon the Visiting Agent as their friend—looking to him as a protector in times of need, and the pacificator of all their difficulties ; and he will find it easier and pleasanter to prevent wrongs and abuses among them than to correct those which have been so long accumulating.

To Mr. Sanborn, your Secretary, I am indebted for many suggestions and for cordial assistance ; and to each of you, gentlemen, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence and interest you have manifested in my labors.

G. M. FISK, *Visiting Agent.*

PALMER, Oct. 1, 1867.

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHAPTER II.

THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS,
PRISONS, &C.

I.—THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Merrick Bemis,	Superintendent, } \$2,000,	} \$3,150 00
Caroline A. Bemis,	Matron, } In arrears, \$1,150,	
Joseph Draper,	Assistant-Physician,	1,300 00
Rev. George Allen,	Chaplain,	600 00
Janette W. Wright,	Clerk,	375 00
Daniel W. Bemis,	Steward and Treasurer,	1,000 00
George E. Smith,	Accountant,	250 00
Marshall S. Green,	Supervisor,	400 00
Pamela Williams,	"	50 09
Minnie Curtis,	"	163 33
Arabella M. Evans,	"	189 00
Lucy M. Green,	Assistant-Supervisor,	150 00
John Johnson,	Engineer,	675 00
William Sherman,	"	900 00
William Follett,	"	90 00
George T. King,	Baker,	1,020 00
Amos Wood,	Carpenter,	600 00
Francis Converse,	Mechanic,	430 00
W. H. Foster,	"	51 66
D. O. Whiting,	"	59 50
E. J. Brigham,	Chambermaid,	14 72
Clara Henry,	"	17 64
E. J. Whitaker,	"	85 36
Nettie Woodburn,	"	65 00
C. A. Bancroft,	Farmer,	39 11
Frederick Lane,	"	400 00
J. C. Richardson and wife,	Farmer and Seamstress,	316 00
Carrie E. Allen,	Attendant,	150 84
Carrie L. Lane,	"	50 71
Mary M. Allen,	"	42 32
Edwin H. Baker,	"	71 88
W. C. Black,	"	4 15
Frederick J. Bliss,	"	84 18
Francena R. Bemis,	"	35 08
Victoria Bolton,	"	57 70
Augusta Bowler,	"	39 00
Lucy E. Brown,	"	24 94
Mary Butterfield,	"	70 59
Josie C. Butterfield,	"	107 06
George Cheney,	"	20 41
E. P. Childs,	"	22 27
Clara M. Chadwick,	"	65 00
Leora M. Chadwick,	"	65 00
Mary A. Cook,	"	9 62
Nellie Castle,	"	145 13
Preston L. French,	"	34 03
Evander French,	"	75 00
Sabrina Flagg,	"	128 40

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Worcester Hospital—Continued.

N A M E.	DUTY.	SALARY.
H. G. F. Freeman,	Attendant,	\$210 06
Eliza Fifield,	"	11 51
Mary D. Frost,	"	39 00
H. W. Fish and wife,	"	254 85
Jessie Gunn,	"	85 41
Frederick Gale,	Assistant,	290 87
Horace M. Gibbs,	"	22 51
Louisa S. Gibbs,	"	7 74
Merrick Holden,	"	205 81
Erving M. Howard,	"	287 55
P. E. Henry,	"	39 84
Lila Jones,	"	91 00
William E. Keep,	"	240 87
Frederick Kinsley,	"	248 87
Charles A. Lindsay,	"	188 59
Julia Libbey,	"	50 28
Joseph G. Maynard,	"	58 93
Henry S. Mullett,	"	23 71
Charles V. Merrick,	"	301 70
M. W. Oxley,	"	222 51
John F. Nourse,	"	47 83
F. F. Powers,	"	28 22
Edward E. Richardson,	"	229 15
Jennie M. Raymond,	"	7 70
John F. Sampson,	"	155 81
William Skinner,	"	68 36
Prince R. Sanderson,	"	12 04
Abbie E. Scripter,	"	91 00
Mary R. Sawyer,	"	9 36
Sidney Sibley,	"	46 48
George C. Sibley,	"	45 46
Carrie C. Smith,	"	137 96
Josephine A. Stone,	"	5 50
H. G. Thomas,	"	80 39
Thomas Trenholm,	"	76 63
Alice F. Tidd,	Attendant,	156 00
Abner F. Titcomb,	"	231 64
Matilda B. Thurston,	"	98 50
Clarissa F. Vinton,	"	95 20
Louisa Waldron,	"	32 50
Lena Worthley,	"	60 17
Joseph P. Wheeler,	"	102 49
Alfred Wetherby,	"	202 46
Hattie L. West,	"	143 40
Horace Wood,	"	15 00
Charles Wordie,	"	29 10
Albert Wetherby,	"	23 58
Thomas E. Wood,	"	300 00
Albert Bartlett,	Coachman,	375 00
Gilman Scott and wife,	Cooks,	364 17
G. W. Prouty and wife,	"	71 24
Augustine Hapgood,	Cook,	70 02
William L. Lock,	"	75 00
Daniel W. Roberts,	"	183 78
Charles L. Bacon and wife,	Care of Laundry and Sewing-Rooms,	465 50
Mary E. Mellen,	" " "	160 00
J. E. Bacon and wife,	Laundryman and Laundress,	53 47
Carrie F. Ranger,	Laundry Maid,	12 75
Clara Leathers,	Table Girl,	19 78
Sarah R. Morrison,	" "	22 00
Addie Whitaker,	" "	82 78

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Worcester Hospital—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Antoinette Miles,	Seamstress,	\$117 00
Rosella Sanderson,	"	39 00
Margaret Foley,	Kitchen Girl,	32 50
Christiana Waite,	" "	39 00
Anna A. McWain,	Office Girl,	1 29
James Donovan,	Gardner,	86 00
Philitus Arnold,	Laborer,	12 50
Patrick Dee,	"	136 50
John Johnson, Jr.,	"	57 70
Minot Sanderson,	Farmer,	296 68
Alfred Sanderson,	Teamster,	338 00
Total, (126 persons,) . . . .	. . . .	\$22,219 83
Deduct for a portion of the above paid in last year, . . . .	. . . .	1,307 90
		\$20,911 93

II.—THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

George C. S. Choate,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
George C. S. Choate,	Treasurer,	300 00
Norton Folsom,	Assistant-Physician,	1,025 00
John Kittredge,	Clerk,	950 00
Edward H. Dalton,	Supervisor,	500 00
Mary B. Poor,	"	300 00
Sarah J. Robinson,	Housekeeper,	108 33
Lydia A. Knowles,	"	50 00
Elizabeth Ireson,	"	150 00
Annette M. Hardy,	Seamstress,	125 00
Susan C. Waldron,	"	96 86
Annie M. Hersey,	Assistant-Seamstress,	91 00
Freeman P. Hardy,	Engineer,	560 00
Michael Carlan,	Baker,	420 00
William O. Dinsmore,	Coachman,	205 00
George Cornwall,	"	100 00
Levi B. Cox,	Farmer,	270 83
Crowell Whitehouse,	"	315 00
William H. Lyon,	"	267 74
Fairfield Wellman,	"	28 33
John Mack,	Fireman,	25 00
George Cornwall,	"	125 00
Isaac Bailey,	Carpenter,	145 33
Jewett B. Sweetser,	Attendant,	268 33
George A. Hardy,	"	112 50
Madison Sweetser,	"	206 67
Charles E. Sperman,	"	300 00
Alna M. Gove,	"	300 00
Charles E. Lyon,	"	350 00
Frederick Lufkin,	"	143 33
Asa Knowles,	"	82 50
Arthur B. Mason,	"	155 00
Roswell Miller,	"	225 00
Royal F. Dodge,	"	65 00
Charles T. Gove,	"	120 83
James H. Trundy,	"	97 56

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Taunton Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Warren Nichols,	Attendant,	\$94 16
Chester W. Hall,	"	31 66
George C. Chase,	"	30 83
William Mercer,	"	25 00
Margaret R. Mercer,	"	118 07
Lizzy Mercer,	"	168 00
Fanny G. Eaton,	"	168 00
Abby B. Tibbetts,	"	168 00
Etta J. Moar,	"	63 00
Ellen A. White,	"	13 53
Elmira Cox,	"	21 00
Ellen J. Cox,	"	140 00
Lydia A. Knowles,	"	18 20
Ellen M. Elms,	"	34 24
Mary A. Eaton,	"	141 40
Binnie Mitchell,	"	72 33
Louisa M. Waldron,	"	41 06
Jane S. Chaplain,	"	81 67
Eliza F. Allen,	"	65 80
Mary Mercer,	"	51 80
Martha Melvin,	"	56 00
Lydia P. Estis,	"	3 73
Mary A. Dodge,	Laundress,	66 36
Ann E. O'Connor,	"	107 17
Ann Fortune,	"	73 73
Ellen A. Dodge,	Laundress Girl,	19 60
Joanna Flynn,	" "	130 37
Mary Nixon,	" "	16 07
Ann E. O'Connor,	Cook,	26 15
Mary Sullivan,	"	130 37
Ellen R. Stain,	"	20 29
Catharine Murphy,	"	14 14
Mary Wigley,	"	2 50
Elizabeth Ireson,	"	13 29
Ann Hammond,	"	46 06
Jane Quigley,	"	19 29
Delia Russell,	"	38 93
Catharine Fuller,	"	65 00
Elizabeth Thompson,	"	19 64
Mary Ryan,	House Attendant,	50 36
Bridget Fitzgerald,	" "	130 37
Kate Robinson,	" "	10 00
Laura Yaw,	" "	64 65
Clergymen,	- - -	276 00
Total, (79 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$13,333 26

III.—THE NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Pliny Earle,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
C. R. Bartlett,	Assistant-Physician,	900 00
S. M. Smith,	Treasurer,	375 00
W. B. Welton,	Clerk,	340 00
C. M. Moody,	"	29 17
Danford Morse,	Engineer,	780 00
Asa Wright,	Farmer,	600 00
P. W. Sanderson,	Farm Hand,	300 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Northampton Hospital—Continued.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Stiles Smith,	Farm Hand,	\$239 94
W. E. Hall,	Hostler,	147 74
John Brackin,	Farm Hand,	22 72
Philip Wall,	"	32 00
Charles Baudry,	"	85 94
Benjamin Rockwell,	"	45 00
John Mercer,	"	60 00
Fisher Tufts,	"	66 50
F. J. Rice,	Cook,	472 12
Charles Zichlke,	Baker,	420 00
Jerusha Howe,	Assistant-Cook,	154 52
F. F. Rose,	Kitchen Hand,	126 82
Martha E. Miller,	"	13 60
Mary J. McDonald,	"	116 00
Eliza B. Wheeler,	"	56 00
Ellen Griswold,	"	24 00
Angelina Whitbeck,	Laundress,	21 65
Harriet Whitbeck,	"	20 77
Mary A. Kellogg,	"	135 32
Sarah A. Bond,	"	135 33
Alfred Parento,	Painter,	517 71
Gilbert Parento,	"	251 00
David Wheeler,	Carpenter,	456 92
Daniel S. Loomis,	"	425 64
Marcus L. Harris,	Assistant-Engineer,	319 63
W. E. Hall,	"	120 32
Peter Rice,	Pumper,	120 00
Jonah Stiles,	Watchman,	237 33
J. E. Shufelt,	Supervisor,	385 00
Jane L. Rice,	"	170 14
Sarah B. Phelps,	Seamstress,	180 00
Jane L. Morse,	Care of Rotunda,	144 00
Lydia A. Osgood,	House Attendant,	165 00
Rufus Crittendend,	" "	240 00
Stephen Valcour,	" "	240 00
Clinton Wetherbee,	" "	240 00
Alonzo Lewis,	" "	11 33
James Price,	" "	50 40
W. B. Wilton,	" "	20 00
Asa P. Wheeler,	" "	140 66
Henry B. Tillson,	" "	205 76
Pliny F. Nims,	" "	96 12
Albert Hobbs,	" "	176 64
William Haskins,	" "	86 49
Charles E. Baker,	Attendant,	127 57
Jerry Davis,	"	123 56
Robert Lyman,	Kitchen Hand,	7 25
Orlando Griffin,	Attendant,	53 85
James S. Harris,	"	36 23
Henry D. Annable,	"	85 94
S. C. Stebbins,	"	69 60
George Pendleton,	Kitchen Hand,	51 25
Burrett M. Birge,	Attendant,	54 62
Henry Cooley,	"	65 67
Rufus Ashley,	"	38 75
Cornelius Harley,	"	24 95
Charles P. Miller,	"	5 94
Mary Carter,	"	43 62
Lolla Cadwell,	"	8 80
Agnes S. Wilson,	"	144 00
Julia A. Cook,	"	16 64

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Northampton Hospital—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Lizzie C. Moulton,	Attendant,	\$26 80
Sarah E. Orcutt,	"	147 75
Lucretia McDonald,	"	144 00
Lizzy C. Berry,	"	30 00
Charity S. Crowley,	"	142 00
Ann E. Allen,	"	135 44
Cornelia Bradley,	"	119 29
Mary E. Tillson,	"	24 77
Caroline S. Haskins,	"	137 20
M. M. Moore,	"	40 25
Mary A. Williams,	"	101 99
Mary J. Wheeler,	"	116 90
Lydia A. Jones,	"	52 88
E. S. Rice,	"	118 00
Lucy Reed,	"	83 60
E. J. Waite,	"	77 40
Lucy A. Gilbert,	"	83 79
Mary J. Stone,	"	60 74
Ellen Pittsinger,	"	61 60
Susan Green,	"	41 07
Esther Taylor,	"	27 30
Charlotte T. Gilbert,	"	19 56
Catharine L. Wyman,	"	14 00
Lucy C. Wyman,	"	12 00
Pierre Gaynon,	"	20 00
John R. Davis,	"	23 00
Total, (98 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$15,273 85

IV.—RAINSFORD HOSPITAL.

Charles H. Warren,	Inspector,	\$150 00
J. M. Churchill,	"	150 00
Jonathan D. Wheeler,	"	150 00
Marcus M. Nye,	Custodian,	1,000 00
Total, (4 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,450 00

V.—THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

Francis H. Nourse,	Inspector,	\$160 00
George P. Elliot,	"	160 00
Ebenezer B. Currier, (to Aug. 1,)	"	133 33
Benjamin C. Perkins, (from Aug. 23,)	"	16 45
T. J. Marsh,	Superintendent,	} 1,800 00
Mrs. T. J. Marsh,	Matron,	
Horace P. Wakefield,	Physician,	1,200 00
Mrs. Horace P. Wakefield,	Nurse,	208 00
T. J. Marsh, Jr.,	Assistant-Superintendent and Clerk,	600 00
Mrs. T. J. Marsh, Jr.,	Seamstress,	208 00
Henry J. Moulton,	Assistant-Clerk,	195 00
Elijah F. Breck,	" "	100 00
Simon B. Adams,	Engineer,	73 33
John Cocker,	"	533 36
James Poor,	Farmer,	500 00
Thaddeus P. Bartlett,	Watchman,	} 378 85
Mrs. Thaddeus P. Bartlett,	Nurse,	
Abraham S. Barnard,	Cook,	360 00
George G. Spofford,	Teamster,	360 00
Nancy M. Foster,	Assistant-Matron,	208 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Tewksbury Almshouse—Concluded.

N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
Sarah E. Baker,	Laundress,	\$164 34
Martha B. Marsh,	Dairy Maid,	208 00
Fanny L. Crosby,	Teacher,	156 00
Carrie S. Trull,	"	44 00
William H. Marsh,	Care of the Insane,	286 00
Abel G. Whidden,	} " "	568 00
Mrs. A. G. Whidden,	} " "	30 00
Augustus F. Whidden,	Herdsman and Butcher,	171 66
James C. Poor,	Watchman,	75 00
C. B. Sanborn,	"	44 94
Horace T. Bailey,	Assistant-Farmer,	50 00
Charles Clark,		
Total, (32 persons,)		\$8,992 26

VI.—THE MONSON ESTABLISHMENT.

G. M. Fisk,	Inspector,	\$160 00
George Chandler,	"	160 00
Eleazer Porter,	"	160 00
John M. Brewster, Jr.,	Superintendent,	1,425 00
Mrs. C. S. Brewster,	Matron,	300 00
E. M. Haynes,	Chaplain,	33 34
Charles F. Foster,	Chaplain and Teacher,	} 1,000 00
Mrs. C. S. Foster,	Teacher,	
Joseph D. Nichols,	Physician,	800 00
Joseph H. Brewster,	Assistant-Superintendent and Clerk,	775 00
John N. Lacy,	Engineer,	700 00
Willard J. Clark,	Clerk in Inmates' Department,	416 67
Mrs. Hannah W. Clark,	Assistant in Inmates' Department,	46 83
John McDonald,	Baker,	479 00
Edwin Doane,	Farmer,	562 50
Charles Adams,	"	440 00
Horatio H. Fisherick,	"	198 00
James Adams,	"	152 00
Willard Nelson,	"	121 00
Hattie E. Kellogg,	Teacher,	117 00
Mary W. Kellogg,	"	117 00
Orpha P. Kent,	"	90 00
Irene I. Burnett,	"	106 29
Emily A. Parsons,	"	114 00
Helen E. Emerson,	"	103 29
Ida Allen,	"	66 00
Jane E. Brakenridge,	"	39 00
Mary E. Bassett,	"	36 00
Frances A. Ellsworth,	Laundress and Teacher,	60 00
Maria E. Sedgwick,	Supernumerary Teacher,	93 00
Flora Hill,	Nurse,	192 00
Mary W. Richmond,	Assistant-Matron,	145 83
Sarah Ballard,	" "	86 86
Lucyette Mason,	Seamstress,	177 76
Sarah C. Alford,	"	126 59
Jennie A. Watress,	"	48 00
Martha E. Noble,	Laundress,	52 29
Lydia A. Doane,	"	21 00
Amelia Gay,	Assistant-Cook in Inmates' Kitchen,	32 00
King S. Sedgwick,	Watchman,	300 00
Joseph W. Mason,	Assistant,	316 00
Edwin Lawrence,	Care of Boys in the Yard,	253 11
Total, (42 persons,)		\$10,623 03

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

VII.—THE BRIDGEWATER ESTABLISHMENT.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
James Ford,	Inspector,	\$160 00
J. B. Thaxter,	"	160 00
J. H. Mitchell,	"	160 00
L. L. Goodspeed,	Superintendent,	} 1,725 00
Mrs. Goodspeed,	Matron,	
Edward Sanger,	Physician,	400 00
J. E. Harlow,	Consulting Physician,	100 00
P. L. Cushing,	Chaplain,	200 00
W. C. Howland,	Assistant-Superintendent,	500 00
J. Hardy,	Farmer,	} 250 00
Mrs. Hardy,	Nurse,	
E. B. Ellis,	Farmer,	200 00
H. D. Trask,	"	250 00
C. D. Hutchinson,	"	} 225 00
Mrs. Hutchinson,	Nurse,	
A. B. Fuller,	"	360 00
J. L. Hall,	Farmer,	125 00
Frank Murdock,	Watchman,	320 00
H. E. McCollum,	"	90 00
A. A. Alden,	"	45 00
J. Coria,	Clerk,	120 00
Margaret Youdell,	Assistant-Matron,	} 409 00
Ann Youdell,	" "	
J. F. Decker,	" "	208 00
Amelia Gill,	" "	225 00
Sarah W. Franks,	" "	52 00
Total, (26 persons,)		\$6,284 00

VIII.—THE WESTBOROUGH REFORM SCHOOL.

Joseph A. Allen,	Superintendent,	\$840 00
O. K. Hutchinson,	"	558 72
O. K. Hutchinson,	Assistant-Superintendent,	419 85
George C. Davis,	Treasurer,	200 00
Henry H. Rising,	Physician,	143 75
Moses R. Chase,	Teacher,	140 79
Jerome B. Rogers,	"	406 68
Edward B. Fox,	"	49 12
Rufus F. Bishop,	"	248 41
Martha B. Kidder,	"	162 27
Carrie L. Cooper,	"	148 43
Marian Henshaw,	"	34 83
Sarah J. Colvin,	"	104 76
Rosa L. Pratt,	"	42 85
Frances D. Parker,	Matron,	115 86
Hattie J. Steadman,	"	135 86
Abbie A. B. Hutchinson,	"	159 95
Achsa S. Hitchcock,	Assistant-Matron,	208 57
Marian H. Day,	Cook for family,	108 87
Julia E. Grow,	" "	75 00
George Morse,	Overseer Chair Shop,	500 00
Wilbur H. Rice,	" Shoe "	400 00
Laura Clark,	Teacher Chair "	250 00
L. G. Shepherd,	Man of all work,	} 547 13
Mrs. Shepherd,	Laundress,	
D. W. Beals,	Baker,	120 25

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Westborough Reform School—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Frank P. Wilson,	Baker,	\$115 27
A. B. Woodard,	"	54 25
N. B. H. Beals,	Overseer of Boys' Dining-Room, .	51 84
S. A. Chase,	" " " " " " " " " " " "	17 63
Mary E. Savoy,	Nurse,	117 00
Annie M. Salisbury, . .	"	39 00
Rebecca A. Nickerson, .	"	41 57
Charity R. Kent,	Tailoress,	154 29
Emma J. Newton,	"	198 29
Abbie A. Bullard,	"	191 24
Melinda Palmer,	"	15 43
Helen M. Johnson,	"	15 86
M. B. Bailey,	"	9 17
Lizzy M. Barton,	Boys' Dormitory,	153 00
John T. Savoy,	Machinist,	369 52
H. A. Chase,	"	56 17
Sylvester B. Newton, . .	Watchman,	300 17
George E. Allen,	"	65 61
James Mahoney,	Yardman,	300 00
David Smith,	"	97 20
Marcus N. Putnam,	Foreman on Farm,	350 00
A. E. Rogers,	Teacher,	18 35
Esther E. Smith,	Cook,	7 31
William N. Gilbert,	Yardman,	20 56
Mary E. Walker,	Assistant-Cook,	10 72
N. P. Brown,	Master of Peters House,	} 700 00
Mrs. Brown,	Matron " " " " " " " " " "	
Lucy S. Newton,	Teacher,	250 00
C. A. Johnson,	Gardener,	} 694 43
Mrs. Johnson,	Matron of Garden Family,	
H. J. Kidder,	Teacher,	247 26
Charles P. Knapp,	Overseer,	356 67
C. F. Alden,	Master of Farm House,	} 347 00
Mrs. Alden,	Matron " " " " " " " " " "	
H. A. Swann,	} Charge of "Farm House,"	333 90
Mrs. Swann,		
Lucia M. Cook,	Teacher,	48 08
Helen M. Parmenter, . . .	"	102 74
William H. Eveleth, . . .	Overseer,	175 00
A. M. Ramsdell,	"	175 00
Rufus King,	Farmer,	400 00
Charles Hayden,	Laborer,	80 00
Henry L. Reed,	"	180 00
Levi S. Winchester, . . .	"	179 00
Total, (69 persons,) . . . .	. . . . .	\$13,060 48

IX.—THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Marcus Ames,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
A. E. Boynton,	Farmer,	700 00
J. L. S. Thompson,	Physician,	200 00
Jacob Fisher,	Steward,	133 03
Frank B. Fay,	Treasurer,	200 00
Lucy A. Proctor,	Assistant-Superintendent,	375 00
Harriet P. Abbott,	— — — — —	300 00
Harriet F. Perry,	— — — — —	300 00
E. G. Longfellow,	— — — — —	300 00

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

State Industrial School—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
J. A. Spaulding,	- - -	\$300 00
Ella J. Carleton,	- - -	250 00
Sybil Wallace,	- - -	250 00
A. M. Thomas,	- - -	225 00
Martha Boyd,	- - -	225 00
A. S. Spaulding,	- - -	225 00
Lucy E. Case,	- - -	228 37
Harriet M. Pearse,	- - -	250 00
E. D. Holden,	- - -	187 50
M. L. Martin,	- - -	175 98
S. A. Byers,	- - -	150 00
L. M. Tolman,	- - -	125 00
Elizabeth Fogg,	- - -	112 50
L. E. Dodge,	- - -	172 25
M. D. Kent,	- - -	86 54
Carrie Boynton,	- - -	125 00
L. A. Gibbs,	- - -	62 50
Sixteen others,	Substitutes and employés, . .	364 18
Total, (42 persons,) . . . .	. . . . .	\$7,822 85

X.—THE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Richard Matthews,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
M. L. Eldridge,	Assistant-Superintendent,	1,558 31
Sidney Brooks,	Teacher,	916 61
Mrs. Brooks,	Assistant-Teacher,	100 02
C. W. Reed,	Treasurer,	300 00
Asa Blaney,	First Officer,	900 00
George P. Smith,	"	824 97
William Jenkins,	Second Officer,	600 00
Nathaniel Hedge,	"	423 87
Henry Barnes,	"	190 00
John Pennington,	Third Officer,	367 00
William S. Perry,	"	460 00
C. Howard,	"	51 33
J. Lehrch,	Steward,	45 00
Henry Romers,	"	368 00
W. J. Tighlman,	"	480 00
Ellis Seals,	"	73 55
Simon Shepard,	Cook,	480 00
P. Nelson,	"	44 33
O. C. Boston,	"	337 17
William Grant,	Captain Berth Deck,	364 00
Reuben Harps,	" "	382 00
John Adams,	Captain Mess Deck,	337 00
D. P. Caswell,	" "	387 00
Alexander Phillips,	" "	18 00
A. Greer,	Carpenter,	485 00
Niles Lund,	"	480 00
William Willshaw,	Coxswain,	100 00
L. Colson,	"	260 00
H. Dunstable,	"	216 00
C. C. Marsh,	Assistant-Teacher,	35 00
John F. Kepler,	" "	10 00
Daniel Minohan,	" "	55 00
84 seamen at different times,	- - -	2,282 32
Total, (117 persons,) . . . .	. . . . .	\$15,681 48

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

XI.—THE BLIND ASYLUM.

N A M E.	DUTY.	SALARY.
S. G. Howe,	Director,	* \$3,000 00
M. C. Moulton,	Matron,	b 250 00
B. Wood,	Assistant-Matron,	300 00
A. W. Mulliken,	Teacher,	300 00
M. C. Greene,	"	300 00
H. Wood,	"	300 00
M. S. Cobb,	"	150 00
F. J. Campbell,	Music Teacher, (with board,)	1,600 00
J. Q. Wetherbee,	"	550 00
D. L. Bradford,	Steward, (with house rent,)	360 00
A. W. Bowden,	Superintendent Boys' Shop,	765 00
Nellie Ford,	Printer, (with board,)	240 00
J. W. Smith,	Care of Boys, (with board,)	250 00
Mary Knapp,	Music Reader, (with board,)	165 00
_____,	Clerk,	444 17
_____,	Extra, for superin'dence & teaching,	816 16
_____,	Cook, (with board,)	198 50
_____,	Assistant-Cook, (with board,)	66 52
_____,	Chamber Work, (with board,)	192 00
_____,	Table Work, (with board,)	84 00
_____,	Cleaning, (with board,)	96 00
_____,	Seamstress, (with board,)	90 00
_____,	Fireman, (with board,)	230 00
_____,	Waiter, (with board,)	206 93
_____,	Care of Bells, &c., (with board,)	96 00
_____,	Care of Boys, (with board,)	132 00
Total, (26 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$11,182 28

XII.—THE IDIOT SCHOOL.

Dr. S. G. Howe,	.	.	.	.	General Superintendent, expenses,	}	\$360 00
Dr. Edward Jarvis,	.	.	.	.	“ “ “ “ “ “	}
G. H. M. Rowe,	.	.	.	.	Resident Superintendent, per year,		450 00
Mary Macdonald,	.	.	.	.	Matron, per year,		400 00
Kate E. Spalter,	.	.	.	.	Teacher, per year,		200 00
M. A. F. Dana,	.	.	.	.	“ “ “ “ “ “		200 00
M. C. Worcester,	.	.	.	.	General Assistant, per year,		200 00
J. M. Lovejoy,	.	.	.	.	Attendant, per year,		250 00
John Campbell,	.	.	.	.	General Work, per year,		360 00
John Kittredge,	.	.	.	.	Supt. of Boys' Shop, per year,		250 00
Mrs. J. M. Lovejoy,	.	.	.	.	Attendant, per year,		144 00
Mrs. Jane Campbell,	.	.	.	.	“ “ “ “ “ “		144 00
Nellie Christopher,	.	.	.	.	“ “ “ “ “ “		144 00
Anna Outram,	.	.	.	.	Cook, per year,		192 00
“ “ “ “ “ “	.	.	.	.	Assistant-Cook, per year,		48 00
Mary Sherman,	.	.	.	.	Chamber Girl, per year,		108 00
Lizzy Hill,	.	.	.	.	“ “ “ “ “ “		108 00
Kate Chase,	.	.	.	.	Table “ “ “ “ “ “		108 00
Anna Clough,	.	.	.	.	Assistant-Table Girl,		48 00
Total, (18 persons,)	.	.	.	.			\$3,714 00

* With privilege of house rent, fuel and lights.

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

XIII.—THE STATE PRISON.*

N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
Estes Howe,	Inspector,	\$100 00
Edwin Walden,	"	116 64
Joseph D. Pinder,	"	200 00
Everett Torrey,	"	16 67
Nehemiah Boynton,	"	50 00
Gideon Haynes,	Warden,	2,650 00
Benjamin L. Mayhew,	Deputy,	1,650 00
William Peirce,	Clerk,	1,425 00
George I. Carleton,	Chaplain,	1,175 00
A. B. Bancroft,	Physician,	700 00
E. S. Darling,	Turnkey,	950 00
Charles W. Gale,	"	947 85
Almon Hale,	"	950 00
J. B. Jepson,	"	950 00
G. A. Lounsberry,	"	938 81
E. O. Nichols,	"	77 85
William B. Ramsell,	"	816 65
Joshua B. Rea,	"	936 38
Thomas Richardson,	"	920 38
David Sergeant,	"	943 53
John E. Shaw,	"	930 36
J. F. Simonds,	"	944 43
J. W. Averill,	Watchman,	28 23
Francis Beverstock,	"	862 50
Laban Beal,	"	848 38
Henry Lowell,	"	859 00
Isaac McCausland,	"	862 50
George W. Norris,	"	846 57
Samuel I. Pearle,	"	858 78
Samuel Poor,	"	862 50
J. W. Prentiss,	"	847 98
Charles L. Ramsell,	"	859 17
William B. Ramsell,	"	125 00
William H. H. Reed,	"	857 08
Moses F. Rogers,	"	830 60
John Wyatt,	"	857 70
Thomas W. Lord,	"	457 66
Thomas W. Lord,	Assistant,	300 00
William H. Blanchard,	"	567 73
George L. Horr,	"	60 00
A. F. Hopkins,	"	442 68
E. L. Wallace,	"	515 78
Joseph Fuller,	"	613 32
H. W. Hunting,	"	593 06
William S. Walker,	"	61 02
Freeman Grant,	"	38 70
John T. Ester,	"	95 96
C. H. Meserve,	"	212 63
Charles L. Davis,	"	240 73
W. L. Hopkins,	"	123 12
James White,	"	112 90
Total, (51 persons,)		\$33,330 93

XIV.—THE BOSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Thomas E. Payson,	Superintendent,	\$1,200 00
Hosea P. Pierce,	Assistant-Superintendent,	350 00
Edward A. Whiston,	Physician,	425 00

* The amounts here given are not those actually paid in all instances.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Boston House of Industry—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Samuel F. Durgin,	Physician,	\$325 00
Bradish R. Clapp,	Clerk,	400 00
John W. Dadmun,	Chaplain,	800 00
Charles E. Paige,	Engineer,	720 00
Stephen G. Connor,	Assistant-Engineer,	315 00
Joel L. Bacon,	Overseer,	480 00
John B. Bacon,	"	162 00
William Parmenter,	"	229 15
Nathaniel Taylor,	"	163 97
Benjamin D. Chapman,	"	67 07
Daniel Leahy,	House Officer,	480 00
Felix Cassidy,	Baker,	440 00
Hannah B. Payson,	Supervisor,	150 00
Louisa G. Pierce,	Matron,	237 86
Sarah D. Miller,	"	212 50
Harriet M. Longfellow,	"	80 83
Margaret Anderson,	"	255 00
Rebecca Burns,	"	240 00
Helen M. Wallace,	"	240 00
Jennie Newbert,	"	170 00
Jennie M. Davis,	"	240 00
Nellie Taylor,	"	240 00
Georgiana Ellis,	"	53 53
Judith Varney,	"	28 27
George M. Rowe,	Teacher,	160 00
Harriet M. Longfellow,	"	170 00
Charles H. Stanchfield,	"	121 14
William H. Varney,	"	200 00
A. Haskell,	Ferryman,	295 64
Thomas L. Vose,	Shoemaker,	180 00
Hannah T. Brown,	Assistant-Officer House,	109 67
Lizzie A. Fogg,	" "	38 40
John Hass,	Nurse,	150 00
Mariana Caldwell,	Organist,	86 00
Abby Bacon,	Dairy-Woman,	60 00
Total, (37 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$10,276 03

XV.—THE BOSTON HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Thomas E. Payson,	Superintendent,	\$500 00
David A. Caldwell,	Teacher,	500 00
William H. Bartlett,	"	360 00
Robert F. Perkins,	"	49 32
William F. Varney,	"	59 18
John McCabe,	Overseer,	360 00
Susan C. Simonds,	Matron,	192 00
Maria R. Adams,	Matron Girls' Department,	180 00
Sarah E. Goodrich,	" "	72 49
Sarah Brackett,	Teacher Girls' Department,	300 00
Albert E. Kinnison,	Watchman,	233 06
Richard Damrey,	"	50 00
Andrew Norton,	"	150 00
James Fomer,	House Officer,	105 00
Thomas E. Payson,	"	24 11
Total, (14 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,135 16

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

XVI.—THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Barnstable and Provincetown Prisons, Barnstable County.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Josiah Hinckley,	Overseer at Barnstable,	\$10 00
George A. Wing,	" " " "	10 00
Eben Smith,	" " " "	10 00
James Gifford,	Overseer at Provincetown,	10 00
Robert Knowles,	" " " "	10 00
Albert Eastabrook,	Keeper at Barnstable,	300 00
Joshua Cook,	" at Provincetown,	75 00
David Bursley,	Inspector,	40 00
Total, . . . .	. . . . .	\$465 00

Lenox Prison, Berkshire County.

George J. Tucker,	Overseer of House of Correction,	\$25 00
Henry W. Taft,	" " " "	25 00
Phineas Cone,	Keeper of Prison,	1,350 00
Jacob Wade,	Overseer of Convicts, 131 days,	143 32
Jacob Leroy,	" " 182 "	199 73
Samuel H. Sears,	" " 52 "	56 95
G. M. Smith,	Chaplain,	50 00
J. A. Penniman,	Physician,	49 25
P. C. Porter,	"	6 25
William Deming,	"	12 50
Total, . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,918 00

New Bedford Prison, Bristol County.

James D. Thompson,	Overseer of House of Correction,	\$100 00
John B. Baylies,	" " " "	100 00
Charles D. Burt,	Keeper,	b 1,400 00
George Baylies,	Turnkey and Clerk,	b 640 00
George Valentine, Jr.,	Instructor in Shoe Department,	b 1,049 00
Warren W. Sampson,	" " " "	1,049 00
Henry Humble,	Officer in Shoe Department,	1,049 00
Francis C. Ring,	Instructor Basket Department,	899 50
Isaac B. Tompkins,	Officer Basket Department,	1,049 00
Daniel P. Lewis,	Officer of Yard, Prison, &c.,	1,049 00
Nathaniel Cory,	Officer and Engineer, Boiler Room,	1,049 00
Caroline Morse,	Matron Female Department,	b 302 00
Amelia Lewis,	" " " "	78 00
Allen Raymond,	Night Watchman,	638 75
Asa Allen,	Cook,	b 588 00
George Potter,	Officer temporarily employed,	36 00
Charles L. Swasey,	Physician,	112 50
B. F. Wilson,	"	25 00
J. H. Mackie,	"	8 00
A. H. Tobey,	"	2 00
_____,	Chaplain,	-
Total, . . . .	. . . . .	\$11,223 75

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Taunton Jail, Bristol County.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Isaac G. Carrier,	Keeper,	\$800 00
Mary Oakes,	Labor in the House,	b 46 75
_____,	Physician,	—
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$846 75

Total for Bristol County, \$13,070 50

Edgartown Jail, Dukes County.

Samuel S. Daggett,	Overseer,	\$10 00
Thomas H. Lambert,	"	10 00
Samuel S. Daggett,	Keeper,	250 00
Samuel Keniston,	Sheriff, (care of Jail,)	25 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$295 00

Ipswich House of Correction, Essex County.

Aaron Sawyer,	Overseer,	\$100 00
James Carey,	"	100 00
S. P. Cummings,	"	100 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Master of House of Correction,	b 1,000 00
John Pinder,	Turnkey and Watchman,	b 550 00
D. F. Pinder,	"	b 550 00
F. B. Ball,	Engineer and Steward,	400 00
Dorothy Squires,	Matron,	b 200 00
Daniel Fitz, D. D.,	Chaplain,	200 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Physician,	100 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,300 00

Lawrence Prison, Essex County.

Eben B. Currier,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Thomas W. Hopkinson,	"	100 00
John B. Jenkins,	"	100 00
H. G. Herrick,	Jailer and Master,	b 1,600 00
George B. Poore,	Engineer and Steward,	b 700 00
A. P. Bailey,	Turnkey,	b 550 00
J. P. Bradstreet,	Turnkey and Night Watchman,	b 550 00
Elizabeth Grow,	Matron,	b 200 00
George W. Sargent,	Physician,	—
George P. Wilson,	Chaplain,	—
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,300 00

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Newburyport Jail, Essex County.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
John Akerman,	Keeper and Turnkey,	\$600 00
Jona. G. Johnson,	Physician,	20 00
_____,	Temporary Watchman and Turnkey,	210 00
_____,	Cook,	180 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,010 00

Salem Jail, Essex County.

John D. Cross,	Keeper,	<i>h</i> \$1,200 00
George E. Staniford,	Turnkey, Steward and Cook,	<i>h</i> 500 00
William Neilson,	Physician,	75 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,775 00

Total for Essex County, \$9,385 00

Greenfield Prison, Franklin County.

Lewis Merriam,	Overseer,	\$25 00
Rufus Howland,	"	25 00
Samuel H. Reed,	Jailer and Master,	600 00
_____,	Physician,	-
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$650 00

Springfield Prison, Hampden County.

J. W. Hunt,	Overseer,	\$100 00
C. R. Chaffee,	"	100 00
R. W. Kellogg,	"	100 00
Frederick Bush,	Jailer and Master,	<i>h</i> 1,000 00
Joseph S. Noble,	Turnkey,	<i>h</i> 850 00
Nancy Ely,	Matron,	<i>h</i> 350 00
William D. Sands,	Chaplain,	-
_____,	Physician,	-
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$2,500 00

Northampton Prison, Hampshire County.

Daniel Kingsley,	Overseer,	\$15 00
William P. Strickland,	"	15 00
Luke Lyman,	"	15 00
Henry A. Longley,	Jailer and Master,	1,000 00
Eliza S. Longley,	Matron,	150 00
Young Men's Christian Association,	Chaplain,	-
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,195 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

East Cambridge Prison, Middlesex County.

N A M E .	D U T Y .	S A L A R Y .
James M. Usher,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Thomas Rice, Jr.,	"	100 00
G. D. B. Blanchard,	"	100 00
Charles J. Adams,	Jailer and Master,	<i>h</i> 2,000 00
Sylvester Harrington,	Clerk,	1,050 00
Rufus R. Wade,	Turnkey at Jail,	<i>h</i> 900 00
Baruch C. Floyd,	Officer in Lower Shop,	1,000 00
George P. Stevens,	Officer in Yard,	<i>b</i> 420 00
Augustus A. Davis,	Officer in Cooking Department,	<i>b</i> 360 00
Amos Jones,	Officer in Upper Shop,	<i>b</i> 315 00
Abbie F. Eaton,	Matron in Female Workshop,	<i>b</i> 234 64
Sarah A. Durgin,	Matron in Prison,	<i>b</i> 234 64
Rev. William R. Stone,	Chaplain,	400 00
John B. Taylor,	Physician,	212 50
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$7,426 78

Lowell Jail, Middlesex County.

Charles Kimball,	Jailer,	<i>h</i> \$733 33
J. C. Favor,	Turnkey,	} <i>b</i> 500 00
Mrs. J. C. Favor,	Matron,	
Thomas Slater,	Chaplain,	104 00
James G. Bradt,	Physician,	60 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,397 33

Total for Middlesex County, \$8,824 21

Nantucket Prison, Nantucket County.

Alexander Whippey,	Overseer,	\$10 00
Rowland Folger,	"	10 00
Rowland Folger,	Jailer and Master,	50 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$70 00

Dedham Prison, Norfolk County.

C. C. Churchill,	Overseer,	\$100 00
S. W. Richardson,	"	100 00
Moses Gregg,	"	100 00
John W. Thomas,	Jailer and Master,	<i>h b</i> 1,000 00
Henry White,	Under Keeper,	<i>b</i> 625 00
Edmund Thomas,	Under Keeper and Clerk,	<i>b</i> 500 00
Sandford White,	Overseer of Shop,	<i>b</i> 600 00
Reed Blanchard,	Watchman,	<i>b</i> 400 00
Olive Huntington,	Matron,	<i>b</i> 300 00
Benjamin H. Bailey,	Chaplain,	300 00
Eben P. Burgess,	Physician,	140 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$4,165 00

SUPPLEMENT. TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Plymouth Prison, Plymouth County.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
C. H. Paine,	Inspector,	-
W. P. Carthell,	"	-
Harrison Staples,	"	-
D. E. Damon,	Overseer,	\$50 00
W. H. Whitman,	"	50 00
D. J. Robbins,	"	50 00
James Bates,	Jailer and Master,	750 00
A. K. Harrison,	Assistant,	189 96
S. P. Haynes,	"	b 468 00
William Brooks,	Chaplain,	75 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,632 96

Boston Jail, Suffolk County.

J. M. Clark,	Jailer,	h \$1,000 00
George Booth,	Turnkey,	h 1,095 00
D. F. Bradley,	Officer and Watchman,	h 1,003 75
J. F. Bailey,	" "	h 887 49
W. P. Drury,	" "	h 887 49
B. Richardson,	" "	h 587 49*
C. E. Savage,	" "	h 231 75†
George E. Hibbard,	Steward and Watchman,	h 887 49
Z. Holmes, Jr.,	Clerk and Watchman,	h 887 49
J. F. Goodwin,	Extra Watchman,	398 00
A. G. Dawes,	" "	24 00
Z. Holmes, Sr.,	" "	26 00
A. L. Chamberlin,	Matron,	h 249 96
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$8,165 91

South Boston House of Correction, Suffolk County.

Charles Robbins,	Master,	\$1,500 00
Guy C. Underwood,	Deputy-Master,	1,283 33
Joseph H. Clinch,	Chaplain,	1,300 00
E. M. Stanford,	Clerk,	431 23
James C. Magraw,	"	150 00
Dudley P. Cole,	Receiving Officer,	427 63
Charles A. Hildreth,	" "	125 00
J. J. Patterson,	" "	17 86
James J. Berry,	Yard Officer,	375 00
Charles H. Davis,	Shop Officer,	600 00
Parlin Crawford,	"	462 50
Charles A. Hildreth,	"	375 00
Daniel Austin,	"	328 22
Sumner S. Plaisted,	"	16 30
M. V. B. Berry,	"	39 72
W. A. Smith,	Prison Watchman,	51 65
Charles H. Trott,	" "	51 22
M. V. B. Berry,	" "	34 92
E. F. Houdlett,	" "	21 08
Charles S. Berry,	" "	9 59

* To June 1, 1867.

† From June 10, 1867.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

South Boston House of Correction—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
M. V. B. Berry,	Yard and Night Watchman, . .	\$143 81
Francis Morris,	" " "	138 81
J. F. Nesbit,	" " "	107 44
Arthur W. Clark,	" " "	70 86
Samuel T. Johnson,	" " "	53 80
Charles S. Berry,	" " "	34 86
Charles H. Miller,	" " "	13 97
W. D. Frazer,	" " "	8 26
S. N. Chamberlain,	" " "	8 22
Charles H. Trott,	" " "	3 29
John Conlee,	Engineer,	601 72
George W. Swadkins,	"	40 28
James T. Hayden,	"	24 93
W. D. Frazer,	Gardener,	350 00
Matthew Pierson,	"	20 83
John McKenna,	Baker,	250 00
Charles Y. Foss,	Messenger,	136 09
J. F. Crowell,	"	12 50
Dudley P. Cole,	"	11 89
William H. Houdlett,	Gateman,	259 04
Edward Layton,	"	41 44
Martha Robbins,	Female Supervisor,	350 00
Mary A. Young,	Matron,	400 00
C. L. Winn,	"	300 00
Nancy Wormwell,	"	262 33
Anna Rumble,	"	250 00
Sarah M. Wells,	"	172 51
H. E. Magoun,	"	66 61
Kate Price,	"	41 44
Mary A. Dodge,	"	31 06
J. H. K. Downes,	Organist,	200 00
Miss Knapp,	Vocalist,	110 00
Mr. Kerns,	"	98 00
Miss Knapp,	"	84 00
Mr. Smith,	"	84 00
Total, . . . .	. . . .	\$12,380 18

Total for Suffolk County, \$20,546 09

Fitchburg Prison, Worcester County.

William Baker,	Overseer of Prison,	\$100 00
Alvah Crocker,	" " "	100 00
Alpheus P. Kimball,	Jailer and Master,	b 1,075 00
M. E. Day,	Turnkey, 3 months,	b 88 00
S. J. Lowell,	" 3 "	b 136 00
A. W. Joslin,	" 6 "	b 272 00
James Harrington,	Overseer, 6 "	350 00
Henry Stevenson,	" 6 "	350 00
S. W. Edgell,	" Extra,	11 00
A. W. Joslin,	Watchman, 6 months,	350 00
O. K. Harvey,	" 3 "	175 00
Henry Thompson,	" 3 "	175 00
Julia A. Fay,	Matron, 6 months,	b 130 00
Lavina Alger,	" 6 "	b 130 00

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Fitchburg Prison—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Ellen M. Beals,	Chambermaid,	b\$130 00
Charles Holmes,	Hostler,	b 60 00
Matilda Howe,	Cook, 3 months,	b 32 50
Ellen Alger,	" 6 "	} b 78 00
J. M. Day,	" 3 "	
Margaret Shehan,	Physician,	b 32 50
Alfred Hitchcock,		183 39
Total,		\$3,958 39

Worcester Prison, Worcester County.

Julius E. Tucker,	Overseer of Prison,	\$100 00
Joseph D. Daniels,	" "	100 00
Samuel A. Porter,	" "	100 00
Rufus Carter,	Jailer and Master,	b 1,100 00
W. A. Washburn,	Turnkey,	} b 544 00
John Ammidon,	"	
Sumner Harrington,	Matron,	} b 208 00
Mrs. Washburn,	"	
Mrs. Harrington,	Assistant-Matron,	b 208 00
Mrs. Carter,	Watchman,	} b 450 00
Merritt L. Start,	"	
Charles T. Foster,	Overseer of Shop,	1,000 00
Cyrus Parks,	Chaplain,	300 00
Rush R. Shippen,	Physician,	200 00
Rufus Woodard,		
Total,		\$4,310 00

Total for Worcester County, \$8,268 39

Total for the County Prisons, (233 persons,) \$71,985 15

XVII.—PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The following is an imperfect list of the salaried officers and employees in the private charitable institutions aided by the State; no return being required from the Massachusetts Hospital, nor the Hartford Asylum, and none received from the Eye and Ear Infirmary:—

The Washingtonian Home.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
William R. Lawrence,	Superintendent,	\$840 00
J. W. Butterfield,	Assistant-Superintendent,	400 00
Six domestics,	— — — —	1,000 00
Total, (8 persons,)		\$2,240 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The Discharged Soldiers' Home.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Allen Rice,	Superintendent,	\$1,500 00
Mrs. Allen Rice,	Matron,	
Miss Sarah Rice,	Assistant-Matron,	300 00
Solomon Peck,	Chaplain,	500 00
Delia C. Lamprey,	Nurse,	208 00
Lizzie Wood,	"	208 00
George Portch,	"	180 00
Margaret Goggin,	Cook,	208 00
Eliza Farrell,	Laundress,	182 00
Terasa L. Lee,	"	156 00
Daniel McCarty,	Chamberman,	120 00
George Downes,	Watchman,	182 50
Thomas J. Brown,	Assistant-cook,	144 00
Eliza Neal,	House-cleaner,	104 00
Jane Farrell,	Table girl,	104 00
Michael Shannon,	Fireman, (6 months,)	72 00
Total, (16 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$4,168 50

The Temporary Asylum at Dedham.

Mrs. A. S. Goulding,	Matron,	\$350 00
Miss C. A. Whitney,	Assistant-Matron,	275 00
Miss E. B. French,	"	275 00
Miss M. M. Lewis,	Laundress,	208 00
Mrs. Peres Mason,	Agent, per day,	2 50
Total, (5 persons,) say, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,200 00

Springfield Home for the Friendless.

Mrs. A. M. Phillips,	Matron,	\$300 00
Mrs. M. Hunt,	- - - - -	150 00
Total, (2 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$450 00

Female Moral Reform Society.

Miss Elisabeth Howard,	Matron,*	\$208 00
Miss Caroline Neale,	Assistant-Matron,*	156 00
Miss Jane T. Hayden,	" " *	104 00
Miss Hannah B. Emerson,	Agent,	300 00
Miss Rachael A. Young,	"	250 00
Total, (5 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,018 00

Agency for Discharged Convicts.

Daniel Russell,	Agent,	\$1,000 00
Total, (37 persons,) . . . . .	. . . . .	\$10,076 50

* At Temporary Home.

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The preceding lists are printed from the official returns, in which there are evidently many omissions, so that the totals will not agree with the totals given in the Tables of Expenditure, in all cases. This is so at the Worcester and Rainsford Hospitals, the three State Pauper Establishments, the Westborough and Lancaster Schools, the Blind Asylum and Idiot School, the State Prison and the County Prisons. The discrepancy is owing to various causes, not all of which are known to me.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL AGENT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1866-7.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—Your General Agent has the honor to present herewith his Fourth Annual Report, being the Tenth which it has been his duty to prepare since his connection with the administration of the State Charities.

Successive enactments of the Legislature, the result of obvious defects in our system of charities, or the necessary consequences of unforeseen events both in our national and local relations, have materially added to the duties of your executive officer. Instead of fulfilling the simple task of the Alien Commissioner, he is now charged with the execution of numerous Statutes, distinct in themselves, yet having mutual relations. So complicated is the character of the work, and so burdensome its details, that the satisfactory performance of the whole by one individual is absolutely unattainable; and yet it is so indivisible in its nature, that to insure any degree of success it must be grasped by one brain and carried out by one directing will. If fully advised beforehand of the magnitude of the task, few men of any degree of competency would venture to assume a position so destitute of honor or substantial remuneration, the duties of which no skill can systematize or simplify, since they depend on the contingencies of human life and the exigencies of each succeeding day,—so wearying to the head, so painful to the heart.

Conscious of his own inability, without succumbing in mind or body, to carry out the laws in spirit or in letter for a lengthened period, and at the same time to meet the unreasonable

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

exactions of the philanthropic, to combat error, and defend the outposts you have gained, your Agent has long sought a final release from his official duties. For the same reason he hesitates to offer suggestions which, adopted by the Legislature, would so add to the labors of the office, as to make it quite untenable. His reserve, in this regard, will not be taken as an indication that he does not deem further legislation both necessary and desirable.

As possibly he may not be called upon to prepare another Annual Report, he feels bound in honor to allude, as he can with entire propriety, to a matter which has greatly annoyed and grieved him during the past year. His colleague, the Secretary of this Board, is the Head of a Department of the State Government. That department was established by the Legislature on an equal footing with all the others, after a hard struggle of several years' duration, in which your Secretary had no share. The utility of the service assigned to it was derided by many and denied by more, while the new duties and responsibilities devolved by the Statute on the municipal authorities, could hardly fail to render it at first unpopular. It is not singular that, for a time at least, some portion of the bitterness of the contest should cast its rancorous shadow over its administrative officer, (even though, as was the fact, he did not seek the position,) obscuring his merits, and so depriving him of a just return for his labors. But your Secretary organized his Bureau with signal ability, and has conducted its varied and difficult details of duty with such industry and effect, that your Reports are now read, and what Massachusetts has done and proposes to do for her dependent classes, is now known and pondered in every State in the Union, and every enlightened country in the world. And he has so improved the heretofore "mysterious ways" of the local authorities in making their returns, and so probed the unsound portions of our charities, reforms and corrections, that if his department were blotted out to-morrow, its influence and the ideas it has developed would live for generations to come.

But while rendering this faithful service, and devoting to the public interest the best years of his life, he has been refused

THE SERVICES OF THE SECRETARY.

the proper and usual emolument of the Head of a Department, and actually receives less than is paid to the principal clerks of his associates in the government. The undersigned feels most strongly that the Board should no longer acquiesce in this gross injustice to their colleague and Secretary, but should strenuously urge upon the Legislature the justice and the propriety of placing him on an equality in point of compensation with the other Heads of Bureaus in the State Administration.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

Your Agent stated in his last Report that his permanent force consisted of four deputies, four clerks, and two boatmen, and alluded to the inadequacy of their regular compensation, which averaged to each but \$691 per annum. The Finance Committee of the Legislature of 1867, after a careful investigation of the amount and description of duty performed and the salaries allowed, declared with entire unanimity that more officers must be employed, and the rate of payment be raised forthwith; and in proof of their sincerity, added nearly nine thousand dollars for salaries alone, to the amount asked for by your Agent. He has accordingly, with your approbation, so far raised the rate of compensation, that it averages \$858.33 to each, being an average increase of twenty-four per cent. But he has deemed it best to nominate but two new officers as part of the permanent force, preferring to meet temporary exigencies by employing temporary aid, as the more economical plan. One of the two was an additional boatman required by the transfer of the yacht "W. S. Thatcher," to the custody of your Agent, by order of His Excellency and the Executive Council; the other, a clerk whose services were demanded for the execution of the Statutes in respect to the support and burial of State paupers by the cities and towns. The regular salary of each was fixed at \$600 per annum. The actual salary of each employé will appear in the schedules that follow. The number and names of additional officers will be found in the detailed account of the sub-departments to which they are respectively assigned.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The receipts for the General Agent' office for the	
year ending September 30, 1867, amount to	. \$30,255 82
Its expenses to	. 13,928 15
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of the office,	. \$16,327 67
Of this sum he has paid into the treasury,	. \$30,157 82
And to Institutions,	. 98 00
Entire receipts of this office,	. \$30,255 82
Entire expenses of all departments of the Board,	. 25,047 91
	<hr/>
Surplus,	. \$5,207 91

These results show that, notwithstanding the wide-extended ramifications of its business and its apparent costliness, the Board of Charities is still a direct source of income to the State. It is only fair to add that by employing a larger force this income would be increased in a greater ratio than the amount expended, and that this state of things would continue till the material to work upon was exhausted.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the persons in the permanent service of the Department, with their respective salaries, as fixed by the Board for the present year:—

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. General Agent, | | \$3,000 00 |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|

Sub-Department of Immigration and Local Business.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| 2. First Deputy, | | \$1,500 00 |
| 3. First Clerk, | | 800 00 |
| 4. Fourth Deputy, | | 1,000 00 |
| 5. Fourth Clerk, | | 800 00 |
| 6. First Boatman, | | 800 00 |
| 7. Second Boatman, | | 600 00 |
| 8. Third Boatman, | | 600 00 |

 COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

Sub-Department of Settlement and Bastardy.

9. Second Deputy,	\$1,300 00
10. Second Clerk,	800 00

Sub-Department of Transportation.

11. Third Deputy,	1,000 00
12. Third Clerk,	500 00

*Sub-Department of Municipal Bills and
Accounts.*

13. Fifth Clerk,	600 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,300 00
		<hr/>
		\$13,300 00

Thus it appears that the number of officers regularly employed by the General Agent is 12, at a gross compensation of \$10,300, and an average salary for the financial year 1867 of \$858.33.

He deems it only just to say that these officers, with one exception, are required to labor, not six hours per day merely, as is the case in most of the Departments, but as many hours as the public interest and the immediate exigencies of business may require. They certainly average ten hours per day each, and probably more; and though at times some of them may appear to be comparatively at leisure, at other times they are compelled to work both through the day and night, performing duties usually disagreeable and not always safe. And this they do on salaries less by some hundreds of dollars than those paid to other employés of the State of equal grade. The officer above excepted works during the usual six hours for \$600 a year, and receives additional compensation from another source for additional work.

These facts are mentioned not in a captious spirit, but merely to show that if this Board is "costly," on account of the varied and immense amount of labor assigned it to perform, it is not *the* extravagant Department of the State Government, and not altogether, in a pecuniary view, an "unprofitable servant."

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Expenses for 1866.

The following is a detailed statement of the Expenses incurred and paid by the General Agent for the financial year ending December 31st, 1866, and also of all moneys received during the same period.

1.—SALARIES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> ,	\$3,000 00	
2. S. C. Wrightington, <i>First Deputy</i> ,	1,440 00	
3. George F. Howard, <i>First Clerk</i> ,	720 00	
4. Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> ,	1,200 00	
5. Alfred W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> ,	600 00	
6. Prescott T. Stevens, <i>Third Deputy</i> ,	800 00	
7. George J. Dunbar, <i>Third Clerk</i> , (or his substitute,) to May 1, 1866,	200 00	
Stephen D. Howard, <i>Third Clerk</i> , from June 10, '66, to Dec. 31, '66,	247 22	
8. William J. Stetson, <i>Fourth Deputy</i> ,	960 00	
9. Edward Dalton, <i>Fourth Clerk</i> ,	600 00	
10. Fred Moro, <i>First Boatman</i> ,	720 00	
11. Patrick Glynn, <i>Second Boatman</i> ,	612 00	
	<hr/>	\$11,099 22

2.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1. Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> ,	\$97 12	
2. Alfred W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> ,	75 76	
	<hr/>	172 88

3.—OFFICE EXPENSES.

1. Rent and taxes,	\$421 50
2. Fuel,	73 00
3. Repairs,	7 44
4. Water rates,	12 00
5. Ice,	10 00
6. Stationery and record books,	181 52
7. Printing,	123 25
8. Cleaning office,	52 00
9. Railway guides,	10 00

 RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

10. Office furniture,	\$19 15	
11. Postage, telegrams and sundry small expenses,	103 30	
	<hr/>	\$1,013 16

4.—BOAT EXPENSES.

1. Repairs on boat,	\$14 52	
2. Extra boating,	7 00	
	<hr/>	21 52

Total expenses of General Agent's Department
for 1866, \$12,306 78

Receipts for 1866.

1. From immigrant head money,	\$23,962 00	
2. From cities and towns,	3,765 44	
3. From individuals,	2,178 86	
4. From bastardy cases,	778 00	
Total,	<hr/>	30,684 30

Balance in favor of Department, \$18,377 52

The appropriation for the General Agent for 1866
was \$14,500 00
Of which there was expended, 12,306 78

Leaving an unexpended balance of \$2,193 22

Expenses for 1867.

For the year ending September 30th, 1867, being the fourth
year of the Board of State Charities, the expenses were :—

1.—SALARIES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> , \$3,000 00	
2. S. C. Wrightington, <i>First Deputy</i> ,	1,485 00
3. George F. Howard, <i>First Clerk</i> ,	780 00
4. Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> ,	1,275 00
5. Alfred W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> ,	750 00
6. Prescott T. Stevens, <i>Third Deputy</i> , to July 1st, 1867,	700 00
Substitute to October 1st, 1867,	200 00

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

7. Stephen D. Howard, <i>Third Clerk</i> ,	
to May 1st, 1867,	\$291 67
Substitute to October 1st, 1867,	51 66
8. William J. Stetson, <i>Fourth Deputy</i> ,	990 00
9. Edward Dalton, <i>Fourth Clerk</i> ,	750 00
10. Fred Moro, <i>First Boatmen</i> ,	780 00
11. Patrick Glynn, <i>Second Boatman</i> ,	603 00
12. Joseph Huckins, <i>Third Boatman</i> ,	
from February 1st, 1867,	400 00
13. George B. Tufts, <i>Fifth Clerk</i> , from	
January 1st, 1867,	450 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,506 33

2.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1. Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> ,	\$147 07	
2. A. W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> ,	67 83	
	<hr/>	214 90

3.—OFFICE EXPENSES.

1. Rent and taxes,	\$427 50	
2. Fuel,	64 00	
3. Repairs,	48 79	
4. Water rates,	12 00	
5. Ice,	8 00	
6. Stationery and record books,	194 30	
7. Printing,	93 10	
8. Cleaning office,	52 00	
9. Railway guides,	10 00	
10. Furniture for office,	2 65	
11. Postage, telegrams and sundry small		
expenses,	81 35	
	<hr/>	993 69

4.—BOAT EXPENSES.

1. Wharfage,	\$50 00	
2. Extra boating,	69 08	
3. Repairs and renewals,	94 15	
	<hr/>	213 23

Total expenses for the year ending September
30th, 1867, \$13,928 15

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Cost of the Several Sub-Departments.

The following schedule will show in what proportion the above expense is divided among the several sub-departments :

Of Immigration.—Six officers employed.

Salaries,	\$4,265 50	
Office expenses,	235 25	
Boat expenses,	213 23	
Total,	—————	\$4,713 98

Of Local Business.—Two officers employed.

Salaries,	\$1,522 50	
Office expenses,	447 94	
Total,	—————	1,970 44

Of Settlement, &c.—Three officers employed.

Salaries,	\$3,525 00	
Office expenses,	25 00	
Travelling expenses,	214 90	
Total,	—————	3,764 90

Of Transportation.—Two officers employed.

Salaries,	\$2,743 33	
Office expenses,	285 50	
Total,	—————	3,028 83

Of Municipal Bills and Accounts.

Salaries,	\$450 00	
Office expenses,		
Total,	—————	450 00

Total General Agent's expenses,	\$13,928 15
---	-------------

Receipts for 1867.

1. From immigrant head money,	\$23,300 00	
2. From cities and towns,	4,496 61	
3. From individuals, Bastardy cases,	2,459 21	
Total,	—————	30,255 82
Balance in favor of Department,		\$16,327 67

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The appropriation for the year ending September

30th, 1867, was,	\$19,375 00
Deducting the expenses,	13,928 15
	<hr/>
A surplus remains of	\$5,446 85

Comparing the expenses with the receipts, we find a net profit to the State of \$16,327.67, enough to pay the cost of the Board and its remaining departments, and leave a balance of \$5,109.91 in the treasury.

Expenses of the Board and its Secretary.

An appropriation of \$3,600 was granted to this Board for the present financial year. During the first nine months there has been expended of this sum \$2,230.30, as follows:—

1. Travelling expenses,	\$508 53
2. Rent of offices,	312 00
3. Fuel,	50 82
4. Furniture, &c.,	45 00
5. Repairs,	5 36
6. Printing,	87 00
7. Gas,	19 50
8. Salary of Visiting Agent,	900 00
9. Travelling expenses of Visiting Agent,	289 35
10. Postage, express, &c., of Visiting Agent,	12 74
	<hr/>
	\$2,230 30
Leaving for the last quarter of the year a balance of	1,369 70
	<hr/>
	\$3,600 00

The Secretary states his expenses for the year ending September 30th, 1867, at \$7,966.93, which with \$922.53, the amount of the Board's expenses for the last quarter of 1866, makes a total expenditure for the Board and all its departments of \$25,047.91, as given on page 186.

ALIEN PASSENGERS.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

1.—*Sub-Department of Immigration and Local Business.*

These branches of your General Agent's business require the services of seven officers, one more than last year, in consequence of the consignment of the yacht "Thatcher" to the care of the Board. Of these seven, five devote themselves to matters concerning immigration, and one to local business, all being under the supervision of the seventh, who is the officer next in rank to the General Agent, and is styled the First Deputy. He has charge of the office at 59 Long Wharf, where all this business is conducted, and is responsible therefor. Whenever the condition of their own business permits, these officers render efficient aid in other departments.

1. *The Immigration.*

In previous Reports the undersigned has fully explained the methods of executing the laws in respect to alien passengers, and the necessity for their "thorough and impartial enforcement." It is not necessary to repeat them here.

In connection with his colleague, the Secretary, and with the aid of His Excellency the Governor, he has made some effort the better to protect the State from the evil consequences of the Immigration by land.

It is hoped to secure such co-operative legislation on the part of adjoining States, as to obtain for all a comparative immunity from these burdens, and at the same time such harmonious action as to the method of executing their respective laws of settlement as shall obviate all friction between the States, insuring the speedier detection of imposture and the more certain and effectual relief of the deserving poor. These negotiations being yet unfinished, he deems it best to omit any detail of them for the present.

The general depression of business in this country might be supposed to affect immigration very unfavorably; but it has rather operated to cut off its natural and expected increase, than to cause any serious reduction.

An examination of the statistics given below will show that the number of vessels boarded and of new immigrants arriving,

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

as well as the amount of commutation money received, varies but slightly from the results of the last year. There is a decrease in the whole number of passengers, but it is mainly due to the falling off of 14 per cent. in those of American birth and those who had been here before.

It would be interesting to consider the mighty problem of Immigration in its material, social, political and moral relations, and in its probable or possible effects on the character and physique of both immigrants and natives, tracing the intricacies of the past by the aid of statistics, and attempting to prove what results would be or what might be on given conditions. But the limits of a brief business report forbid it.

The undersigned desires, however, to correct one error he has found prevalent among the usually well-informed, to the effect that a large part of the pauperism of the State, and its consequent charitable expenditure, is due to the immigration into the port of Boston. This is far from being the truth. The fact is, the aliens so arriving have paid head money enough to cover all the expense of supporting those of their number who have become chargeable to the public, including the entire cost of collecting the same and of the previous examinations, and leave a large surplus towards paying for the public buildings devoted to charitable purposes. In fact, if our foreign pauperism had been confined to this class, we should have had occasion for no such buildings.

For the large outlay we have incurred, we are indebted solely to the pauperism of the immigration into other States and the Canadas, which has found its way overland into Massachusetts. The inadequacy of our protection in this regard for many years is the true cause of an expenditure of certainly two millions of dollars, and of disabilities from which centuries will hardly relieve us.

Another matter deserves mention—the sanitary condition of the vessels arriving at this port, as proved by the rate of mortality among the passengers. In the two years ending September 30th, 1867, out of 41,081 passengers received, only ten have died on ship board, or two hundred and forty-three ten thousandths of one per cent.

ALIEN PASSENGERS.

Statistics of the Immigration.

During the year ending September 30th, 1867, the Fourth Deputy has boarded 1,074 vessels arriving in Boston from foreign ports. This is a decrease of 15, or $1\frac{4}{10}$ per cent., nearly. It is gratifying, however, to notice, as an indication of the continued revival of American Commerce from the effects of the Rebellion, that the number of American vessels has increased from 215 to 253, or 18 per cent., nearly; while the number of foreign vessels has decreased from 874 to 821, or 6 per cent. These vessels have brought 19,812 passengers, all the survivors of whom have been duly examined, and their names, and those of the vessels bringing them, entered in the Registers of the office. This is a decrease of 1,457, or $6\frac{85}{100}$ per cent., in the whole number of passengers. Of this, $5\frac{63}{100}$ per cent. is due to the falling off of 1,196 in the number of the American born and previous comers, and only $1\frac{22}{100}$ per cent. to the decrease of 261 in the actual immigrants.

The following table will show the nationality of the above vessels, the places whence they sailed, and the number brought by each class:—

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

AMERICAN VESSELS FROM	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.
Great Britain,	14	363
British Provinces,	150	5,491
West Indies,	34	117
East Indies,	9	33
Western Islands,	2	88
Mediterranean Ports,	18	37
South America,	10	12
Coast of Africa,	5	10
Sweden,	1	5
Labrador,	1	12
Cronstadt,	2	3
Gulf of Mexico,	2	9
France,	5	8
Totals,	253	6,188
BRITISH VESSELS FROM		
Great Britain,	78	9,067
British Provinces,	611	3,684
West Indies,	68	164
East Indies,	6	23
Western Islands,	4	248
Mediterranean Ports,	8	19
South America,	13	31
Coast of Africa,	6	67
Sweden,	4	6
Labrador,	2	2
Netherlands,	2	5
Bermudas,	1	3
Totals,	803	13,319

ALIEN PASSENGERS.

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

OTHER FOREIGN VESSELS FROM	Nationality.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.
Western Islands,	Portuguese.	3	278
Mediterranean Ports,	Swedish.	1	1
Mediterranean Ports,	Italian.	2	11
Mediterranean Ports,	Prussian.	2	3
Sweden,	Swedish.	4	4
French Provinces,	French.	4	5
South America,	Dutch.	2	3
Totals,	—	18	305

Total number of Vessels, 1,074

Total number of Passengers, 19,812

The next table will show the results of the examination of the passengers.

TABLE No. 2.

No. of American birth,	3,113
in the State before,	5,428
bonded,	141
who died on passage,	5
commuted at \$2 each,	11,075
extra commuted,	50
	————— 19,812
The sum received for commutation of 11,075, at \$2 each, was	\$22,150 00
For 50 extra commuted,	650 00
Forfeiture,	500 00
	————— \$23,300 00

(Or only \$200 less than the amount collected last year.) All which has been paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and the vouchers placed on file.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

From October 1, 1854, to September 30, 1867, the	
amount of commutation received was, . . .	\$263,390 00
Expenses of collection,	\$80,084 17
Amount refunded under a statute now	
repealed to those in transit,	24,314 00
	<hr/> 104,398 17
Net proceeds of thirteen years,	\$158,991 83

The four tables that follow will show the number of vessels boarded, and of passengers arriving at this port, and the amount received for commutation and paid into the Treasury for the thirteen years and nine months intervening between January 1st, 1854, and October 1st, 1867, with the cost of collection for each year.

TABLE No. 3.

Vessels boarded in 1854, . . .	1,084	Vessels boarded in 1862, . . .	666
" " in 1855, . . .	910	" " in 1863, . . .	770
" " in 1856, . . .	910	" " in 1864, . . .	916
" " in 1857,* . . .	645	" " in 1865, . . .	917
" " in 1858, . . .	760	" " in 1866, . . .	1,089
" " in 1859, . . .	807	" " in 1867, . . .	1,074
" " in 1860, . . .	872		
" " in 1861, . . .	661	Total,	12,081

TABLE No. 4.

No of Passengers in 1854, . . .	31,006	No. of Passengers in 1862, . . .	8,430
" " in 1855, . . .	20,853	" " in 1863, . . .	13,787
" " in 1856, . . .	21,912	" " in 1864, . . .	14,091
" " in 1857,* . . .	16,467	" " in 1865, . . .	15,823
" " in 1858, . . .	11,587	" " in 1866, . . .	21,269
" " in 1859, . . .	14,623	" " in 1867, . . .	19,812
" " in 1860, . . .	15,721		
" " in 1861, . . .	12,099	Total,	237,480

* Nine months.

HEAD MONEY AND COST OF COLLECTION.

TABLE No. 5.

Amount received in 1854, \$49,844 00	Amount received in 1862, \$4,336 00
“ “ in 1855, 26,520 00	“ “ in 1863, 10,560 00
“ “ in 1856, 27,822 00	“ “ in 1864, 11,628 00
“ “ in 1857,* 21,301 00	“ “ in 1865, 13,908 00
“ “ in 1858, 10,285 00	“ “ in 1866, 23,500 00
“ “ in 1859, 14,631 00	“ “ in 1867, 23,300 00
“ “ in 1860, 15,611 00	
“ “ in 1861, 10,144 00	Total, . . . \$263,390 00

TABLE No. 6.

Cost in 1854, \$6,425 94	Cost in 1862, \$6,071 04
“ in 1855, 6,514 39	“ in 1863, 5,957 42
“ in 1856, 6,848 35	“ in 1864, 3,337 00
“ in 1857,* 4,855 68	“ in 1865, 3,785 83
“ in 1858, 6,671 82	“ in 1866, 3,863 28
“ in 1859, 7,276 22	“ in 1867, 4,713 98
“ in 1860, 6,997 40	
“ in 1861, 6,765 82	Total, \$80,084 17

The receipts of this branch of the business, for the
year ending September 30th, 1867, have been . \$23,300 00
Its entire cost has been for salaries, . \$4,265 50
For rent and office expenses, . . . 235 25
For boating, &c., 213 23
4,713 98

Balance in favor of the Sub-Department, . \$18,586 02

Local Business.

There are three localities in the State, whither lines of communication converge from all directions. These are Springfield, Worcester, and Boston. In all three, as a natural consequence, strangers congregate in large numbers, and of course the number of persons becoming public charges is proportionally great. Although the material benefit derived from their position and from the labor and capital accompany-

* Nine months.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

ing this influx, may be deemed by some an offset to the expenses attending it, the Legislature has thought it just that some portion of the burden should be borne by the State at large. It has therefore provided for the relief of these, (and other cities and towns which suffer from the same cause but to a less extent,) by several enactments which are very effective, and yet involve but a trivial cost. Among these is the law of 1860, which provides that persons in distress may be sent to their homes or friends or the places legally bound to maintain them, without the intervention of an actual removal to an Almshouse or Hospital. Their constructive presence only is required,—a permit being furnished in each case, which is sent to the Institution, that the name of the person may be duly entered upon its Register. The parties are forwarded forthwith to their destination. Thus the comfort of the individual is promoted, an honorable pride respected, and the municipality relieved at once from all expense, the cost of the removal being paid by the State.

For the execution of this and other laws, as far as Boston and its vicinity were concerned, the sub-department of “local business” was established at 59 LongWharf, whither all applicants for relief are referred. It is managed by the First Deputy and his clerk, who also register the returns from the public Institutions, and furnish information concerning the inmates to their friends and relatives.

During the past year these officers have examined 1,641 cases, and caused the removal of 1,198 paupers and lunatics. The expenses have been as follows:—

For Salaries,	\$1,522 50
For Rent and Office expenses,	447 94
Total,	\$1,970 44

The efficiency, economy, and humanity of this simple arrangement can hardly be overrated. Our Almshouses and Hospitals would long ago have proved insufficient for the accommodation of applicants having a legal right to admission, had it not been stringently carried out. Your General Agent believes that

SETTLEMENT AND BASTARDY.

much more can be accomplished in this direction, and recommends that an officer be appointed or detailed to examine every State pauper about to be committed from Boston, either to an Almshouse or Lunatic Hospital, to the end that the city may be relieved of the trouble and expense of the transportation, and the State of the cost of support and transportation back to Boston, in case the pauper should be proved to "belong" without its limits. There were formerly Agencies maintained by the State, at Worcester and Springfield, to accomplish these ends. While the undersigned does not advise their re-establishment, he is in favor of making some arrangement with the Overseers of the Poor of each of these cities, whose executive officer might, for a moderate compensation, perform these duties under his supervision, and thus considerably reduce the number sent to the Institutions, as well as the expenditure for local relief.

2. *Sub-Department of Settlement and Bastardy.*

This is a most important bureau, being, in fact, a necessary preliminary to all the others, save the first. It is the shield of the State against the grossest fraud and imposture, and its officers are a detective force to "ferret" out evil-doers, and furnish the evidence which will drive them from its borders or consign them to wholesome restraint and punishment. It is this which, aided by the officers of Transportation, keeps down our State paupers and lunatics to the aggregate of twelve years ago, averts the necessity of new Institutions, and saves the Commonwealth from an expenditure for this class alone, of at least half a million a year; which maintains an equipoise between the municipalities and the State, as regards the intricate laws of settlement; which restores thousands of wanderers to home and friends, rights many a wrong, and quietly compels the cruel and unfeeling to do justice and show mercy, even though they do not love it; and does all, too, so quietly, that but few of our citizens are aware of the protection they receive, or the source that affords it.

The officers assigned to it, are the Second Deputy and Second Clerk with certain temporary assistants who will be

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

spoken of presently, all being under the special supervision of the General Agent. It is necessary, in explanation of their business, to say, in every yearly Report, that "ever since the State system was established, it has been customary to examine all the inmates of the several Institutions as soon as possible after their admission, to ascertain their birth-place and previous residence, their occupation, habits, and personal history; also the names and residences of their parents, grandparents, and more remote ancestors in the direct line; the civil and pecuniary condition of all these parties, with such other facts as might throw any light upon the question of their settlement; and, if foreigners, the time and mode of their immigration, the port where they landed, and the date of their entry into the State."

During the past year, your Agent, his deputies and clerks, in pursuance of this duty, have made numerous visits to the Institutions, as well as to different towns within and without the State, have travelled many thousand miles, and conducted an extensive correspondence.

Examinations for Seven Years.

The following table will show the number and places of these examinations for the past seven years:—

TABLE No. 7.

NUMBER OF CASES EXAMINED IN	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Almshouse at Tewksbury,	2,033	1,254	800	964	1,021	848	1,400
Almshouse at Bridgew'ter,	133	649	754	568	146	580	662
Almshouse at Monson, .	140	25	79	154	162	212	402
Rainsford Hospital, .	—	262	—	135	196	204	257
Lunatic Hospitals, .	366	227	225	316	776	550	300
Offices of Board, .	1,710	1,705	1,425	1,301	1,103	1,036	1,424
Totals, . . .	4,382	4,122	3,283	3,438	3,404	3,430	4,445

EXAMINATIONS, &c.

After examination, each case is carefully studied, and all necessary investigation made, with the view to ascertain some possible means of support through a “lawful settlement,” or “kindred of ability ;” or, failing these, to verify the propriety of removal by some one of the methods provided by law ; and in the next table will be found the result of these labors for the past seven years :—

TABLE No. 8.

	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Settlements in State, .	82	143	94	50	29	28	38
Settlements out of State,	711	643	633	514	307	351	350
Cases where friends have paid or removed, .	450	325	176	243	212	245	413
Totals,	1,243	1,111	903	817	553	629	803

Total found for seven years, 6,059

Thus it appears that, since October 1st, 1866, 4,382 cases have been investigated ; 82 settlements found in this State and 711 in other States, and 450 persons given up to the proper officer to be sent to their friends who have sometimes wholly or partially re-imbursed the State for its outlay. More than 1,700 others have been placed in the care of the same officer for transportation to the “places where they belong or whence they came.”

The State Workhouse.

As a means of discipline, and an effectual check upon those abandoned and reckless individuals who have been wont for many years to make the charity of the State subservient to their vicious indulgences, the State Workhouse has fully met all your Agent's expectations. It has been admirably managed by its Superintendent, Mr. Goodspeed, who promises in time to show in the matter of dollars and cents an equally gratifying result. It has virtually displaced the State Almshouse, the

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

latter containing only some 60 inmates, aside from those waiting sentence and the infant children of the sentenced.

By the Act establishing the State Workhouse, it is made the duty of your General Agent to prosecute all cases arising under it, and of his officers to serve all the legal processes, and convey the parties to Bridgewater. Preferring to err on the side of caution in performing this duty, he has selected for prosecution those persons only whose appearance and condition were sufficient evidence of their violation of law, in the hope that, by the example thus shown, those less advanced in crime might be deterred from throwing themselves on the public charity. And he believes that in the case of many this has been the result, there being, without any other apparent cause, a very large decrease in the number of "former inmates" returning; when the condition of business would ordinarily have brought about a large increase.

Complaint has been made of the length of sentence, but this is precisely what the Legislature determined to effect; that if reform was possible, abstinence from indulgence and the habit of daily labor might accomplish it, and the party might leave the institution robust in body, and with that knowledge of some kind of work, which would in ordinary times insure immediate employment; if reform was not possible, that the vicious poor might be saved from themselves, and the public protected from their depredations when without, and their uncompensated support when within the charitable institutions; and that instead of being consumers and destroyers they might become producers, at least to the extent necessary to their maintenance.

Complaint has also been made that your Agent has prosecuted the mothers of illegitimate children. But the tongue of the fault-finder would be forever silent, if the fearful catalogue of crimes against the innocent and helpless, only growing longer and more fearful with each added year of your Agent's service, could be fully revealed to him. Your Agent is instructed by the Statutes to institute and prosecute complaints in Bastardy; but unless the complainant is detained as a witness, the guilty father escapes, and the costs are thrown upon the Commonwealth. For this reason and to save the lives of hundreds of

 TRIALS AT STATE ALMSHOUSES.

little ones, by making the discharge of the mother depend in a great degree on the care taken of her child, he has caused them to be arrested and tried. So ample is the power of the Board to pardon, that any case thought to be deserving can be promptly investigated anew, and any injustice unwittingly done can be immediately remedied.

The undersigned believes that the Workhouse can hardly be regarded any longer as an experiment, but as an accomplished fact and an undoubted success.

The whole number of trials is as follows:—

At Tewksbury State Almshouse,	.	.	.	.	230
At Bridgewater,	.	.	.	.	56
At Monson,	.	.	.	.	14
					<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	300

No expense whatever has attended these trials, except the fee of one dollar in each case paid to the justice from the appropriation for the respective Almshouses, and the usual fares of the sentenced parties to Bridgewater.

Bastardy.

There is no abatement of the difficulties attending prosecutions under the Bastardy Act. On the contrary they have rather increased, and neither judge nor legislator seems willing to aid in expounding the present law, or enacting one that shall be clearer and more effective. There is little doubt that some of those manifesting this utter indifference, on a subject so vital in its relation both to the public morals and political economy, will live to deplore it most deeply. We cannot, of course, put a stop to illegitimacy, but we can very considerably curb it, and prevent the parties from using our institutions of charity, not only to hide their disgrace, but to bear the burden of its cost. And, above all, we *can* and *ought* to do something effectual now to check the growth in this community of a new class of irresponsible “nobodies” which will too surely prove “the seed and the root of all future evils.”

A single illustration of the difficulties of prosecution will suffice: A. B., in the County of ———, made a complaint

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

against D. as the father of a child with which she was then pregnant. D. was arrested and brought before the justice, but having represented that he would marry the plaintiff she did not appear against him, and he was "discharged," as appears by the record of the justice "for want of evidence." As he failed to keep his promise of marriage the girl had him arrested a second time, and taken before another justice who discharged him on the ground that the girl was barred from making a second complaint. Meanwhile the girl became a State pauper and her child was born, and the State officer designated in the Statute caused a new complaint to be made on behalf of the Commonwealth, as she neglected to take any further action. The man D. was re-arrested after much trouble, and taken before the same justice, who again discharged him on the ground that the State should have prosecuted one of the original complaints, and had no right to initiate a new one. These complaints had both been killed, one by his own decision, the other by the discharge of the respondent on his promise to do justice, so that to prosecute either was impossible. Thus guilt has gone unpunished and the public is the sufferer. And this is a fair specimen of the experience of the Department. Hence, out of several hundred cases only 18 have been prosecuted during the year, which, with the seven pending at its commencement, show the following result: three were settled by marriage, seven by the payment of various sums of money, one by the payment of costs, three were discharged by order of Court and two only were convicted, and nine are still pending. In some four or five other cases, consent was given to settlement by the parties, it being apparent that the children would not become a State charge. The whole amount of money collected was \$1,225, of which \$175 was paid to the parties or to others in their behalf, and \$1,050 was paid to institutions or into the State Treasury. The legal expenses of the cases, so far as paid by the State, were \$219.45.

Expenses of the Sub-Department.

The cost of the sub-department of Settlement and Bastardy, paid from the regular appropriation, including one-half of the salary of the General Agent, has been as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF SETTLEMENT AND BASTARDY.

Salaries,	\$3,525 00
Travelling expenses,	214 90
Record books and office expenses,	25 00
Total,	<u>\$3,764 90</u>

Special Department of Settlement, &c.

But this does not include all the outlay for these investigations. A very able Joint Special Committee of the Legislature of 1865, appointed to consider the expediency of changing the laws of Settlement, came to the conclusion that the existing Statutes concerning both settlement and bastardy should be more stringently enforced; and seeing that the hands of your Agent were tied by the lack of means to carry them out, and the absurdity of compelling him to “make bricks without straw,” they reported that there was need of a special appropriation for this purpose, which was immediately fixed by the Committee on Finance and granted by the Legislature. That appropriation has been yearly renewed to the great benefit of the State. The sum yearly voted is three thousand dollars, though only about one-third of that sum has usually been expended. It is, however, of great importance, to have an ample margin, in view of the emergencies so liable to arise in the charitable department. Owing to this arrangement, your Agent has been able to remove or find settlements for 127 lunatics during the year, without material interference with his usual routine; while last year he was able to remove only 60—the effort to accomplish which caused great confusion throughout his Department. The number of lunatics at the Hospitals has thus been decreased from more than 560 to about 510, their cost has been lessened more than \$175 per week, and the State has saved, for the present year alone, several times the amount expended, to say nothing of what these parties would have cost in the future.

The amount expended up to October 1, 1867, is as follows :

Compensation of clerks and examiners, .	\$870 00
Travelling expenses,	39 00
Record books and office expenses,	67 23

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Legal costs (for 1867,)	\$158 15	
Assistance of various kinds, (in Bastardy cases,)	70 00	
		\$1,204 38
And their remains of the appropriation,		1,795 62
Total appropriation,		\$3,000 00

The amount collected through the Agency of the regular and special sub-departments under the head of settlement is as follows:—

From Cities and Towns,	\$4,496 61
From Individuals,	1,409 21
Total,	\$5,905 82

And a substantial basis has been laid for yet larger collections in the future. The amount received from cases of illegitimacy, which swells the total receipts to \$6,955.82, will be found under the head of Bastardy. Thus it appears that the expenses of both the regular and special agencies are paid from the receipts, and a surplus is left for the Commonwealth of \$1,986.54. This is well enough; but the great usefulness of this branch of the Board's business consists in what it saves—not what it earns.

The Military Settlement Law.

This Statute remains unchanged. It has operated to save many a disabled survivor of the war, with numerous widows and orphans of the dead, from commitment to a State Alms-house. Your Agent, however, believes that it would be more equitable in its working, and accomplish a yet greater amount of good, if the alterations suggested last year, which he strove in vain to have incorporated into the original bill, could even now be adopted. It is unpopular with some of the town authorities, who dislike any addition to the number of their public charges. But these gentlemen seem to forget that the amount of assistance granted to such persons is now within their own control; whereas, if these parties were sent to the

LAW OF MILITARY SETTLEMENT.

State Almshouses from the entire State, in the absence of any such law, the towns would have to pay in additional taxes a sum not within their control, which might, and under the circumstances probably would be, larger than that which they now expend for them. The aid of friends, the contributions of the benevolent, and such labor as they may perform, all combine to reduce the charge to the towns; whereas the State would be compelled to assume and the tax-payers to be assessed for the cost of their entire support. Besides, by this law the family is saved from the demoralization of utter pauperism, and the ancient policy of the State is recognized, which assumes as the foundation of our system of settlements, in the words of the Attorney-General, "that it is better that paupers should be chargeable upon towns than upon the State."

In closing this topic, your Agent desires to express his obligations to the several Superintendents and their subordinates for the assistance extended in making the necessary examinations; and particularly to the Inspectors and Superintendent at Tewksbury, where this labor has to be performed daily, who, with great courtesy and considerate kindness, have prepared a suitable room and neatly furnished it for the special use of the Board and its officers, thereby greatly facilitating the performance of their duties.

3. *Sub-Department of Transportation.*

After the examining officers of the Department of Settlement have finished their labors, the results are made up by the General Agent, who proceeds with the officers of Transportation to make the necessary transfers and removals. Those regularly employed for this purpose are the Third Deputy and his clerk; but much temporary aid is needed, and one extra officer is required for nearly the whole time. All extra service is paid from the appropriation for Transportation. It never exceeds the rate of \$66.67 per month. The whole amount thus paid will be found opposite the item "Assistance," in the Analysis of moneys expended on account of Transportation. It is less than the average salary of your Agent's clerks, though at times several persons have been employed. If these places were

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

made permanent, the officers would have too much leisure ; if any hindrance should occur to the examining and investigating officers, they would be entirely idle, and yet would receive full salaries. The undersigned has therefore availed himself of the permission of the Board to employ such temporary assistance as he might need, as the most efficient and economical plan. The effect of the extra labor in the Department of Settlement is seen at once in the increased Transportation, the number of removals and transfers having been over 3,000, an increase of just 25 per cent. over last year. The expenses of this sub-department for the past year have been as follows :—

Salaries of deputies and assistants,	. . .	\$1,243 33
One-half the salary of the General Agent,	. . .	1,500 00
Rent and office expenses,	. . . . .	285 50
		<hr/>
Total,	. . . . .	\$3,028 83

As stated below, the cost of the removals and transfers, including all extra assistance, has been \$9,277.13. Has the outlay of these two sums been a good investment? The question is answered best by asking another. How much would it cost to keep the 2,149 paupers and lunatics removed—for a single week—a single month—a single year? This number is larger by several hundred than our entire average supported through the past year at a cost of some \$160,000, and yet if let alone, most of these people would remain permanently in the institutions, or go there to remain. The problem then stands as follows : If it costs \$160,000 to maintain an average of 1,717 inmates for a year at the State Almshouses, what would it cost to maintain all that would remain of 2,149 in addition, the said almshouses being totally insufficient to accommodate them?

The whole number of removals for the year ending September 30, 1867, was 2,149 ; of transfers, 870 ; in all, 3,019. The expense of sending the above number, including their necessary food, clothing and outfit, has been \$9,277.13 ; the removal to places beyond the sea costing \$1,172.86, or an average of \$11.85 for each person sent ; to other places, \$6,368.95, or \$3.10½ for

COST OF TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

each. The transfers have cost \$1,735.32 in all, or \$1.99 each. The appropriation for this purpose for the financial year 1867 was \$10,000 ; for the year ending September 30, 1867, \$9,750.

Details of Transportation.

The following is an Analysis of the expenditure from the appropriation for Transportation :—

Amount expended, \$9,277 13

As follows :—

1. Cash paid fares to transatlantic ports and British Provinces, (by water,) .	\$1,042 86
2. Cash paid fares in the United States and Canadas,	4,871 05
3. Board and provisions,	674 75
4. Clothing and outfit,	99 32
5. Cartage and express,	54 36
6. Postage and telegrams,	28 63
7. Assistance,	770 84
8. Transfers,	1,735 32
	<hr/> \$9,277 13
Balance of the appropriation,	472 87
	<hr/>
Total appropriation,	\$9,750 00

The following table will show the number and destination of the persons removed :—

TABLE No. 9.

Sent to friends in the State,	434
transatlantic ports and British Provinces,	99
Canada,	75
other States,	717
	<hr/> 1,325
Under Law of 1851.	
Sent to Maine via Boston and Maine Railroad,	19
Maine via Eastern Railroad,	8
Maine via steamer,	88

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 9—Concluded.

Sent to New Hampshire <i>via</i> Boston and Maine Railroad, . . .	22
New Hampshire <i>via</i> Eastern Railroad,	5
New Hampshire <i>via</i> Lowell Railroad,	9
New Hampshire <i>via</i> Fitchburg Railroad,	2
Vermont <i>via</i> Fitchburg Railroad,	4
Vermont <i>via</i> Lowell Railroad,	27
Vermont <i>via</i> Connecticut River Railroad,	3
Rhode Island <i>via</i> Providence Railroad,	17
Rhode Island <i>via</i> Old Colony Railroad,	1
Connecticut <i>via</i> Western Railroad,	23
Connecticut <i>via</i> Norwich and Worcester Railroad,	1
Connecticut <i>via</i> Boston and Providence Railroad,	1
New York <i>via</i> Stonington Line,	55
New York <i>via</i> Newport Line,	255
New York <i>via</i> Norwich and Worcester Line,	61
New York <i>via</i> Western Line,	82
New York <i>via</i> Neptune Line,	74
New York <i>via</i> Bristol Line,	4
New York <i>via</i> Fitchburg Line,	6
Maryland <i>via</i> steamer,	2
Georgia <i>via</i> steamer,	1
Canada <i>via</i> Lowell Railroad,	23
Canada <i>via</i> Boston and Maine Railroad,	27
Canada <i>via</i> Eastern Railroad,	3
Canada <i>via</i> Fitchburg Railroad,	1
	<hr/> 824
Total number of removals,	<hr/> 2,149

Transfers in Detail.

The various transfers will appear in

TRANSFERS OF PAUPERS AND LUNATICS.

TABLE No. 10.

<i>Lunatic Hospitals to State Almshouses.</i>			
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, .	24		
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, .	40		
Northampton Lunatic Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, .	9		
Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Bridgewater Almshouse, .	1		
			74
<i>Transfers between Lunatic Hospitals.</i>			
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do., . .	16		
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do., . .	5		
			21
<i>From State Almshouses to Lunatic Hospitals.</i>			
From Tewksbury Almshouse to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, .	3		
Tewksbury Almshouse to Worcester Lunatic Hospital, .	2		
Monson Almshouse to Worcester Lunatic Hospital, .	1		
			6
<i>Transfers between State Almshouses.</i>			
From Tewksbury Almshouse to Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	261		
Tewksbury Almshouse to Monson Almshouse, . .	229		
Bridgewater Almshouse to Monson Almshouse, . .	33		
Bridgewater Almshouse to Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	191		
Monson Almshouse to Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	34		
Monson Almshouse to Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	1		
Rainsford Hospital to Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	3		
Rainsford Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	4		
			756
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
From Tewksbury Almshouse to Soldiers' Home, . . .	10		
Tewksbury Almshouse to Idiotic School, . . .	1		
School Ship to Bridgewater Almshouse, . . .	2		
			13
Total number of transfers,			870
Total number of transfers and removals,			3,019

Removals from Lunatic Hospitals.

The increased facilities for examination and removal granted by the Legislature have greatly relieved the Institutions, as far

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

as State patients are concerned, although this relief has been partially offset by an increased admission of town and private patients.

Those removed were disposed of as follows :—

TABLE No. 11.

Sent from Taunton Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouses, .	25	
from Worcester Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouse, .	40	
from Northampton Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouse, .	9	
	—	74
Sent from Taunton Lunatic Hospital out of the State, . .	7	
from Worcester Lunatic Hospital out of the State, . .	22	
from Northampton Lunatic Hospital out of the State, .	2	
	—	31
Given up to friends or towns of Settlement,—		
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	2	
From Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	20	
	—	22
Total,		127*

The following table will show the number of this class removed for fourteen years ending September 30, 1867 :—

TABLE No. 12.

YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Totals.	YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Totals.
1854, . .	35	14	40	1862, . .	3	31	34
1855, . .	122	40	162	1863, . .	37	64	101
1856, . .	81	28	109	1864, . .	70	73	143
1857, . .	44	18	62	1865, . .	70	35	105
1858, . .	14	102	116	1866, . .	35	25	60
1859, . .	28	45	73	1867, . .	74	53	127
1860, . .	9	21	30				
1861, . .	3	35	38	Totals, .	625	584	1,209

THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The following table will show the number of State lunatics in the several hospitals on the 1st October, 1858 to 1867, inclusive.

TABLE No. 13.

HOSPITALS.	Oct. 1, 1858.	Oct. 1, 1859.	Oct. 1, 1860.	Oct. 1, 1861.	Oct. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Oct. 1, 1867.
Worcester, .	86	87	130	156	189	175	116	91	129	101
Taunton, .	139	175	196	243	271	238	186	152	147	153
Northampton,	176	153	221	216	232	248	216	235	272	271
Totals, .	401	415	547	615	692	661	518	478	548	525

Decrease since 1866, 23

The growth of our population, especially in its foreign element, demands increased and incessant effort on the part of your Board, to reduce the State patients to that number which the laws of the Commonwealth and a discriminating humanity imperatively require us to retain. Not only is this requisite for the bodily and mental health of the remainder, but any remission of effort will inevitably entail on the State another huge "Public Institution,"—a result which some, at least, of this Board, will not contemplate with equanimity. Your Agent certainly believes that every effort in reason should be made to avert this evil day.

He feels, too, that all the energies and skill of our accomplished Superintendents, are required for the management of recent and curable cases of insanity; and that their powers should not be wasted, and their lives sacrificed, in attempting to supervise in addition the individual units in a mass of imbecility and idiocy, which science and experience tell them cannot be cured or improved *where they are*.

And here he believes that the Board of State Charities should step in to their relief, with suggestion and experiment, for their sakes, for the sake of the curable and doubtful patients, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in some

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

other place and under other influences, some benefit may not be wrought out for cases where science is at fault, and which experts have abandoned. And he has little doubt that faith and courage will work out a way whereby, at a moderate expense, this forlorn class of dependents will receive every comfort that an enlightened humanity demands, or that they are capable of enjoying, in a condition somewhat less akin to perpetual imprisonment; a way, too, whereby their physical frames may be strengthened, and the latent spark of mind, if not utterly extinguished, be kindled anew, though it be but faintly, by the reviving of the vital powers. He pleads that, when skill and learning confess their failure, nature and common sense may at least "have a chance." He hopes, because he has seen.

He begs to remind the Board, that among the thousand State patients they have visited the past year, there are numbers of the chronic insane who were always happy at home, and whose friends are devotedly attached to them. Their committal was asked for with pain, and only because the straitened means of the family demanded the labor of all its healthy members. The patient could be fed and lodged and clothed at home, but not one could be spared to attend upon her. And so the parting must come,—with many a pang to the mother, whose tenderest love is reserved for her stricken child; with many a heartache for the daughter, who would only too gladly soothe the declining years of her aged parent. But need it come?

He respectfully suggests to the Board, that in nearly all these cases, a small weekly allowance to the family,—equal only to the support of the patient in the Almshouse,—would enable her to remain among sympathizing friends, in the enjoyment of her familiar home. Then why not pay two dollars per week, if so much is required, from the appropriation for the support of State Lunatic paupers, directly to the family, in consideration of the proper support of the patient—who might be under the close supervision of an officer of this Board, and be visited by him at least weekly, and without previous warning. The trial of the plan can do no harm, and its

THE CHRONIC INSANE.

adoption would perceptibly reduce the number of State pauper lunatics in the Hospitals, and also the present outlay for their support.

And further,—there are many others declared to be incurable, long resident at the Hospitals, who from certain idiosyncrasies or the peculiar delusion under which they labor, ought not to live at home. But many of these could live in other families than their own with a considerable degree of liberty and more of comfort. Others of the same description having means of their own, or kindred of ability, are “boarded out” in the country, where your Agent has had occasion to observe that they receive the kindest care. Then why should not the State pursue the same course, and instead of cumbering its hospitals with this class, which is practically to them a sentence to life-long imprisonment, secure them boarding places in the quiet country, making it a part of the contract that they shall be encouraged in every proper way to labor daily, and put them under a supervision so close that any indifference to their welfare, would be at once detected? We shall never know what can be done in this direction till we make the trial.

Of course no help can be looked for, and only opposition, or at best an ominous silence can be expected from a class of gentlemen outside of this Commonwealth, who having made the care of the insane a specialty, seem to regard themselves as if by some “divine right” the directors of the public on this whole question, and to think that any suggestion or proposition as to the treatment of the insane not originating with themselves is rank heresy. To this comforting self-delusion no objection is made. Their science, their zeal, their fidelity through years of trial and sacrifice demand for themselves the highest respect, and for their opinions, as experts, the profoundest deference. But when they have confessedly exhausted their resources as far as cure or improvement is concerned, and have nothing to propose for the benefit of “harmless incurables” so called but additional hospitals, there are those who will remember that for sundry reasons of habit or interest they may be partial to large institutions, and who will venture to suggest other modes of

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

dealing with the class alluded to. And if these methods shall appear to the public, and the legislators who represent it, to be both economical and humane, they will most certainly have a fair trial.

While Massachusetts abates not a jot of her zeal for humanity, and will never be niggardly of her means in sustaining every good work, her people will yet regard with favor every effort of this Board to reduce the array of great institutions, and to to lessen the numbers in the "Exceptional classes."

The Lunatic Asylum at Tewksbury.

This receptacle was formally opened on October 1, 1866, 145 inmates being transferred from the Almshouse proper to its register. It then received all the debris in the way of idiots, imbeciles, epileptics and defectives that had been accumulating for twelve years in the other two State Almshouses, 144 in number, and 73 "harmless incurables" from the three Lunatic Hospitals. Not over 150, however, have at any one time resided in the Asylum, so many proving themselves suitable to mingle in daily intercourse, and finally to live permanently with the sane inmates of the Almshouse.

The quiet, decency and order of the establishment, as well as the amount of labor performed, have entirely exceeded the expectations of your Agent. He does not go into a detail of events that have occurred, because it is the first year of the establishment, and they would probably be reckoned among the "remarkable coincidences." It is enough to say that it has amply met the designs of your Board, which were: 1st, to provide a decent shelter for the defectives long resident in the three State Almshouses; 2d, to relieve the crowded hospitals; 3d, to prevent the otherwise inevitable necessity of calling immediately for measures precedent to erecting a fourth Lunatic Hospital; 4th, to afford the incurables a better opportunity for labor than the hospitals could provide without incurring undue expense and trouble; and 5th, to save in the support of these incurables whatever might be consistent with a proper humanity. And he believes that all these intentions have been

 THE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT TEWKSBURY.

accomplished. The imbeciles have comfortable accommodations; by removals hither and elsewhere the hospitals have been relieved of some 120 inmates; the question of a new hospital is postponed; persons have been induced to work steadily who would do no labor in the hospitals, and the value thereof is in some cases \$20 per month, whereas if in those institutions the State would have to pay \$15 per month for their board. And finally, up to the time of writing this Report, the Commonwealth has saved over and above their cost at Tewksbury, in the dollars and cents which would have been drawn from the Treasury for the board of these patients, the annual interest on the entire investment at seven per cent., and at least eight per cent. of the investment itself.

But does any one say, "these people cost more than the other inmates at Tewksbury, and your estimate is unfair?" The answer is ready. "A few of them do; an equal or greater number pays a decided profit to the institution; the bulk cost no more than ordinary paupers." Besides, there are some figures to refer to.

In 1866, Tewksbury had as the average of inmates,	717
The current expenses were	\$69,248 37
The average weekly expense for each inmate was	1 85 $\frac{6}{10}$

In 1867, Tewksbury had as the average of inmates,	757
The current expenses were	\$69,643 82
The average weekly expense for each inmate was	1 77

Thus, with the insane present, it has actually cost 8 $\frac{6}{10}$ cents less per week, for each person, than during the previous year, and this with a loss of several thousand dollars in the valuation of the property, as made up by a new appraiser.

As a matter of history, your Agent desires to avow most distinctly that the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts is not, and never has been, committed to the policy of congregating the chronic insane in Almshouse establishments. They wait for light before adopting any policy which so nearly con-

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

cerns the vital interests of the stricken beings committed to their charge. But, while waiting, they will strive for light, and, if any should dawn upon them from the workings of this establishment, enforced as it was by exigencies necessitating immediate relief, they will gratefully welcome and share it with their co-workers everywhere.

This building originated with your Agent, who was compelled to witness, while powerless to relieve, the increasing embarrassments of his friends, Drs. Choate and Bemis, at Taunton and Worcester. With these gentlemen and the Hon. Moses Kimball he consulted, as being wise and competent advisers, not as to what *ought* to be done, but as to what *could* be done; and as the result recommended to your Board to apply to the Legislature for means to erect this building, by no means as an "experiment," as has been proclaimed to the world by shocked *savans*, but as the only attainable method of relief. The exigency was comprehended; the application made; the appropriation voted; and our plain and unpretending shelter erected and placed in charge of kind and competent men as Superintendent and Physician. It may be "full of errors," but it will not "be a failure." It is doing its work. The inmates appear to be comfortable. The taxpayers are saving some money by the operation. And this is all.

We will try to do better in Massachusetts when the wise men will show us how. Failing that, we will try to find out "how" ourselves, and, meanwhile, the rest of the world consenting, we will continue to use our temporary expedient till the revelation of some safe and judicious policy that shall be permanent only till a still better can be found.

The Mortality at Tewksbury.

The percentage of deaths at Tewksbury one might naturally expect to be large: 1st, because it receives all the aged and infirm from several other institutions; 2d, because it is here that this same class is sent from four-fifths of the State, when all hope of protracted life is gone, on purpose to die amid such comforts as the Commonwealth affords to the unsettled poor;

 THE MORTALITY AT TEWKSBURY.

3d, because it is the general receptacle for foundlings, who usually die from previous exposure or congenital disease. The tendency of the classification adopted by your Board is, of course, to increase the number of the sick and rate of death at Tewksbury, and diminish both at the other institutions.

The average number at Tewksbury, for 1867, has been	. . . 757
The average number of sane persons, for 1867, has been about	. 550
The average number of insane and imbecile, for 1867, has been about	. . . . . 207
The total number of deaths,	. . . . . 260
Number of deaths among the sane,	. . . . . 205
Number of deaths among the insane,	. . . . . 55

The ratio of the deaths among the insane to the average number of the insane and imbecile is less than the ratio of the deaths among the sane to the average of the sane. As compared with the whole number of each class supported it is larger.

The 55 deaths among those registered on the books of the Asylum are distributed among the three classes which compose the inmates for the year 1867, as follows:—

Among the 181 idiotic and imbecile originally at Tewksbury or received during the year from cities and towns, there have died	. . . . . 30
Among the 112 idiotic and imbecile transferred from the other State Almshouses, there have died	. . . . . 23
Among the 71 chronic insane transferred from the Hospitals, there have died	. . . . . 2

One of whom was afflicted with syphilitic disease, too offensive to allow a further stay in the Lunatic Hospital, and was known to be near his end when transferred, and the other with phthisis.

In the year before the Asylum was opened the number of deaths at Tewksbury among the idiotic, imbecile and chronic insane was 36 on an average of about 105, and a total supported of about 150. The figures of the past year, so unfavorable in its circumstances, cannot fail to induce a good hope for the future; for the worst period has been passed, and the mortality of former years has decidedly diminished.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

4. Sub-Department of Municipal Bills and Accounts.

This was rendered necessary by the passage of the Act of 1865, providing for the relief of sick State paupers in the towns where they might happen to be, and forbidding the removal of those afflicted with contagious diseases to the State Almshouses.

Your Agent is compelled by the terms of the law to examine into every case, both as regards the history of the individual, the propriety of the amount charged and the correctness of the bill. He at first endeavored to do the whole work himself, but notices and demands came in such numbers that he was compelled to employ an additional clerk, who commenced his labors on the first of January, 1867. The expense of the Department to October 1st was \$450 for clerical assistance.

In 1865 there were notices received for 170 cases. The amount thus far allowed is \$1,690.26. Number of claims unsettled, 36.

In 1866 there were notices received for 820 cases. The amount thus far allowed is \$7,441.63. Number of claims unsettled, 262.

In 1867 there were notices received for 1,373 cases. The amount thus far allowed is \$12,518.46. Number of claims unsettled, 693.

It will be seen that this legislative action is likely to cost the Commonwealth a large annual sum ; but it will cost the people no more than before, as it is merely a transfer of the burden from the towns to the State. It will prevent few from commitment to a State Almshouse, because, as a general thing, allowance is made only for those unable to be moved at all or at least to such a distance. Still, your Agent believes that the principle underlying the law is correct, as it tends to prevent the breaking up of homes and the separation of families. And he believes, too, that the time has come when local aid, to be re-imbursed by the State, can safely be granted to certain classes of families where no illness prevails, with great advantage to all concerned. If it were possible to gain the ear of the legislature and to excite the interest of the people in a subject so nearly affecting thousands of the living and the generations to

THE SETTLEMENT LAWS.

come, he feels assured that no time would be lost in making the changes necessary to stay pauperization and crime, and to promote the comfort and happiness of multitudes, by extending the benefits of the laws of settlement to classes hitherto excluded therefrom.

The Laws of Settlement.

At the request of the late Governor Andrew, your Agent prepared for his last Annual Message a paragraph recommending certain changes in these antiquated Statutes. With the exception of one or two slight additions, for which he is not responsible, and in which he does not concur, as being hardly practicable, the paragraph stands in that document precisely as originally written. Believing that it expresses the views of the entire Board, as well as his own, he respectfully refers thereto for a concise statement of the changes desired. The law of military settlements excepted, the propositions were defeated at the time in the Joint Special Committee to which it was referred, by the opposition of the local authorities of Boston, and the unwillingness of its legal members to countenance any change whatever in statutes so thoroughly settled by judicial decisions. But your Agent ventures to suggest that the day has come when the happiness and comfort—as well as the *morale*—of thousands should no longer be sacrificed to “rescripts” and “precedents,” and that the changes proposed are demanded by the simplest rules of political economy, and by the pleadings of a common humanity.

Forms of Bills and Notices.

Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining from the towns any precision of statement in their accounts for the support and burial of paupers, or any of those details of date and history which are absolutely requisite to a legal and intelligent audit. To this looseness and neglect alone is due the delay in the settlement of these accounts, which has elicited so many harsh expressions of complaint, and so much censure of the auditing officer. A simple perusal of the statutes would seem to furnish all necessary guidance; but as this sort of reading

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

is clearly unpalatable to many town officers, your Agent has prepared the following forms, an exact compliance with which will secure the immediate audit of their bills.

1. When a State pauper falls ill in a city or town, and calls for help, on the very day the same is granted, one of the overseers should forward to the undersigned a notice similar to the following:—(and for this reason. *The Statute allows no re-imbursement soever for aid granted before the day of notice.*)

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—John Brown, a State pauper, is ill in this town, [or city,] and unable to be removed to a State Almshouse. He has called for aid which we have rendered, and for which we shall claim re-imbursement from the State to the extent of the Statute.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN WILLIAMS, *Overseer of Poor of* .

Residence, No. 2 Oak Street.

Disease, Consumption.

Where there are no streets, the overseers must designate the locality of the party's residence as distinctly as possible, that he may be visited without trouble or delay by some officer of the Board, if thought desirable.

2. When assistance has ceased, it is expedient to make up and send in the bill immediately, while the facts are yet fresh in memory. And here follow two forms, one of which is to be used when the party is aided at his own home or at the house of some friend; the other when he is removed to the local Almshouse, or supported by agreement in a family at a given weekly rate. Overseers must give such a history as will show that the party, as far as they can possibly ascertain, has neither a *military* or *civil* settlement in the Commonwealth. They must also specify with accuracy the date of the commencement and close of the relief, as the law requires the re-imbursement to be fixed at a *weekly* rate during its continuance.

FORM OF BILLS FROM TOWNS.

Form No. One.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City [or Town as the case may be,] of _____ Dr.

For support of _____

A State Pauper, too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse,
from _____ 186 to _____ 186

\$ _____

as follows :

1. Provisions and Supplies, \$ _____

2. Clothing, _____

3. Rent, _____

4. Fuel, _____

5. Medicine, Medical Attendance and Nursing, . _____ \$ _____

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

} Overseers
of Poor
} of _____

ss. _____ 186

Sworn to before me, this day.

Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Form No. Two.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City [or Town] of _____ Dr.

For support of _____

A State Pauper, too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse,
from _____ 186 to _____ 186

\$ _____

as follows:

Cash paid board in _____

_____ weeks, at \$ _____ per week, \$ _____

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

} *Overseers
of Poor*
} of _____

_____ ss. _____ 186

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ *Justice of the Peace.*

FORM OF BILLS FROM TOWNS.

In case of death the following is the proper form of bill :—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City [or Town] of _____ Dr.

For Burial Expenses of _____

An [adult or infant] State Pauper, \$

Said _____ died _____ 186 of _____

_____ and was buried _____ 186

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____ } *Overseers
of Poor
of _____*

_____ ss. _____ 186

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ J. P.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

CONCLUSION.

In addition to the duties above mentioned, a large amount of business falls to the lot of the General Agent which cannot be classified, and is not of sufficient importance to the public to be mentioned in detail. The promptness of its transaction, especially in the matter of correspondence, is greatly impeded by the necessity of frequent and protracted absence, for the purpose of examining the dependents of the State, and relieving the several Institutions of those who are not legitimate charges upon the Treasury. His short-comings must be ascribed, in all charity, not to any unwillingness to labor, but to the utter impossibility of the performance of so many duties by one individual, within what seems to others a reasonable time.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

*Account of Persons sent out of the State, under the Act of 1860, Chapter 83,
and the expense of the same.*

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1866.			
October 1,	Clinton, Peter,	New York,	\$4 00
1,	Seavey, George,	Dover, N. H.,	2 30
1,	Hurley, John,	New York,	4 00
1,	Fogarty, Martin,	"	4 00
1,	Keefe, William,	"	4 00
1,	Collins, John,	Philadelphia,	6 00
1,	Forrister, James,	Rutland, Vt.,	6 00
2,	Washburn, Maria,	Amherst, N. H.,	1 65
4,	Ormsbee, Julia,	Saratoga, N. Y.,	6 25
4,	Lewis, Daniel B.,	Hatly, Ca.,	8 70
4,	Waters, James,	New York,	4 00
8,	Meyers, Williams,	"	4 00
8,	Gordon, Susan,	Montreal, Ca.,	} 14 50
8,	Gordan, Abram,	" "	
8,	Gordon, Ella E.,	" "	
8,	Graham, Catherine,	Albany,	} 12 00
8,	Graham, Richard	"	
8,	Graham, Kate,	"	
8,	Graham, William,	"	} 10 50
10,	Sawyer, Charles,	Livermore, Me.,	
10,	Sawyer, Clara,	" "	
14,	Dowd, William,	Springfield,	3 00
16,	Hassom, Peter,	Quebec, Ca.,	} 30 00
16,	Hassom, Margaret,	" "	
16,	Hassom, Margaret, 2d,	" "	
16,	Maloney, John,	New York,	4 00
17,	Chapman, Francis,	"	4 00
19,	Fitzpatrick, Michael,	St. Johns, N. B.,	Free.
19,	Smith, Charles,	Portland,	1 50
23,	Carter, Henry,	Newport, R. I.,	2 00
25,	Avery, Henrietta,	Kennebunk, Me.,	2 70
25,	Joyce, Edward,	New York,	4 00
25,	Blood, Mary,	Hallowell, Me.,	} 4 00
25,	Blood, Eddy,	" "	
25,	Blood, Mary, 2d,	" "	
25,	Watkins, Hattie,	Bangor, Me.,	5 00
25,	Hogan, James,	St. Johns, N. B.,	6 00
25,	Garvan, Richard,	Millbury	1 35
29,	Caswell, George,	Troy, Vt.,	2 65
Nov'r 2,	Orme, Richard,	New York,	4 00
2,	Sullivan, John,	"	4 00
2,	Garland, Katy,	Walpole, N. H.,	3 90
2,	Kanary, John,	New York,	4 00
2,	Swift, Frank,	Newburyport,	1 25

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Nov'r	2, Grinnell, James W., . . .	New Haven, Vt., . . .	\$21 00
	2, Grinnell, Eliza, . . .	" " . . .	
	2, Grinnell, Eliza J., . . .	" " . . .	
	2, Grinnell, Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	
	2, Grinnell, William, . . .	" " . . .	
	9, Warner, Thomas, . . .	White River Junction, . . .	5 00
	9, Welch, Elizabeth, . . .	St. Johns, N. B., . . .	Free.
	9, Wharton, John, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
	14, Donovan, John, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
	14, Connolly, Patrick, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	15, Finger, William, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	15, Dow, George M., . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
	15, Collins, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	15, Seaver, William, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
	15, Stager, Henry, . . .	" . . .	1 35
	15, Connell, Michael, . . .	Manchester, N. H., . . .	2 00
	17, Sackett, Thomas, . . .	St. Hyacinthe, Ca., . . .	18 00
	17, Sackett, Ellen, . . .	" " . . .	
	17, Sackett, Charles T., . . .	" " . . .	
	17, Sackett, William, . . .	" " . . .	
	23, Smith, Edward, . . .	Bangor, Me., . . .	4 00
	23, Smith, Franklin, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	24, Bartlett, Charles, . . .	Hartford, Ct., . . .	3 90
	24, Carpenter, Charles, . . .	Farmington, Me., . . .	3 00
	23, Martin, William, . . .	Winchendon, . . .	2 25
	23, Farrell, Charles, . . .	Albany, . . .	6 00
	30, Hammond, William, . . .	" . . .	6 00
Dec'r	1, Clemens, John, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
	5, Connolly, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	5, Connolly, Bridget, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	5, Johnson, Julia, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	5, DeCourcey, Louis, . . .	Quebec, Ca., . . .	36 00
	5, DeCourcey, Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	
	5, DeCourcey, Alphonso, . . .	" " . . .	
	5, DeCourcey, Maria, . . .	" " . . .	
	5, DeCourcey, Emily, . . .	" " . . .	
	8, Landless, William, . . .	Albany, . . .	18 00
	8, Landless, Catherine, . . .	" . . .	
	8, Landless, Belle, . . .	" . . .	
	8, Landless, Maria, . . .	" . . .	
	8, Russell, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	13, Smith, Nancy, . . .	Littleton, N. H., . . .	7 00
	13, Smith, Amelia, . . .	" . . .	
	17, Brown, John, . . .	St. Johns, N. B., . . .	Free.
	17, Larkins, Peter, . . .	" " . . .	Free.
	17, Kirby, John, . . .	" " . . .	Free.
	19, Chapman, Thomas, . . .	Liverpool, Eng., . . .	Free.
	19, Chapman, Emma, . . .	" " . . .	
	19, Chapman, Thomas, Jr., . . .	" " . . .	
	19, Chapman, Theresa, . . .	" " . . .	
	19, Chapman, Charles, . . .	" " . . .	
	19, Carpenter, Edward J., . . .	Rutland, Vt., . . .	6 25
	19, Connor, Charles, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	20, Borden, Robert, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	20, Bunnorstrone, Augustus, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	20, Gesler, Charles, . . .	Waterville, Me., . . .	6 00
	21, Snow, Elizabeth, . . .	Bellows Falls, Vt., . . .	6 00
	21, Snow, Bessie, . . .	" " . . .	
	21, Snow, Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
	23, Cunningham, William, . . .	Fall River, . . .	1 75
	29, Smith, Charles, (col'd,) . . .	New Orleans, . . .	40 00

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Dec'r 31,	Leary, John,	New York,	\$4 00
31,	McGuire, James,	Portland,	1 50
31,	Sweeney, Edward,	"	1 50
1867.			
Jan'y 1,	Wilson, John,	Hubbardston,	2 50
2,	Maxwell, Sarah,	Lewiston, Me.,	} 8 00
2,	Maxwell, Lizzie,	" "	
2,	Maxwell, Charlie,	" "	
2,	Dalton, Thomas,	New York,	4 00
2,	Sullivan, John,	"	4 00
3,	Robinson, James,	Nashua, N. H.,	1 35
3,	Owen, Thomas,	East Greenwich, R. I.,	1 35
3,	Sullivan, John E.,	Manchester, N. H.,	2 00
3,	Woodcock, Charles,	Albany,	6 00
3,	Minnes, John,	Springfield,	3 00
10,	Donahoe, John,	Providence,	1 35
10,	Donahoe, Esther,	"	1 35
10,	Devine, Julia,	Scranton, Pa.,	4 65
10,	Casey, Jeremiah,	Montreal,	9 00
10,	Kelley, John,	New York,	4 00
10,	Johnson, William,	"	4 00
10,	Coleman, Michael,	Stonington, Ct.,	2 90
10,	Reynolds, James,	Albany,	6 00
16,	Wallace, Charles,	New York,	4 00
16,	Maxwell, Catherine, (col'd,)	Quebec,	} 15 00
16,	Maxwell, William, (col'd,)	"	
16,	Maxwell, Katie, (col'd,)	"	
23,	Gallagher, John,	Providence,	1 35
23,	Gallagher, Ann,	"	1 35
23,	Ryan, Johanna,	Fall River,	1 60
23,	Spencer, Margaret,	"	1 60
23,	Bascomb, Catherine,	Newport, R. I.,	2 00
23,	Schouler, James,	Campton, Me.,	5 50
23,	Beresford, William,	Saugus,	30
23,	Clarke, Margaret,	Kingston, R. I.,	2 25
31,	Marshall, Lucy,	New Market, N. H.,	2 00
31,	O'Brien, Larry,	New York,	6 00
Feb'y 2,	Alty, Stephen,	Newburyport,	1 25
2,	Whalen, James,	Fall River,	1 60
4,	Neil, Abram,	New York,	4 00
5,	Clarkson, John,	New Haven, Ct.,	} 15 00
5,	Clarkson, Mary J.,	" "	
5,	Clarkson, Eliza,	" "	
5,	Clarkson, William J.,	" "	} 4 00
8,	Mehan, Daniel,	New York,	
12,	Devine, Bernard,	"	
12,	Henry, James,	"	4 00
15,	Harris, Amanda,	Montpelier, Vt.,	} 14 00
15,	Harris, Hannah,	" "	
15,	Marshall, William,	" "	
15,	Davis, John,	Attleborough,	1 00
15,	Perkins, George,	Philadelphia,	4 00
15,	Perkins, George,	Rouse's Point, Vt.,	9 00
19,	Spencer, John,	New York,	4 00
19,	Gallagher, John,	"	4 00
21,	Lawrence, Samuel,	Concord, N. H.,	2 75
21,	Warren, William,	Waterford,	1 00
21,	Latham, Louisa,	Quebec,	10 00
25,	Perkins, Elizabeth P.,	St. Johns, N. B.,	Free.
25,	Callahan, Michael,	New York,	4 00
25,	Matthers, John,	"	4 00

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Feb'y 25,	Harrison, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	\$4 00
25,	Laraby, James S., . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
27,	Porter, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
27,	Dawson, William T., . . .	" . . .	4 00
27,	Gallagher, Edward, . . .	" . . .	4 00
27,	Goodwin, Edward, . . .	" . . .	4 00
27,	Smith, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	4 00
March 1,	Martin, Hannah, . . .	Danbury, N. H., . . .	9 00
1,	Martin, Hannah E., . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Martin, Willie F., . . .	" " . . .	
4,	Cowan, Lysander, . . .	Troy, N. Y., . . .	18 75
4,	Cowan, Elizabeth, . . .	" " . . .	
4,	Cowan, Martha, . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Fanning, Richard, . . .	Montreal, . . .	36 00
6,	Fanning, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
6,	Fanning, Martha, . . .	" . . .	
6,	Fanning, Sarah, . . .	" . . .	
6,	Fanning, William, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Jackson, Samuel, . . .	Bellville, Ca., . . .	39 00
7,	Jackson, Eliza, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Jackson, Rebecca, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Jackson, Samuel, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Jackson, Charlotte, . . .	" . . .	1 50
11,	Thaxter, Frank D., . . .	Portland, . . .	
13,	Edwards, Lavina, . . .	Dover, N. H., . . .	2 25
14,	Mowens, Catherine, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
14,	Mowens, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
14,	Ritschild, Emile, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
14,	Campbell, Solomon, . . .	" . . .	4 00
19,	Smith, James, . . .	" . . .	4 00
20,	Cholwell, Lizzie, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
21,	Mercer, Rebecca, . . .	New London, . . .	3 00
21,	Kelleher, Catherine, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
22,	Jennings, Alfred, . . .	" . . .	4 00
22,	Stickland, Robert, . . .	" . . .	4 00
22,	Wallace, Marshall, . . .	Newport, R. I., . . .	3 00
22,	Wallace, Elizabeth, . . .	" " . . .	
26,	Perren, Charles, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
26,	Burns, Ann, . . .	" . . .	4 00
26,	Rosser, Laurence, . . .	" . . .	4 00
28,	Hoolehan, Timothy, . . .	" . . .	4 00
28,	Finn, William, . . .	" . . .	4 00
28,	Connorton, James, . . .	" . . .	4 00
28,	Carroll, Ellen, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
28,	Carroll, Bridget, . . .	" . . .	
April 1,	Moffit, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
2,	Wilde, Joseph, . . .	Fall River, . . .	1 60
3,	Jones, Julia, . . .	Camden, Me., . . .	6 00
3,	Jones, Mary A., . . .	" " . . .	
3,	Jones, Charles W., . . .	" " . . .	
7,	Woodman, Harrison, . . .	Belgrade, Me., . . .	5 35
7,	Woodman, Emma B., . . .	" " . . .	
7,	Woodman, Ernest E., . . .	" " . . .	
10,	Connor, Mary, . . .	Holyoke, . . .	9 00
10,	Connor, John, . . .	" . . .	
10,	Connor, Timothy, . . .	" . . .	
10,	Connor, Jerry, . . .	" . . .	
10,	Connor, Daniel, . . .	" . . .	
10,	Connor, Cornelius, . . .	" . . .	6 00
10,	Tehune, Emeline, . . .	St. Johns, N. B., . . .	

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
April 10,	Thompson, Eureka,	Sweden,	\$30 00
10,	Thompson, Infant,	"	
10,	Cholwell, Samuel,	Chicago, Ill.,	22 00
16,	Wood, Margaret,	London, Ca.,	26 00
16,	Wood, Elizabeth,	"	
16,	Wood, Mary A.,	"	12 00
16,	McGuire, Margaret,	P. E. Island,	
16,	Miller, Harriet,	Halifax, N. S.,	24 00
16,	Miller, Charlotte,	"	
16,	Miller, William,	"	
17,	Cosgrove, Martin,	Plymouth, N. H.,	
17,	Cosgrove, Elizabeth,	" "	13 50
17,	Cosgrove, Anna,	" "	
17,	Cosgrove, Maria M.,	" "	
17,	Cosgrove, Charles,	" "	
17,	Cosgrove, Elizabeth, Jr.,	" "	4 00
18,	Collins, Thomas,	New York,	
18,	McIntyre, Patrick,	"	4 00
19,	Rape, Francis,	"	4 00
19,	Sullivan, Patrick,	St. Johns, N. B.,	Free.
20,	Harrington, Daniel,	New York,	4 00
20,	Robinson, John,	"	4 00
24,	Sullivan, Dennis,	"	8 00
24,	Sullivan, John,	"	
24,	Sullivan, Daniel,	"	
24,	Jones, Henri,	Montreal,	
24,	Jones, Mary,	"	28 75
24,	Jones, William H.,	"	
24,	Jones, Louisa,	"	
24,	Jones, George,	"	
24,	Jones, Louis,	"	
24,	Arnett, Joseph,	Toronto, Ca.,	
24,	Arnett, Eliza,	"	48 00
24,	Arnett, Anna,	"	
24,	Arnett, Thomas H.,	"	
24,	Arnett, Joseph, Jr.,	"	
24,	Arnett, Sarah A.,	"	
24,	Arnett, Edward,	"	
24,	Arnett, Mary,	"	
May 1,	Doherty, Martha,	New Bedford,	
1,	Doherty, Kate,	"	1 75
1,	Powers, Elisha,	Ashburnham,	2 10
1,	Moriarty, Elizabeth,	Portland,	1 50
2,	McCaffee, Margaret,	St. Johns, N. B.,	6 00
2,	Haley, Ann,	New York,	4 00
3,	Holmes, Theresa,	"	4 00
3,	Mahoney, Mary,	"	4 00
3,	Williams, John,	"	2 00
4,	Leighton, Maria,	Sharon, Vt.,	16 00
4,	Leighton, Caroline,	"	
4,	Leighton, James,	"	
4,	Leighton, Maria, Jr.,	"	
6,	Caswell, James,	New York,	4 00
6,	Caswell, Sarah,	"	4 00
10,	Eastland, Charles,	"	4 00
13,	Cotter, Thomas T.,	"	4 00
14,	O'Brien, Julia,	"	6 00
14,	O'Brien, Margaret,	"	
14,	Wallace, Margaret,	"	4 00
14,	Hayes, Julia,	"	4 00

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
14,	Campbell, Eben,	New York,	\$12 50
14,	Campbell, Margaret,	"	
14,	Campbell, Edward,	"	
14,	Howard, Ann,	"	
14,	Cook, Wesley,	New Bedford,	1 75
4,	Merriam, Cyrus,	Albany,	6 00
5,	Wayne, Marcellus,	Rouse's Point, Vt.,	9 00
7,	Thrall, Frederick,	Ireland,	35 00
8,	Frazier, Bridget,	New York,	4 00
8,	Frazier, Emma,	"	4 00
0,	Leyden, Martin,	"	4 00
1,	Perkins, Michael,	"	4 00
3,	Murray, John,	"	4 00
3,	Hollinsworth, James,	"	4 00
25,	Richards, Ann,	Albany,	12 00
25,	Richards, Eliza M.,	"	
25,	Richards, Maria E.,	"	
27,	Doherty, John,	Bangor, Me.,	4 00
27,	Willmer, Christina,	Halifax, N. S.,	24 00
27,	Goodwin, Florence,	"	
27,	Goodwin, Maud,	"	
27,	Willmer, Mary,	"	6 00
27,	Lane, Eliza,	St. Johns, N. B.,	
30,	Nelson, Maria,	New York,	
30,	Nelson, Elizabeth,	"	6 00
30,	McCarty, Mary,	"	4 00
June 1,	Woodward, Caroline,	Philadelphia,	14 00
1,	Woodward, Amanda,	"	
1,	Woodward, Elizabeth,	"	
1,	Woodward, Willie,	"	
1,	Matthews, Joseph,	New York,	8 00
1,	Matthews, Eliza,	"	
1,	Matthews, Patrick,	"	
4,	Prendiville, Kate,	"	4 00
4,	Logan, Martha,	Albany,	6 00
4,	Logan, Cornelius,	"	6 00
5,	Nye, Willard,	Littleton, N. H.,	14 00
5,	Nye, Mercy,	"	
5,	Nye, Fidelia,	"	
5,	Nye, James,	"	
5,	Crokis, Ellen,	Halifax, N. S.,	20 00
5,	Crokis, Thomas,	"	
5,	Crokis, Bridget,	"	
5,	Crokis, John,	"	
5,	Crokis, Robert,	"	
5,	Crokis, Maud,	"	24 00
5,	Crokis, Emma,	"	
10,	Doherty, Daniel,	Ireland,	
10,	Lynch, Mary,	New York,	4 00
10,	Miller, George,	"	4 00
10,	Walker, Eliza,	"	6 00
10,	Walker, Lizzie,	"	
12,	McCarty, James,	Portland,	1 00
12,	Quinn, Ann,	New York,	4 00
12,	Quinn, Kate,	"	
12,	Nichols, Margaret,	"	
12,	Nichols, Lucy,	"	8 00
12,	Nichols, Maria,	"	
12,	Wales, Margaret,	Manchester, N. H.,	2 00
13,	Lane, Morris,	New York,	4 00

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
June 13,	Martin, Emma,	Detroit,	\$12 50
13,	Taylor, James,	New York,	4 00
17,	Hathaway, Elizabeth,	Albany,	} 15 00
17,	Hathaway, Almira,	"	
17,	Hathaway, William,	"	
19,	Kelley, Mary A.,	New York,	} 4 00
19,	Kelley, William,	"	
19,	Kelley, Daniel,	"	
19,	Kelley, Thomas,	"	} 9 00
19,	Brown, Mary,	Halifax, N. S.,	
19,	Welch, Mary,	New York,	
19,	Murray, John,	Washington, D. C.,	} 22 00
19,	Murray, Eliza,	" "	
20,	May, Thomas,	Providence,	
20,	Orchard, John,	"	1 35
21,	Sturgiss, Walter,	New York,	1 35
21,	Granfield, Mary,	"	4 00
21,	Granfield, Mary, Jr.,	"	} 6 00
21,	Hayden, Michael,	"	
21,	Eldredge, Alice,	Saratoga, N. Y.,	
21,	Eldredge, Emma,	" "	} 7 25
21,	Eldredge, Anna,	" "	
25,	Hutchinson, Richard,	New York,	
25,	Lynde, John,	"	4 00
25,	Williams, George,	"	4 00
25,	Werner, Ansel,	Providence,	1 35
25,	McGregor, Hugh,	New York,	4 00
July 1,	Titus, Lucinda, (col'd,)	Chatham, Ca.,	} 22 62
1,	Titus, Matilda, (col'd,)	"	
1,	Titus, Elizabeth, (col'd,)	"	
1,	Robinson, Catherine,	Burlington, Vt.,	} 16 00
1,	Robinson, Mary A.,	" "	
1,	Robinson, Esther,	" "	
1,	Boyne, Ellen,	Halifax, N. S.,	} 10 00
1,	Boyne, John,	"	
1,	Plummer, Wallace,	Fisherville, N. H.,	
1,	Plummer, Elizabeth,	" "	} 9 00
1,	Plummer, Ellen,	" "	
3,	Derig, Thomas,	New York,	
8,	McManus, Michael,	"	4 00
8,	McManus, Bridget,	"	4 00
8,	Barlow, Frank E.,	Augusta, Me.,	2 00
10,	Amosen, Peter,	Joliet, Ill.,	} 68 85
10,	Amosen, Charlotte,	"	
10,	Amosen, Mary E.,	"	
10,	Amosen, Christian,	"	
10,	Amosen, Barbara,	"	
10,	Amosen, Catherine,	"	
10,	Amosen, Bertie,	"	
10,	Connally, Johanna,	St. Johns,	Free.
10,	Connally, Henrietta,	"	Free.
10,	McNamara, Ann,	"	Free.
10,	Johnson, Robert,	New York,	4 00
10,	Martin, Michael,	Augusta, Me.,	2 00
16,	McFeeland, Edward,	New York,	4 00
17,	Mason, Edward,	Northfield, Vt.,	} 13 50
17,	Mason, Caroline,	"	
17,	Mason, Mary J.,	"	
17,	Mason, William,	"	
19,	Sullivan, John,	New York,	4 00

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
July 19,	Feltch, Edward D., . . .	Seabrook, N. H., . . .	\$1 25
20,	Lyons, Eliza L., . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	} 16 00
20,	Lyons, Kate, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Lyons, Samuel, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Hooper, Alanson, . . .	Albany, . . .	} 9 00
20,	Hooper, Catherine, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Hooper, William, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Busch, John W., . . .	Barnstable, . . .	2 20
23,	McDonald, John, . . .	Charlottetown, . . .	} 25 00
23,	McDonald, Sarah, . . .	" . . .	
23,	McDonald, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
23,	McDonald, John, Jr., . . .	" . . .	
23,	McKenny, Bernard, . . .	" . . .	
23,	Nolan, Margaret, . . .	St. Johns, N. B., . . .	Free.
23,	Nolan, William, . . .	" " . . .	Free.
23,	McLaughlin, William, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	3 00
23,	Leland, Julia, . . .	Newport, R. I., . . .	2 00
26,	Brenner, Myron, . . .	Springfield, . . .	3 00
26,	Laslier, Pierre C., . . .	France, . . .	35 00
31,	Binney, Matthew, . . .	New York, . . .	} 8 00
31,	Binney, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
31,	Binney, James, . . .	" . . .	
31,	Binney, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
31,	Binney, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
Aug. 2,	Lonelast, James, . . .	Montreal, . . .	} 34 50
2,	Lonelast, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
2,	Lonelast, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
2,	Lonelast, Bessie, . . .	" . . .	
2,	Bowen, Catharine, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	} 20 00
2,	Bowen, Mary M., . . .	" . . .	
2,	Bowen, Clara, . . .	" . . .	
2,	Bowen, William, . . .	" . . .	
2,	Sullivan, Michael, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
6,	Dodge, Caroline, . . .	Lisbon, N. H., . . .	} 14 00
6,	Dodge, Eliza M., . . .	" . . .	
6,	Dodge, Sarah H., . . .	" . . .	
6,	Holmes, Ann S., . . .	Granville, N. Y., . . .	} 8 00
6,	Holmes, Charles F., . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Webster, Mason, . . .	Manchester, N. H., . . .	2 00
8,	Paxon, Howard E., . . .	Amherst, . . .	3 50
8,	O'Neil, Bridget, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
13,	Birmingham, Patrick, . . .	Ireland, . . .	29 00
13,	Brooks, Elizabeth, . . .	Bath, Me., . . .	2 00
13,	Perkins, Isaac, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
13,	Ashcroft, Catherine, . . .	Bangor, . . .	4 00
13,	Dormandy, Margaret, . . .	New York, . . .	} 4 00
13,	Dormandy, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	
13,	Dormandy, James, . . .	" . . .	
13,	Ladd, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	4 00
14,	Ray, Ransom, . . .	Windsor, Ct., . . .	} 12 00
14,	Ray, Rachel, . . .	" . . .	
14,	Barnes, Ann, . . .	Hartford, . . .	7 80
15,	Whiston, Charles, . . .	Attleborough, . . .	1 00
15,	McDonald, Kate, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
17,	Wilson, William, . . .	" . . .	4 00
19,	Dixon, William, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 00
19,	McAdams, Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	} 15 00
19,	McAdams, Alexander, . . .	" " . . .	
19,	Lord, Ida, . . .	Montreal, . . .	11 50
19,	Taylor, Hannah, . . .	Burlington, Vt., . . .	} 8 00
19,	Taylor, Kate, . . .	" " . . .	

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Aug. 19,	Marland, Eliza, . . .	St. Johns, N. B., . . .	Free.
19,	Marland, Edward, . . .	" " . . .	Free.
19,	Woods, Bridget, . . .	" " . . .	\$6 00
19,	Vining, Elizabeth, . . .	Gray, Me., . . .	3 00
19,	Burns, John, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
19,	Burke, Mary Ann, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	}
19,	Burke, Emma, . . .	" " . . .	
19,	Curley, Thomas, . . .	Springfield, . . .	5 00
19,	Willis, Mary A., . . .	Exeter, N. H., . . .	3 00
23,	Umflett, Alexander, . . .	Gatesville, N. C., . . .	1 50
23,	Umflett, Pennina, . . .	" " . . .	}
23,	Umflett, Ann M., . . .	" " . . .	
23,	Umflett, Philip, . . .	" " . . .	
23,	Umflett, Nancy, . . .	" " . . .	
23,	Umflett, Hardy, . . .	" " . . .	
23,	Umflett, Martha, . . .	" " . . .	
23,	Umflett, Henry, . . .	" " . . .	
23,	Umflett, Louisa, . . .	" " . . .	
23,	Umflett, Camelia, . . .	" " . . .	}
23,	McAlpin, George, . . .	Providence, . . .	
23,	Maynard, James, . . .	Royalston, . . .	1 35
29,	Black, Samuel, . . .	Chatcaugay, N. Y., . . .	2 65
29,	Black, Eliza, . . .	" " . . .	}
29,	Black, Ellen, . . .	" " . . .	
30,	Limper, Charles, . . .	New York, . . .	20 00
30,	Wallace, Mary, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
Sept'r 2,	Bascomb, Anson, . . .	Roxbury, Vt., . . .	4 00
2,	Bascomb, Marcia, . . .	" " . . .	}
2,	Bascomb, Alexandria, . . .	" " . . .	
2,	Bascomb, Elizabeth, . . .	" " . . .	
2,	Bascomb, Charles, . . .	" " . . .	
3,	Russell, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	26 40
3,	Collins, Catherine, . . .	Charlestown, N. H., . . .	}
3,	Collins, Willis, . . .	" " . . .	
3,	Halyez, Max, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
3,	Coin, Joseph, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
3,	Goggin, Catherine, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
4,	Vincent, Esther, . . .	Albany, . . .	6 00
4,	Coyle, Michael, . . .	Hartford, Ct., . . .	3 90
4,	Burns, Matthias, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
6,	Mullen, Michael, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	}
6,	Mullen, Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Mullen, John, . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Mullen, Peter, . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Mullen, Ellen, . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Mullen, Michael, Jr., . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Eddy, Franklin, . . .	Hartford, Ct., . . .	}
6,	Eddy, Almira, . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Eddy, Ellen, . . .	" " . . .	
13,	Champney, William, . . .	Springfield, . . .	7 80
13,	Champney, Mary, . . .	" " . . .	}
13,	Ryan, Patrick, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	
13,	Ryan, Michael, . . .	" " . . .	14 00
13,	Parson, Amanda, . . .	Madbury, N. H., . . .	1 90
16,	Choate, Eliphalet, . . .	West Hartford, Vt., . . .	5 35
18,	Newell, Anna, . . .	Thompson, Ct., . . .	1 60
19,	Chapman, Robert, . . .	Blackstone, R. I., . . .	1 00
19,	Gansett, Enoch, . . .	White River Junction, Vt., . . .	5 00
19,	Russell, Mary A., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Concluded.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Sept'r 19,	Briggs, Ann,	Baltimore,	\$30 00
19,	Briggs, Maria,	"	
19,	Briggs, Walter,	"	
19,	Briggs, Alice,	"	
19,	McDonald, Jane,	Charlottetown, N. S.,	12 00
20,	Wilson, Lydia,	Hartford, Ct.,	3 90
23,	Parkington, Jonathan,	New York,	12 00
23,	Parkington, Alice,	"	
23,	Parkington, Anna,	"	
23,	Parkington, Sarah,	"	
23,	Edwards Thomas,	"	4 00
23,	Sullivan, John,	"	4 00
23,	Griffin, David,	"	4 00
23,	Hart, Edwin,	Monmouth, Me.,	4 75
23,	Porter, James E.,	New York,	4 00
23,	Smith, Emma,	Gt. Falls, N. H.,	2 20
23,	Smith, Grace,	" "	
23,	Whipple, Martha,	Providence,	1 35
23,	Winters, Ann,	New York,	4 00
27,	Gleason, Margaret,	Montreal,	23 50
27,	Gleason, Elsie,	"	
27,	Gleason, George,	"	
27,	Knopkee, Jacob,	New York,	4 00
27,	Barnes, Mason,	Bellows Falls,	4 00
28,	Miller, Charles,	Meridan, Ct.,	8 80
28,	Miller, Catherine,	" "	
28,	Miller, Joseph,	" "	
28,	Miller, George,	" "	
	Total, . . . .	. . . .	\$2,398 67
1866.	CR.		
Oct'r 16,	By cash received from friends of Peter Hassem, . .	\$10 00	
1867.			
July 10,	By cash received from friends of Peter Amosen, . .	48 85	
Aug.	By " " " of Pat'k Birmingham, . .	25 00	
			83 85
	Net expenditure, . . . .	. . . .	\$2,314 82

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

For convenience in printing, the series of Tables known as *The Pauper Abstract* is this year placed first in the Appendix, while those relating to Crime and Prisons will come next.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART FIRST.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

A.—Town Paupers.

TABLE XV.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>							
Barnstable,	4,928	40	\$3,800 00	\$3,000 00	\$800 00	\$4,150 00	\$2,180 00
Brewster,	1,456	6	1,200 00	1,000 00	200 00	1,575 51†	484 51
Chatham,	2,624	30	1,950 00	1,700 00	250 00	1,814 00	814 00
Dennis,	3,592	40	2,600 00	1,700 00	900 00	2,256 69	1,145 80
Falmouth,	2,283	14	2,500 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	3,136 39	1,125 30
Harwich,	3,540	4	2,000 00	1,700 00	300 00	3,840 00	2,500 00
Orleans,	1,585	8	450 00	300 00	150 00	1,136 50	352 50
Provincetown,	3,472	1	1,000 00	700 00	300 00	2,813 54	2,699 54
Sandwich,	4,158	150	3,000 00	1,800 00	1,200 00	4,149 59	2,249 59
Truro,	1,447	0.5	570 00	360 00	210 00	1,068 18	284 31
Wellfleet,	2,296	2	2,825 00	2,400 00	425 00	670 00	540 00
Yarmouth,	2,472	14	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	2,856 67	1,580 67
Totals,	33,853	309.5	\$24,895 00	\$18,660 00	\$6,235 00	\$29,467 07	\$15,956 22
<i>Berkshire County.</i>							
Lee,	4,035	7	\$2,800 00	\$2,000 00	\$800 00	\$925 33	\$475 33
Pittsfield,	9,676	120	6,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	2,665 02	1,385 79
Windsor,	753	20	100 00	*	100 00	261 00	61 00
Totals,	14,464	147	\$8,900 00	\$7,000 00	\$1,900 00	\$3,851 35	\$1,922 12

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Bristol County.	Acushnet, .	1,251	2	\$200 00	†	\$3,500 00	\$200 00	\$2,260 00	\$1,100 00
	Attleborough, .	6,200	109	5,000 00		3,000 00	1,500 00	3,365 00	2,790 00
	Berkley, .	847	100	4,400 00		3,000 00	1,400 00	346 69	146 69
	Dartmouth, .	3,435	75	8,412 00		6,500 00	1,912 00	3,586 73	1,711 73
	Dighton, .	1,813	73	3,725 00		2,500 00	1,225 00	1,070 30	273 77
	Easton, .	3,076	138	5,600 00		4,000 00	1,600 00	1,064 59	614 59
	Fairhaven, .	2,547	85	7,413 00		6,000 00	1,413 00	3,039 85	2,631 85
	Fall River, .	17,481	100	48,415 00		44,000 00	4,415 00	16,634 53	8,226 79
	Freetown, .	1,485	80	3,800 00		3,000 00	800 00	775 00	250 00
	Mansfield, .	2,130	90	4,878 43		3,400 00	1,478 43	998 75	281 00
	New Bedford, .	20,853	76	44,894 00		37,300 00	7,594 00	27,440 21	13,533 39
	Norton, .	1,709	165	4,200 00		3,500 00	700 00	1,213 69	363 57
	Raynham, .	1,868	5	1,200 00		1,000 00	200 00	1,328 35	740 23
	Rehoboth, .	1,843	87	6,116 50		4,000 00	2,116 50	1,755 23	355 50
	Seekonk, .	928	100	6,626 82		5,000 00	1,626 82	508 92	233 92
	Somerset, .	1,789	78	4,952 00		3,300 00	1,652 00	505 47§	303 02
	Swanzey, .	1,336	100	3,000 00		2,500 00	500 00	601 74	191 08
	Taunton, .	16,005	140	7,740 00		6,000 00	1,740 00	9,874 98	5,518 91
	Westport, .	2,799	74	6,400 00		5,300 00	1,100 00	1,949 34	265 34
	Totals, .	89,395	1,677	\$176,972 75		\$143,800 00	\$33,172 75	\$77,308 43	\$39,631 38
Dukes County.	Edgartown, .	1,846	0.25	\$600 00	-		\$600 00	\$3,049 76	\$1,212 24
Essex County.	Amesbury, .	4,181	27	\$5,000 00		\$4,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$2,094 20	\$547 08
	Andover, .	5,314	127.5	10,701 23		5,830 00	4,871 23	4,782 80	883 78
	Beverly, .	5,942	3	6,500 00		6,100 00	400 00	7,778 66	4,269 86

* Rented in May last.

† For the year ending February 17, 1867.

‡ Rented.

§ Profits.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Essex County—Con.</i>							
Boxford,	868	100	\$5,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$539 15	\$219 15
Bradford,	1,566	76	5,172 00	3,550 00	1,622 00	659 73	409 73
Essex,	1,630	130	8,702 85	6,000 00	2,702 85	1,420 09	739 75
Georgetown,	1,926	80	4,400 00	3,200 00	1,200 00	1,142 00	612 00
Gloucester,	11,937	31	15,000 00	10,000 00	5,000 00	11,793 91	5,022 22
Groveland,	1,619	100	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	422 00	57 00
Haverhill,	10,740	132	15,385 44	8,500 00	6,885 44	6,595 64	3,159 01
Ipswich,	3,311	352	20,491 15	16,000 00	4,491 15	3,252 23	1,556 43
Lawrence,	21,698	54	10,739 25	8,450 00	2,289 25	5,486 32	3,608 99
Lynn,	20,747	148	40,000 00	30,000 00	10,000 00	27,970 51	20,305 21
Manchester,	1,643	25	6,543 00	4,300 00	2,243 00	1,191 00	319 00
Marblehead,	7,308	23.5	15,000 00	10,500 00	4,500 00	7,900 97	4,192 71
Methuen,	2,576	132	6,500 00	4,400 00	2,100 00	1,768 56	806 56
Newburyport,	12,976	45	15,000 00	10,000 00	5,000 00	15,592 34	10,425 66
North Andover,	2,622	125	9,850 00	8,000 00	1,850 00	1,653 86	346 77
Rockport,	3,367	4	7,300 00	6,600 00	700 00	2,748 99	1,034 23
Salem,	21,189	100	30,000 00	25,000 00	5,000 00	13,765 10	6,061 94
Salisbury,	3,609	30	2,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	1,240 00	340 00
Saugus,	2,006	197	15,000 00	12,000 00	3,000 00	3,712 99	1,217 79
South Danvers,	6,051	209	24,500 00	20,350 00	4,150 00	4,300 00	1,150 00
Topsfield,	1,212	107	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	586 38	158 89
West Newbury,	2,087	55	4,200 00	3,000 00	1,200 00	1,751 24	1,096 96
Totals,	158,125	2,413	\$291,984 92	\$217,280 00	\$74,704 92	\$130,148 67	\$68,538 72

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

<i>Franklin County.</i>									
Ashfield,	1,221	175	\$3,650 00	\$3,000 00	\$650 00	\$255 00	\$30 00		
Buckland,	1,922	70	2,200 00	1,600 00	600 00	770 20	153 20		
Charlemont,	994	140	3,200 00	2,000 00	1,200 00	640 00	30 00		
Conway,	1,538	150	4,693 93	3,000 00	1,693 93	763 23	388 23		
Greenfield,	3,211	175	8,656 00	6,000 00	2,656 00	1,152 98	632 98		
Hawley,	687	150	1,500 00	1,100 00	400 00	350 00	-		
Heath,	642	150	2,400 00	2,000 00	400 00	358 00	8 00		
Leverett,	914	175	4,380 00	3,500 00	880 00	1,913 16	1,578 16		
Montague,	1,574	200	6,000 00	4,200 00	1,800 00	987 00	187 00		
New Salem,	1,116	80	1,350 00	1,000 00	350 00	573 50	167 00		
Orange,	1,909	120	3,600 00	2,600 00	1,000 00	453 04	103 04		
Shutesbury,	788	90	1,000 00	675 00	325 00	856 57	333 97		
Warwick,	901	120	4,235 00	2,700 00	1,535 00	675 57	325 57		
Wendell,	603	200	4,300 00	2,500 00	1,800 00	1,350 00	60 00		
Totals,	18,020	1,995	\$51,164 93	\$35,875 00	\$15,289 93	\$11,098 25	\$3,997 15		
<i>Hampden County.</i>									
Brimfield,	1,316	204	\$6,015 03	\$4,300 00	\$1,715 03	\$385 00	\$60 00		
Monson,	3,272	210	5,300 00	3,800 00	1,500 00	1,306 00	300 00		
Palmer,	3,080	160	4,593 00	3,000 00	1,593 00	721 63	243 25		
Springfield,	22,035	12	12,500 00	10,000 00	2,500 00	9,964 12	4,710 50		
Westfield,	5,634	200	6,500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,573 42	139 42		
Totals,	35,337	786	\$34,908 03	\$26,100 00	\$8,808 03	\$13,950 17	\$5,453 17		
<i>Hampshire County.</i>									
Amherst,	3,415	155	\$6,800 00	\$5,700 00	\$1,100 00	\$1,093 00	\$443 00		
Belchertown,	2,636	172	5,389 33	3,000 00	2,389 33	2,040 50	750 00		

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Hampshire County—Con.</i>							
Enfield,	997	105	\$1,050 00	\$800 00	\$250 00	\$335 88	\$148 00
Northampton,	7,925	40	6,000 00	6,000 00	—	2,844 82	1,669 42
Prescott,	596	90	2,600 00	1,800 00	800 00	426 00	86 00
Ware,	3,374	140	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,500 00	1,406 38	611 05
Totals,	18,943	702	\$25,839 33	\$19,800 00	\$6,039 33	\$8,146 58	\$3,707 47
<i>Middlesex County.</i>							
Acton,	1,660	120	\$4,875 00	\$4,000 00	\$875 00	\$499 53	\$169 53
Arlington,	2,760	16	9,550 00	9,000 00	550 00	2,288 65	871 57
Ashby,	1,080	125	6,500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	607 00	32 00
Ashland,	1,702	118	9,101 63	6,860 00	2,241 63	1,623 58	406 81
Bedford,	820	125	5,900 00	4,000 00	1,900 00	47 38*	—
BillERICA,	1,808	181	9,635 27	6,000 00	3,635 27	1,407 00	128 68
Brighton,	3,854	14	6,200 00	5,500 00	700 00	1,450 73	588 73
Burlington,	594	40	4,229 74	2,800 00	1,429 74	638 00	56 00
Cambridge,	29,112	36.25	75,000 00	60,000 00	15,000 00	14,500 99	3,850 99
Carlisle,	642	160	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	727 00	27 00
Charlestown,	26,399	3	28,500 00	26,000 00	2,500 00	11,257 95	6,756 17
Chelmsford,	2,291	134	9,555 00	6,500 00	3,055 00	1,597 15	297 15
Concord,	2,232	40	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	545 23	545 23
Dracut,	1,905	100	9,000 00	7,500 00	1,500 00	950 00	200 00
Framingham,	4,665	100	11,017 75	7,600 00	3,417 75	1,303 57	415 52
Groton,	3,176	200	7,000 00	5,500 00	1,500 00	1,200 00	250 00
Holliston,	3,125	180	8,325 00	5,000 00	3,325 00	1,570 99	857 29

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Hopkinton, .	4,132	115	\$7,182 19	\$4,500 00	\$2,682 19	\$2,233 05	\$360 01
Hudson, .	†	119	5,800 00	4,500 00	1,300 00	1,017 02	35 00
Lexington, .	2,220	17	6,726 62	5,500 00	1,226 62	2,125 42	475 11
Littleton, .	967	150	6,700 00	5,000 00	1,700 00	609 00	109 00
Lowell, .	30,990	125	36,323 95	25,000 00	11,323 95	6,655 76	2,560 76
Malden, .	6,840	30.	16,812 86	11,600 00	5,212 86	2,912 46	1,562 46
Marlborough, .	7,164	85	8,500 00	6,500 00	2,000 00	1,091 00	316 00
Medford, .	4,839	35	15,000 00	12,000 00	3,000 00	2,612 21	1,112 21
Natick, .	5,208	60	4,721 20	3,300 00	1,421 20	1,436 96	629 60
Newton, .	8,975	40	22,000 00	15,000 00	7,000 00	3,479 10	973 89
North Reading, .	987	120	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,021 45	455 95
Pepperell, .	1,709	60	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	775 00	400 00
Reading, .	2,436	10	7,111 88	3,300 00	3,811 88	916 91	716 91
Sherborn, .	1,049	80.12	5,069 60	2,900 00	2,169 60	767 21	342 21
South Reading, .	3,244	93	11,462 73	8,475 00	2,987 73	2,848 54	1,120 88
Stoneham, .	3,298	20	8,800 00	6,600 00	2,200 00	2,180 00	930 00
Stow, .	1,537	120	4,600 00	3,800 00	800 00	551 00	208 41
Sudbury, .	1,703	165	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	2,250 00	150 00
Tewksbury, .	1,801	80	6,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	728 56	328 56
Townsend, .	2,042	120	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	975 00	225 00
Tyngsborough, .	578	173	6,979 28	5,000 00	1,979 28	739 55	284 55
Waltham, .	6,896	73	13,800 00	10,000 00	3,800 00	3,758 37	1,558 37
Watertown, .	3,779	31.75	13,874 87	10,000 00	3,874 87	2,020 43	356 29
Wayland, .	1,137	75	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,500 00	†800 00	†100 00
Westford, .	1,568	125	7,442 98	5,000 00	2,442 98	644 02	60 59
Weston, .	1,231	80	5,000 00	4,500 00	500 00	625 00	125 00
Wilmington, .	850	90	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	718 49	44 49
Woburn, .	6,999	48	10,284 35	7,500 00	2,784 35	5,038 73	2,746 01
Totals,	202,004	4,032.12	\$475,581 90	\$354,235 00	\$121,346 90	\$93,650 23	\$33,739 93

* Profit.

† Included in Stow and Marlborough.

‡ Estimated; no return.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Nantucket County.</i>							
Nantucket, . . .	4,748	4	\$5,800 00	\$5,000 00	\$800 00	\$11,538 71	\$6,125 37
<i>Norfolk County.</i>							
Bellingham, . . .	1,240	150	\$4,700 00	\$3,500 00	\$1,200 00	\$350 00	\$1,916 33
Braintree, . . .	3,725	22	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	3,506 57	1,772 67
Canton, . . .	3,318	90	5,200 00	4,000 00	1,200 00	2,945 52	1,030 17
Cohasset, . . .	2,048	20	4,000 00	2,662 70	1,337 30	1,913 56	2,545 28
Dedham, . . .	7,195	86	11,234 61	8,475 00	2,759 61	5,538 70	4,008 35
Dorchester, . . .	10,717	12	12,300 00	10,800 00	1,500 00	7,471 52	308 92
Foxborough, . . .	2,778	97	5,979 20	4,300 00	1,679 20	1,102 58	367 34
Franklin, . . .	2,510	125	4,907 20	3,000 00	1,907 20	2,158 34	529 00
Medfield, . . .	1,012	132	6,056 38	4,000 00	2,056 38	964 00	154 95
Medway, . . .	3,219	169	13,500 00	10,000 00	3,500 00	719 95	845 93
Milton, . . .	2,770	40	6,500 00	6,000 00	500 00	1,295 93	886 87
Needham, . . .	2,793	110	8,615 00	6,000 00	2,615 00	1,986 87	2,150 00
Quincy, . . .	6,718	40	8,000 00	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,565 00	4,025 84
Randolph, . . .	5,734	1.25	1,100 00	1,000 00	100 00	5,213 41	4,350 97
Roxbury, . . .	28,426	11	59,048 00	55,000 00	4,048 00	12,912 31	154 72
Sharon, . . .	1,393	98	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	804 72	968 39
Stoughton, . . .	4,855	83	6,000 00	4,700 00	1,300 00	2,478 39	464 16
Walpole, . . .	2,018	100	4,301 48	2,500 00	1,801 48	1,034 66	2,093 65
Weymouth, . . .	7,975	60	10,000 00	6,500 00	3,500 00	4,993 65	813 60
Wrentham, . . .	3,072	130	7,753 39	5,000 00	2,753 39	1,563 60	
Totals, . . .	103,516	1,576.25	\$187,195 26	\$147,937 70	\$39,257 56	\$61,519 28	\$29,557 14

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.									
<i>Plymouth County.</i>									
Abington,	8,576	8	\$4,000 00	\$3,100 00	\$900 00	\$3,862 00	\$1,952 00		
Bridgewater,	4,196	90	4,265 00	3,000 00	1,265 00	1,720 03	970 03		
Carver,	1,059	20	795 00	700 00	95 00	1,271 56	853 00		
Duxbury,	2,384	14	3,000 00	1,800 00	1,200 00	2,420 72	567 56		
East Bridgewater,	2,976	90	7,400 00	5,000 00	2,400 00	2,139 00	1,039 00		
Hanover,	1,545	19	1,500 00	1,250 00	250 00	982 33	221 00		
Hanson,	1,196	60	2,300 00	1,900 00	400 00	1,021 90	243 57		
Hingham,	4,176	73	10,418 08	7,300 00	3,118 08	2,741 82	809 24		
Kingston,	1,626	1	1,000 00	900 00	100 00	1,174 07	695 70		
Marshfield,	1,809	26	2,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	945 00	200 00		
Mattapoisett,	1,451	90	4,121 00	2,640 00	1,481 00	2,789 20	1,250 41		
Middleborough,	4,565	121	4,195 27	2,950 00	1,245 27	3,759 38	1,377 18		
North Bridgewater,	6,332	60	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	2,951 00	1,734 00		
Pembroke,	1,489	140	4,850 00	4,500 00	350 00	1,638 36	509 74		
Plymouth,	6,068	7	8,000 00	6,500 00	1,500 00	5,080 00	2,430 00		
Plympton,	924	30	1,100 00	800 00	300 00	613 92	192 00		
Rochester,	1,156	20	1,300 00	1,000 00	300 00	1,250 00	750 00		
South Scituate,	1,635	9	1,600 00	1,350 00	250 00	2,258 93	548 93		
Wareham,	2,798	2	800 00	600 00	200 00	2,085 68	1,335 75		
West Bridgewater,	1,825	85.75	5,800 00	3,800 00	2,000 00	964 31	64 31		
Totals,	57,786	975.75	\$73,444 35	\$53,590 00	\$19,854 35	\$41,669 21	\$17,743 42		
<i>Suffolk County.</i>									
Boston,	192,318	180	\$85,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$102,115 88	\$68,683 99		
<i>Worcester County.</i>									
Ashburnham,	2,153	100	\$6,627 76	\$4,637 23	\$1,990 53	\$567 52	\$167 52		
Athol,	2,814	120	3,833 89	2,500 00	1,333 89	1,078 54	451 66		
Barre,	2,856	135	9,500 00	7,000 00	2,500 00	1,200 42	502 92		

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Worcester County—Con.</i>							
Blackstone, . . .	4,857	99	\$4,500 00	\$3,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$2,918 16	\$1,467 74
Bolton, . . .	1,502	90	5,173 00	3,500 00	1,673 00	698 45	199 27
Boylston, . . .	792	100	4,900 00	3,000 00	1,900 00	730 00	130 00
Brookfield, . . .	2,101	280	7,300 00	4,000 00	3,300 00	2,458 72	346 00
Charlton, . . .	1,925	200	7,405 78	5,000 00	2,405 78	710 24	210 24
Clinton, . . .	4,021	16	6,727 02	5,000 00	1,727 02	1,645 29	647 33
Dana, . . .	789	157	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	653 96	253 96
Douglas, . . .	2,155	200	4,791 00	3,200 00	1,591 00	1,600 49	1,186 24
Dudley, . . .	2,076	170	5,825 09	3,500 00	2,325 09	708 43	133 43
Fitchburg, . . .	8,118	187	22,346 57	17,200 00	5,146 57	2,890 24	2,415 24
Gardner, . . .	2,553	233.6	6,382 53	4,500 00	1,882 53	1,100 60	416 45
Grafton, . . .	3,961	286	9,000 00	6,000 00	3,000 00	925 00	325 00
Hardwick, . . .	1,967	160	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,388 53	988 53
Harvard, . . .	1,355	112	6,400 00	4,000 00	2,400 00	595 65	143 34
Holden, . . .	1,846	240	7,523 95	4,778 50	2,745 45	550 00	125 00
Hubbardston, . . .	1,546	160	5,400 00	3,400 00	2,000 00	1,163 48	433 49
Lancaster, . . .	1,752	200	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	1,116 25	505 43
Leicester, . . .	2,527	190	7,447 25	5,000 00	2,447 25	1,135 74	747 23
Leominster, . . .	3,313	136	10,257 00	6,500 00	3,757 00	1,625 27	374 27
Lunenburg, . . .	1,167	130	8,400 00	6,000 00	2,400 00	1,229 00	565 00
Mendon, . . .	1,207	93.5	3,535 60	2,600 00	935 60	640 54	215 54
Milford, . . .	9,108	120	9,400 55	5,000 00	4,400 55	4,766 09	1,448 96
Millbury, . . .	3,780	122	7,158 74	4,700 00	2,458 74	1,697 07	396 58
New Braintree, . . .	752	150	5,585 65	3,800 00	1,785 65	842 54	556 42

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Worcester County—Con.		100	\$5,500 00	\$3,500 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,075 07	\$625 07
Northborough, . . .	1,623	65	2,699 00	2,000 00	699 00	1,603 12	815 28
Northbridge, . . .	2,642	94	5,300 00	3,000 00	2,300 00	1,408 39	249 39
North Brookfield, . . .	2,514	220	6,650 00	4,000 00	2,650 00	1,100 00	450 00
Oxford, . . .	2,713	200	5,762 88	3,800 00	1,962 88	530 12	—
Paxton, . . .	626	200	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	776 76	323 76
Petersham, . . .	1,428	200	5,026 00	3,000 00	2,026 00	731 92	515 46
Princeton, . . .	1,239	120	4,956 00	3,500 00	1,456 00	452 00	37 00
Rutland, . . .	1,011	230	7,205 00	6,000 00	1,205 00	609 76	149 50
Shrewsbury, . . .	1,570	120	5,194 50	3,500 00	1,694 50	787 37	187 37
Southborough, . . .	1,750	85	7,600 00	4,600 00	3,000 00	1,310 00	410 00
Southbridge, . . .	4,131	293	7,727 04	4,500 00	3,227 04	1,315 00	522 10
Spencer, . . .	3,024	173	6,829 00	4,250 00	2,579 00	1,165 12	271 72
Sterling, . . .	1,668	135.69	3,238 00	1,500 00	1,738 00	1,157 68	382 35
Sturbridge, . . .	1,993	105	6,400 00	3,500 00	2,900 00	929 33	120 83
Sutton, . . .	2,363	140	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	1,091 00	561 00
Templeton, . . .	2,390	180	7,443 20	4,500 00	2,943 20	1,118 49	737 49
Upton, . . .	2,018	234.5	3,800 00	3,000 00	800 00	2,090 85	1,317 28
Uxbridge, . . .	2,838	117	5,746 62	3,100 00	2,646 62	1,029 02	168 65
Warren, . . .	2,180	200	6,500 00	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,000 00*	*500 00
Webster, . . .	3,608	100	9,085 13	5,300 00	3,785 13	1,032 97	482 97
Westborough, . . .	3,141	135	4,176 88	2,500 00	1,676 88	1,552 71	293 82
Westminster, . . .	1,639	100	7,150 00	4,500 00	2,650 00	1,438 50	520 34
Winchendon, . . .	2,801	100	47,307 39	38,000 00	9,307 39	9,936 03	6,420 33
Worcester, . . .	30,055	272					
Totals, . . .	153,958	7,921.29	\$373,718 02	\$253,365 73	\$120,352 29	\$71,877 53	\$31,414 50

* Approximate; no return made.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued*

T O W N S .	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. relieved and partially sup- ported.	Whole No. of vagrants, (in- cluding those sent to State Almshouses.)	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable,	\$1,970 00	\$400 00	\$150 00	24	90	1	18	\$210.4
Brewster,	1,091 00	200 00	-	9	17	1	9	233.1
Chatham,	1,000 00	250 00	125 00	14	21	-	13	1.48
Dennis,	1,110 89	170 00	50 00	12	63	-	11	194.2
Falmouth,	2,011 09	325 00	150 00	23	39	-	21	1.84
Harwich,	1,340 00	180 00	25 00	16	6	-	15.5	1.60
Orleans,	784 00	180 00	-	12	2	-	7.66	1.97
Provincetown,	114 00	114 00	-	9	128	-	8	27.4
Sandwich,	1,900 00	325 00	200 00	17	84	9	16	228.3
Truro,	783 87	110 00	35 00	9	16	-	7.2	210
Wellfleet,	130 00	30 00	30 00	2	20	-	2	1.25
Yarmouth,	1,276 00	275 00	200 00	16	90	2	11	223.1
Totals,	\$13,510 85	\$2,559 00	\$965 00	163	576	13	139.36	\$1.86.4
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Lee,	\$450 00	\$450 00	-	5	22	52	2.5	\$3.46
Pittsfield,	1,279 23	275 00	-	18	185	177	14	1.76
Windsor,	200 00	200 00	\$50 00	7	8	-	2	1.92.3
Totals,	\$1,929 23	\$925 00	\$50 00	30	215	229	18.5	\$2.00
<i>Bristol County.</i>								
Acushnet,	\$1,160 00	\$60 00	\$50 00	21	49	8	10	\$2.23.1
Attleborough,	575 00	325 00	100 00	21	49	264	15	.74

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Berkley,	\$200 00	\$200 00	\$120 00	5	4	5	3.66	\$1.05.1
Dartmouth,	1,775 00	275 00	150 00	25	75	18	18	1.90
Dighton,	796 53	300 00	-	8	7	-	5.33	2.87.3
Easton,	450 00	450 00	125 00	24	45	78	11.7	.73.9
Fairhaven,	408 00	408 00	30 00	10	137	33	2.06	3.81
Fall River,	8,407 74	500 00	950 00	103	1,126	625	61	2.65.1
Freetown,	525 00	250 00	50 00	11	44	49	8	1.26.2
Mansfield,	717 75	225 00	100 00	5	13	75	5	2.74.1
New Bedford,	13,906 82	2,785 49	800 00	182	1,249	220	70	3.82.1
Norton,	850 12	256 00	100 00	8	14	29	7	2.33.5
Raynham,	588 12	200 00	-	5	21	27	3	3.77
Rehoboth,	1,399 73	281 00	150 00	26	18	11	22	1.22.3
Seekonk,	275 00	275 00	25 00	3	16	6	3	1.76.2
Somerset,	808 49*	335 00	25 00	8	13	9	6	2.59.1
Swansey,	410 66	350 00	50 00	7	20	14	6.8	1.16.1
Taunton,	4,356 07	425 00	150 00	70	210	395	57	1.46.1
Westport,	1,684 00	340 00	250 00	26	22	1	20	1.62
Totals,	\$37,677 05	\$8,240 49	\$3,225 00	568	3,132	1,849	334.55	\$2.15
Dukes County.								
Edgartown,	\$1,837 52	\$412 00†	-	16	65	2	11	\$3.21.2
Essex County.								
Amesbury,	\$1,547 12	\$393 00	\$300 00	25	35	40	18	\$1.63.3
Andover,	3,899 02	700 00	100 00	37	177	190	25.6	2.93
Beverly,	3,508 80	350 00	50 00	45	200	194	28	2.41
Boxford,	320 00	300 00	80 00	7	2	17	5.87	1.05
Bradford,	250 00	250 00	-	1	27	27	1	4.81
Essex,	680 34	680 34	-	8	24	21	6.7	1.95.2
Georgetown,	530 00	250 00	50 00	4	80	38	4	2.55

† Estimated.

* Profit.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, (in- cluding those sent to State Almshouses.)	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Essex County—Con.</i>								
Gloucester,	\$6,771 69	\$550 00	—	47	187	51	35	\$3.72.1
Groveland,	365 00	250 00	\$100 00	5	3	12	3.7	1.90
Haverhill,	3,436 63	375 00	150 00	47	203	67	32	2.06
Ipswich,	1,695 80	450 00	200 00	25	79	58	17	1.92
Lawrence,	1,877 33	600 00	80 00	53	912	623	13	2.78
Lynn,	7,665 30	450 00	300 00	118	1,070	617	46	3.20.4
Manchester,	872 00	268 00	373 00	25	51	43	17.5	.96
Marblehead,	3,708 26	400 00	281 00	60	301	44	49	1.45.5
Methuen,	962 00	412 00	75 00	17	29	47	12	1.54.1
Newburyport,	5,166 68	400 00	275 00	107	504	65	55	1.81
North Andover,	1,307 09	300 00	125 00	12	19	60	9	2.79.2
Rockport,	1,714 76	340 00	50 00	16	42	7	11	3
Salem,	7,703 16	487 50	200 00	93	602	292	69	2.15
Salisbury,	900 00	200 00	50 00	12	22	23	12	1.44.2
Saugus,	2,495 20	285 00	250 00	10	36	141	8.6	5.58
South Danvers,	3,150 00	700 00	400 00	37	122	181	33.3	1.82
Topsfield,	429 49	240 00	20 00	6	27	42	6	1.37.6
West Newbury,	654 28	250 00	100 00	6	20	28	3.6	3.49.5
Totals,	\$61,609 95	\$9,880 84	\$3,609 00	823	4,774	2,928	521.87	\$2.31
<i>Franklin County.</i>								
Ashfield,	\$225 00	\$225 00	\$25 00	10	3	1	4	\$1.08.1
Buckland,	617 00	500 00	50 00	6	17	—	5	2.37.3
Charlément,	610 00	450 00	50 00	8	—	—	7	1.67.5

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Conway,	\$375 00	\$300 00	\$30 00	4	11	-	3	\$240.3
Greenfield,	520 00	350 00	125 00	5	41	65	5	2
Hawley,	350 00	350 00	350 00	1	5	-	1	6.73.1
Heath,	350 00	350 00	50 00	6	-	-	5.5	1.22.3
Leverett,	335 00	210 00	40 00	8	21	1	1.5	4.29.4
Montague,	800 00	300 00	80 00	12	6	13	8.25	1.86.5
New Salem,	406 50	185 00	20 00	11	14	-	8.4	.93.1
Orange,	350 00	350 00	50 00	9	11	5	9	.68.3
Shutesbury,	522 60	260 00	25 00	8	14	-	5	2.16.5
Warwick,	350 00	350 00	-	10	3	-	6	1.12.1
Wendell,	1,290 00	290 00	-	11	14	-	11	2.25.4
Totals,.	\$7,101 10	\$4,470 00	\$895 00	109	160	85	79.65	\$172.4
<i>Hampden County.</i>								
Brimfield,	\$325 00	\$325 00	\$150 00	14	4	34	13.75	\$0.45.4
Monson,	1,006 00	376 00	50 00	29	28	30	23	.84.3
Palmer,	478 38	300 00	-	11	28	602	8	1.03
Springfield,	5,253 62	900 00	-	90	451	1,506	28.5	3.54.4
Westfield,	1,434 00	450 00	-	15	87	204	9.33	2.95.5
Totals,.	\$8,497 00	\$2,351 00	\$200 00	159	598	2,376	82.58	\$1.98
<i>Hampshire County.</i>								
Amherst,	\$650 00	\$400 00	-	11	31	36	8	\$1.56.2
Belchertown,	1,290 50	390 50	\$180 00	22	16	53	14	1.77.2
Enfield,	187 88	-	-	2	4	-	1.25	2.89
Northampton,	1,175 40	-	-	16	94	182	10	2.26
Prescott,	340 00	340 00	70 00	8	-	-	6.16	1.06.1
Ware,.	795 33	350 00	75 00	9	16	70	8	1.91.3
Totals,.	\$4,439 11	\$1,480 50	\$325 00	68	161	341	47.41	\$1.80.4

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, (in- cluding those sent to State Almshouses.)	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Middlesex County.</i>								
Acton, . . .	\$330 00	\$330 00	\$100 00	5	8	31	3.25	\$1.95.2
Arlington, . . .	1,417 08	250 00	—	11	14	123	6	4.54.1
Ashby, . . .	575 00	400 00	—	7	8	—	7	1.58
Ashland, . . .	1,216 77	351 00	200 00	13	9	100	12.8	1.83
Bedford, . . .	47 38*	270 00	150 00	4	1	47	4	*.22.7
Billerica, . . .	1,278 32	325 00	300 00	30	4	138	25.5	.96.4
Brighton, . . .	862 00	550 00	—	4	18	360	3.5	4.73.6
Burlington, . . .	582 00	285 00	200 00	6	3	59	5	2.24
Cambridge, . . .	10,650 00	2,000 00	600 00	156	1,325	862	88	2.33
Carlisle, . . .	700 00	290 00	200 00	8	5	18	8	1.68.2
Charlestown, . . .	4,501 78	938 86	100 00	92	901	138	38.75	2.23.3
Chelmsford, . . .	1,300 00	450 00	100 00	19	13	92	15.98	1.56.4
Concord, . . .	—	407 50	150 00	8	24	169	6	—
Dracut, . . .	750 00	400 00	450 00	17	30	18	15	.96.1
Framingham, . . .	888 05	325 00	250 00	15	36	139	11.1	1.54
Groton, . . .	950 00	450 00	200 00	28	44	128	15	1.22
Holliston, . . .	713 70	432 50	112 00	6	43	37	5	2.74.5
Hopkinton, . . .	1,873 04	462 50	57 00	17	18	80	13.8	2.61
Hudson, . . .	982 02	400 00	125 00	7	11	29	7	2.70
Lexington, . . .	1,650 31	500 00	100 00	12	25	126	7	4.53.3
Littleton, . . .	500 00	500 00	45 00	7	17	46	6.5	1.47.9
Lowell, . . .	4,095 00	1,200 00	300 00	128	390	102	45	1.75
Malden, . . .	1,350 00	350 00	—	5	44	83	3.33	7.79.6
Marlborough, . . .	775 00	375 00	250 00	13	31	80	10.25	1.18.3

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Medford,	\$1,500 00	\$400 00	\$250 00	8	87	306	8	\$3,60.5
Natick,	807 36	350 00	25 00	4	69	50	4	3.88.1
Newton,	2,505 21	763 00	100 00	27	55	336	20.88	2.30.7
North Reading,	565 50	300 00	-	11	18	61	7.25	1.50
Pepperell,	375 00	375 00	75 00	10	14	30	7.72	.93.4
Reading,	200 00	625 00	100 00	9	37	136	5	.76.9
Sherborn,	425 00	300 00	25 00	6	13	56	3	2.72.4
South Reading,	1,727 66	350 00	100 00	21	31	106	14	2.37.3
Stoneham,	1,250 00	250 00	100 00	13	62	96	9	2.67.1
Stow,	342 59	309 00	50 00	10	13	74	10	.65.8
Sudbury,	2,100 00	400 00	150 00	19	6	43	15.38	2.62.5
Tewksbury,	400 00	400 00	175 00	11	5	136	8.9	.86.4
Townsend,	750 00	400 00	-	15	3	10	13	1.10.6
Tyngsborough,	455 00	455 00	50 00	6	7	15	5.95	1.47.1
Waltham,	2,200 00	400 00	150 00	22	30	180	16	2.64.4
Watertown,	1,664 14	525 00	-	14	30	205	12.83	2.49.5
Wayland,	700 00	300 00	150 00	6	2	55	5.75	2.00
Westford,	583 43	430 00	75 00	12	1	73	9.84	1.14
Weston,	500 00	300 00	50 00	6	12	45	6	1.60.2
Wilmington,	674 00	200 00	75 00	16	4	137	12.6	1.02.8
Woburn,	2,292 72	400 00	50 00	25	40	166	17	2.59.3
Totals,	\$59,910 30	\$20,594 36	\$5,739 00	889	3,559	5,219	574.86	\$2,00.4
Nantucket County.								
Nantucket,	\$5,413 34	\$500 00	\$300 00	103	280	1	56.56	\$1.64.6
Norfolk County.								
Bellingham,	\$350 00	\$350 00	\$25 00	4	-	23	3.75	\$1.78.9
Braintree,	1,590 24	300 00	345 00	17	142	103	9.75	3.13.6

† Estimated. No return.

* Profit.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWN S.	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, (in- cluding those sent to State Almshouses.)	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cust.
<i>Norfolk County—Con.</i>								
Canton,	\$1,172 85	\$400 00	-	16	65	297	10	\$2.25.5
Cohasset,	883 39	262 50	\$50 00	11	60	19	6.7	2.53.5
Dedham,	2,993 42	450 00	200 00	22	103	559	13.2	4.36.1
Dorchester,	3,463 17	300 00	-	26	229	368	15	4.43.9
Foxborough,	793 66	300 00	100 00	7	46	58	6.75	2.26.1
Franklin,	1,621 00	375 00	150 00	14	1	44	13	2.39.7
Medfield,	435 00	435 00	40 00	7	5	48	3.3	2.53.4
Medway,	565 00	400 00	150 00	24	22	77	15	.72.4
Milton,	450 00	250 00	-	6	34	168	4	2.16.3
Needham,	1,100 00	450 00	100 00	19	18	201	13	1.62.7
Quincy,	415 00	375 00	-	12	27	156	7.9	1.01
Randolph,	1,187 57	150 00	-	17	125	118	10	2.28.3
Roxbury,	8,561 34	2,600 00	300 00	132	473	1,026	49	3.36
Sharon,	650 00	300 00	50 00	8	5	60	6.5	1.92.3
Stoughton,	1,510 00	300 00	88 00	27	52	90	14	2.07.4
Walpole,	570 50	320 00	-	4	195	172	1.75	6.26.9
Weymouth,	2,900 00	500 00	800 00	36	105	68	25.5	2.18.7
Wrentham,	750 00	343 00	78 00	19	43	102	11.5	1.25.4
Totals,	\$31,962 14	\$9,160 50	\$2,476 00	428	1,750	3,757	239.60	\$2.56.5
<i>Plymouth County.</i>								
Abington,	\$1,910 00	\$375 00	\$75 00	15	53	44	9.08	\$4.04.5
Bridgewater,	750 00	300 00	40 00	14	25	26	8.84	1.63.1

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Carver,	\$418 56	\$30 00	\$13 00	5	24	17	3	\$2.68
Duxbury,	1,853 16	462 50	200 00	19	23	4	15.8	2.25.5
East Bridgewater,	1,100 00	275 00	290 00	18	47	7	10	2.11.5
Hanover,	761 33	50 00	250 00	16	9	16	9.5	1.54.1
Hanson,	778 33	150 00	50 00	9	28	10	7.16	1.95.6
Hingham,	1,932 58	495 83	200 00	17	69	63	14	2.65.4
Kingston,	478 37	133 00	30 00	7	13	13	3	3.06.6
Marshfield,	745 00	225 00	60 00	8	20	17	7.5	1.91
Mattapoisett,	1,538 79	362 00	200 00	26	37	4	21.47	1.37.8
Middleborough,	2,382 20	300 00	150 00	33	55	77	18.5	2.47.6
North Bridgewater,	1,217 00	400 00	-	13	75	51	9	2.60
Pembroke,	1,128 62	325 00	200 00	18	24	8	14.5	1.49.6
Plymouth,	2,650 00	250 00	500 00	30	110	56	18	2.83.1
Plympton,	421 92	60 00	50 00	3	6	-	3	2.69.8
Rochester,	500 00	175 00	200 00	8	25	18	8	1.20.1
South Scituate,	1,710 00	250 00	50 00	13	19	16	10	3.28.8
Wareham,	749 93	134 68	75 00	6	51	3	4.33	3.33.1
West Bridgewater,	900 00	225 00	230 00	8	10	26	5.5	3.14.6
Totals, . . .	\$23,925 79	\$4,978 01	\$2,863 00	286	723	476	200.18	\$2.29.3
Suffolk County.								
Boston, . . .	\$33,431 89	\$4,324 50	-	872	5,398	1,237	176	\$3.65.2
Worcester County.								
Ashburnham,	\$400 00	\$400 00	\$30 00	6	21	34	4	\$1.92.3
Athol, . . .	626 88	280 00	20 00	8	38	26	7	1.72.2
Barre, . . .	697 50	562 50	150 00	23	14	23	19	.70.5
Blackstone, . .	1,450 42	400 00	150 00	18	135	116	15	2.38.4
Bolton, . . .	499 18	325 00	200 00	14	27	48	9	1.06.6
Boylston, . . .	600 00	400 00	75 00	4	30	35	4	2.88

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—The Town Almshouses—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, (in- cluding those sent to State Almshouses.)	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Worcester County—Con.</i>								
Brookfield,	\$2,112 72	\$380 00	\$100 00	19	18	145	13	\$3.12.5
Charlton,	500 00	500 00	—	10	5	35	9	1.06.8
Clinton,	997 96	430 00	—	8	20	99	4	4.79.7
Dana,	400 00	400 00	75 00	10	15	7	6.07	1.26.7
Douglas,	414 25	300 00	75 00	14	12	46	8.19	.97.2
Dudley,	575 00	425 00	—	8	9	9	7	1.57.9
Fitchburg,	475 00	475 00	100 00	41	159	118	20	.45.6
Gardner,	684 15	475 00	300 00	9	6	14	6	2.19.2
Grafton,	600 00	600 00	50 00	2	43	128	2	5.76.9
Hardwick,	400 00	400 00	300 00	14	17	6	11.65	.66
Harvard,	452 31	400 00	150 00	19	2	57	14	.62.4
Holden,	425 00	350 00	75 00	20	13	26	19	.43
Hubbardston,	729 99	400 00	150 00	9	16	5	7.66	1.83.2
Lancaster,	610 82	335 00	100 00	26	23	54	15.16	.77.4
Leicester,	388 51	380 00	50 00	11	8	169	4.16	1.79.5
Leominster,	1,251 00	375 00	400 00	21	29	60	19.05	1.26.2
Lunenburg,	664 00	500 00	200 00	14	15	12	11	1.16.1
Mendon,	425 00	360 00	15 00	7	13	20	3.9	2.09.5
Millford,	3,317 13	550 00	—	54	338	85	32.16	1.98.3
Millbury,	1,300 49	450 00	100 00	22	13	113	14	1.78.6
New Braintree,	286 12	375 00	—	4	40	11	3	1.83.4
Northborough,	450 00	400 00	40 00	9	33	40	4	2.16.3
Northbridge,	787 84	225 00	75 00	6	32	36	5	3.03
North Brookfield,	1,159 00	325 00	250 00	13	30	45	8	2.73.7

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Oxford,	.	.	.	\$650 00	\$350 00	\$50 00	10	22	58	8.25	\$151.5
Paxton,	.	.	.	530 12	350 00	25 00	8	—	33	8	1.27.4
Petersham,	.	.	.	453 00	362 00	300 00	16	30	—	13	.67
Princeton,	.	.	.	216 46	337 50	—	9	2	7	6.5	.64
Rutland,	.	.	.	415 00	300 00	85 00	7	2	—	7	1.14
Shrewsbury,	.	.	.	460 26	418 00	150 00	7	9	95	5	1.77
Southborough,	.	.	.	600 00	382 00	100 00	4	16	117	3.25	3.49.1
Southbridge,	.	.	.	900 00	400 00	100 00	10	19	37	7	2.47.2
Spencer,	.	.	.	793 00	455 00	—	12	10	389	6.5	2.34.6
Sterling,	.	.	.	893 40	403 50	—	12	11	45	8.5	2.02.1
Sturbridge,	.	.	.	775 33	300 00	25 00	8	13	33	7.55	1.97.4
Sutton,	.	.	.	808 50	393 50	100 00	15	21	4	11	1.41.3
Templeton,	.	.	.	530 00	375 00	150 00	9	27	28	6	1.69.8
Upton,	.	.	.	381 00	350 00	100 00	13	7	44	8.7	.84.2
Uxbridge,	.	.	.	773 57	300 00	—	15	102	26	5.1	2.91.6
Warren,	.	.	.	860 37	325 00	50 00	8	22	77	3	5.51.5
Webster,	.	.	.	500 00*	—	—	—	—	—	8*	1.20.1
Westborough,	.	.	.	550 00	300 00	250 00	16	19	210	13.75	.76.9
Westminster,	.	.	.	1,258 89	368 89	100 00	14	9	30	11	2.20
Winchendon,	.	.	.	918 16	518 16	1,200 00	13	45	26	11.79	1.49.7
Worcester,	.	.	.	3,515 70	1,765 00	275 00	75	1,273	1,543	28.74	2.35.2
Totals, .	.	.	.	\$40,463 03	\$20,931 05	\$6,290 00	724	2,833	4,424	484.63	\$162.1

* Approximate; no return made.

Blanks in the preceding table simply indicate that there is nothing to report; not a failure to make returns, except where that fact is distinctly stated. In the column giving the "number relieved and partially supported," a portion of the figures are well-considered estimates, made necessary by imperfection in the returns arising from misapprehension; this column, therefore, represents only approximately the number partially supported. Many of these are no doubt reported twice, so that of the whole number reported in the State, (26,014,) it is probable that there are no more than 23,000 different persons.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1865.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.
Barnstable, .	33,853	309.5	\$24,895 00	\$18,660 00	\$6,235 00	\$29,467 07	\$15,956 22
Berkshire, .	14,464	147	8,900 00	7,000 00	1,900 00	3,851 35	1,922 12
Bristol, .	89,395	1,677	176,972 75	143,800 00	33,172 75	77,308 43	39,631 38
Dukes, .	1,846	0.25	600 00	—	600 00	3,049 76	1,212 24
Essex, .	158,125	2,413	291,984 92	217,280 00	74,704 92	130,148 67	68,538 72
Franklin, .	18,020	1,995	51,164 93	35,875 00	15,289 93	11,098 25	3,997 15
Hampden, .	35,337	786	34,908 03	26,100 00	8,808 03	13,950 17	5,453 17
Hampshire, .	18,943	702	25,839 33	19,800 00	6,039 33	8,146 58	3,707 47
Middlesex, .	202,004	4,032.12	475,581 90	354,235 00	121,346 90	93,650 23	33,739 93
Nantucket, .	4,748	4	5,800 00	5,000 00	800 00	11,538 71	6,125 37
Norfolk, .	103,516	1,576.25	187,195 26	147,937 70	39,257 56	61,519 28	29,557 14
Plymouth, .	57,786	975.75	73,444 35	53,590 00	19,854 35	41,669 21	17,743 42
Suffolk, .	192,318	180	85,000 00	75,000 00	10,000 00	102,115 88	68,683 99
Worcester, .	153,958	7,921.29	373,718 02	253,365 73	120,352 29	71,877 53	31,414 50
Totals, .	1,084,313	22,719.16	\$1,816,004 49	\$1,357,643 43	\$458,361 06	\$659,391 12	\$327,682 82

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XV.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, (including those sent to State Almshouses.)	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
Barnstable, .	\$13,510 85	\$2,559 00	\$965 00	163	576	13	139.36	\$1.86.4
Berkshire, .	1,929 23	925 00	50 00	30	215	229	18.5	2
Bristol, .	37,677 05	8,240 49	3,225 00	568	3,132	1,849	337.31	2.15
Dukes, .	1,837 52	412 00*	—	16	65	2	11	3.21.2
Essex, .	61,609 95	9,880 84	3,609 00	823	4,774	2,928	512.87	2.31
Franklin, .	7,101 10	4,470 00	895 00	109	160	85	79.65	1.72.4
Hampden, .	8,497 00	2,351 00	200 00	159	598	2,376	82.58	1.98
Hampshire, .	4,439 11	1,480 50	325 00	68	161	341	47.41	1.80.4
Middlesex, .	59,910 30	20,594 36	5,739 00	889	3,559	5,219	574.86	2.00.4
Nantucket, .	5,413 34	500 00	300 00	103	280	1	56.56	1.64.6
Norfolk, .	31,962 14	9,160 50	2,476 00	428	1,750	3,757	239.60	2.56.5
Plymouth, .	23,925 79	4,978 01	2,863 00	286	723	476	200.18	2.29.3
Suffolk, .	33,431 89	4,324 50	—	872	5,398	1,237	176	3.65.2
Worcester, .	40,463 03	20,931 05	6,290 00	724	2,833	4,424	484.63	1.62.1
Totals, .	\$331,708 30	\$90,807 25	\$26,937 00	5,238	21,224	22,937	2,960.51	\$2.15.2

* Estimated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—(SUPPLEMENTARY.)
Towns fully supporting all or a part of their Poor in Almshouses elsewhere.

TOWNS.	Population in 1867.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num-ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup-ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of par-tial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Num-ber relieved and partially supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, (in-cluding those sent to State Almshouses.)
Danvers, .	5,144	In South Danvers Almshouse, .	19	16	\$1,270 98	\$1,737 94	\$3,008 92	34	52
Lynnfield, .	725	In South Danvers Almshouse, mostly, . . .	3	1.75	117 00	350 79	467 79	18	6
Belmont, .	1,279	In Arlington and Watertown Almshouses, . . .	12	12	750 00	-	750 00	-	-
Somerville, .	9,353	In Charlestown Almshouse, partly, . . .	5	3.25	450 00	1,500 00	1,950 00	287	74
Scituate, .	2,269	In Cohasset, Boston and Med-field Almshouses, and at Lunatic Hospital, . . .	7	6.13	1,260 11	607 87	1,867 98	19	2
Totals, . .	18,770		46	39.13	\$3,848 09	\$4,196 60	\$8,044 69	358	134
Grand Totals, 228 Towns,	1,103,083		5,284	2,999.64*	-	-	\$667,435 81	24,582	23,071

* To these should be added nearly 500, the average number supported in Lunatic Hospitals and private families by towns and cities that have Almshouses; making the average number of paupers fully supported in 228 towns and cities about 3,500. The whole number returned as fully supported in 335 towns and cities is 5,862; the average number almost exactly 4,000.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVI—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num-ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup-ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of par-tial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Num-ber relieved and partially supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, (in-cluding those sent to State Almshouses.)
Berkshire—Con.									
Hinsdale, . . .	1,517	In private families, by con-tract, . . .	1	1	\$104 00	\$129 35	\$233 35	2	41
Lanesborough, . .	1,294	By furnishing supplies, . . .	—	—	—	321 05	321 05	12	36
Lenox, . . .	1,660	In private families, . . .	4	4	320 00	558 00	878 00	22	33
Monterey, . . .	737	" " . . .	2	2	104 00	74 25	178 25	13	1
Mt. Washington, .	237	" " . . .	1	1	110 00	—	110 00	—	—
New Ashford, . .	178	No paupers, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Marlborough, .	1,649	In private families, . . .	3	3	776 66	25 00	801 66	1	6
Otis, . . .	956	" " . . .	5	5	536 50	12 50	549 00	—	15
Peru, . . .	494	By yearly contract, . . .	2	1.66	177 26	82 56	259 82	3	7
Richmond, . . .	944	Boarded by the year, . . .	2	2	300 98	36 75	337 73	3	30
Sandisfield, . . .	1,411	In private families, . . .	6	5	571 35	22 00	593 35	1	4
Savoy, . . .	866	By yearly contract, . . .	11	10.26	965 00*	—	965 00	2	—
Sheffield, . . .	2,459	By contract, . . .	10	8.6	878 00	85 00	963 00	12	48
Stockbridge, . . .	1,967	Boarded, . . .	5	5	550 00	125 00	675 00	20	40
Tyringham, . . .	650	In private families, . . .	5	3.9	424 22	158 86	583 08	6	—
Washington, . . .	859	" " . . .	1	.3	92 50	—	92 50	1	3
W. Stockbridge, . .	1,620	By yearly contract, . . .	6	5.5	500 00	200 00	700 00	17	+
Williamstown, . .	2,555	" " . . .	13	10.32	712 15	58 25	770 40	4	+
Totals, . . .	42,480		122	109.14	\$11,701 81	\$4,578 99	\$16,280 80	248	512

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

		In private families, " " and Lunatic Hospital,	5	5	\$855 80	\$224 27	\$1,080 07	4	9
West Springfield,	2,100		5	5					
Wilbraham,	2,111		7	7	1,131 44	456 98	1,588 42	5	27
Totals, .	29,233		111	90.91	\$12,135 39	\$4,007 10	\$16,142 49	281	547
<i>Hampshire Co.</i>									
Chesterfield,	801	In private families, by contract,	9	8.75	\$1,000 00	-	\$1,000 00	-	-
Cummington,	980	" " " "	9	8.75	777 45	-	777 45	-	-
Easthampton,	2,869	" " " "	8	7	1,687 32	\$218 69	1,906 01	28	51
Goshen,	411	" " " "	1	1	181 00	-	181 00	-	-
Granby,	908	" " " "	4	4	550 00	50 00	600 00	1	10
Greenwich, .	648	" " " by yearly contract,	6	6	706 70	39 50	746 20	7	12
Hadley,	2,246	In private families, and at Lu- natic Hospital,	6	6	1,077 09	462 47	1,539 56	5	2
Hatfield,	1,405	In Lunatic Hospital,	3	2.1	319 75	108 00	427 75	3	10
Huntington,	1,163	" private family, by contract,	9	7.8	*675 00	-	675 00	-	-
Middlefield,	727	" families, " "	3	3	353 00	50 00	403 00	8	-
Pelham,	737	" " " "	10	8.77	891 98	-	801 98	-	-
Plainfield, .	579	Boarded in one family,	8	4.5	581 00	10 00	591 00	1	-
South Hadley,	2,099	In private families, and at Lu- natic Hospital,	3	1.3	250 09	318 51	568 60	29	25
Southampton,	1,216	In private families,	2	1.5	214 69	153 71	368 40	5	-
Westhampton,	636	" " " by contract,	3	2	267 00	78 65	345 65	8	-
Williamsburg,	1,976	" " " and at Lu- natic Hospital,	7	7	1,145 50	-	1,145 50	-	-
Worthington,	925	In priv. families, yearly contract,	5	5	501 80	380 27	882 07	9	10
Totals, .	20,326		96	84.47	\$11,089 37	\$1,869 80	\$12,959 17	104	120

* Includes partial support.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVI.—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Number fully supported.	Average No. fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Number relieved and partially supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, (including those sent to State Almshouses.)
<i>Middlesex Co.</i>									
Boxborough, .	454	In private families, yearly contract, .	6	6	\$490 93	—	\$490 93	—	5
Dunstable, .	533	In private families, .	6	6	565 00	\$20 00	585 00	8	13
Lincoln, .	711	“ “ “ 5 years' contract, .	3	3	407 00	52 00	459 00	4	19
Melrose, .	2,865	In private families, .	4	3.6	972 49	578 99	1,551 48	45	94
Shirley, .	1,217	“ Boarded out,” .	4	4	400 00	200 00	600 00	8	63
Winchester, .	1,968	“ Boarded in private families and Hospital,” .	3	3	620 21	325 42	945 63	14	10
Totals, .	7,748		26	25.6	\$3,455 63	\$1,176 41	\$4,632 04	79	204
<i>Norfolk Co.</i>									
Brookline, .	5,262	In private families, .	7	7	\$603 80	\$157 20	\$761 00	13	73
Dover, .	616	“ “ .	4	4	373 15	124 00	497 15	6	26
West Roxbury, .	6,912	“ “ .	9	8.5	4,826 16	3,433 09	8,259 25	34	251
Totals, .	12,790		20	19.5	\$5,803 11	\$3,714 29	\$9,517 40	53	350
<i>Plymouth Co.</i>									
Halifax, .	722	In private families, .	2	2	\$312 00	\$65 01	\$377 01	2	1
Hull, .	260	“ “ .	—	—	—	18 45	18 45	3	—

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

Lakeville, .	1,110	In private families,	.	.	4.77	\$557 44	\$452 49	\$1,009 93	9	7
Marion, .	960	"Boarded out,"	.	.	4.5	800 00	200 00	1,000 00	8	-
Totals,. .	3,052				11.27	\$1,669 44	\$735 95	\$2,405 39	22	8
Suffolk Co.										
Chelsea, .	14,403	"By outside assistance,"	.	.	5	\$981 92	\$2,818 08	\$3,800 00	346	246
North Chelsea, .	858	"Boarded out,"	.	.	5	573 00	37 00	610 00	5	15
Winthrop, .	633	No paupers,	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,. .	15,894				10	\$1,554 92	\$2,855 08	\$4,410 00	351	361
Worcester Co.										
Auburn, .	959	In private families,	.	.	2	\$306 05	\$189 71	\$495 76	19	25
Berlin, .	1,061	" "	.	.	3.66	461 56	55 75	517 31	15	8
Oakham, .	925	" " and at Lu- natic Hospital,	.	.	9.8	1,146 26	-	1,146 26	3	-
Phillipston, .	725	In private families,	.	.	5	500 00	123 60	623 60	3	-
Royalston, .	1,441	" " by contract,	.	.	7	972 79	395 89	1,368 68	32	-
West Boylston, .	2,294	" " "	.	.	4	362 76	141 62	504 38	15	101
West Brookfield, .	1,549	" " "	.	.	6.5	1,108 76	95 46	1,204 22	6	62
Totals,. .	8,954				37.96	\$4,858 18	\$1,002 03	\$5,860 21	93	196

* One in Charlestown Almshouse.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVI.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1865.	Whole No. fully supported.	Average No. fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of relief and partial support.	Whole No. relieved and partially supported.	Whole No. of vagrants, (including those sent to State Almshouses.)
Barnstable, .	757	8	8	\$883 42	\$214 92	\$1,098 34	4	-
Berkshire, .	42,480	122	109.14	11,701 81	4,578 99	16,280 80	248	512
Dukes, .	2,354	28	28	3,109 91	365 87	3,475 78	10	1
Essex, .	7,040	29	23.35	3,739 37	1,902 96	5,642 33	96	169
Franklin, .	13,320	74	62.47	6,498 69	2,002 01	8,500 70	91	82
Hampden, .	29,233	111	90.91	12,135 39	4,007 10	16,142 49	281	547
Hampshire, .	20,326	96	84.47	11,089 37	1,869 80	12,959 17	104	120
Middlesex, .	7,748	26	25.6	3,455 63	1,176 41	4,632 04	79	204
Norfolk, .	12,790	20	19.5	5,803 11	3,714 29	9,517 40	53	350
Plymouth, .	3,052	12	11.27	1,669 44	735 95	2,405 39	22	8
Suffolk, .	15,894	11	10	1,554 92	2,855 08	4,410 00	351	361
Worcester, .	8,954	41	37.96	4,858 18	1,002 03	5,860 21	93	196
Totals, .	163,948	578	510.67	\$66,499 24	\$24,425 41	\$90,924 65	1,432	2,550

INMATES AT TEWKSBURY.

B.—*State Paupers.*

TABLE XVII.—INMATES OF STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Showing the Number of Men, Women, Boys and Girls in each and all of the State Pauper Establishments, for every week in the year.

TEWKSBURY.

WEEK, (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.					
September 29th, . . .	249	280	99	79	707
October 6th, . . .	248	280	86	67	681
“ 13th, . . .	246	285	86	75	692
“ 20th, . . .	253	274	90	75	692
“ 27th, . . .	246	277	101	82	706
November 3d, . . .	244	279	95	85	703
“ 10th, . . .	240	287	98	77	702
“ 17th, . . .	255	288	102	79	724
“ 24th, . . .	267	299	113	82	761
December 1st, . . .	253	288	110	80	731
“ 8th, . . .	276	300	86	74	736
“ 15th, . . .	297	298	93	72	760
“ 22d, . . .	316	300	95	72	783
“ 29th, . . .	329	300	98	67	794
1867.					
January 5th, . . .	329	301	98	68	796
“ 12th, . . .	322	302	102	70	796
“ 19th, . . .	327	302	102	72	803
“ 26th, . . .	358	313	108	81	860
February 2d, . . .	324	309	103	80	816
“ 9th, . . .	317	294	105	81	797
“ 16th, . . .	327	297	87	77	788
“ 23d, . . .	310	303	97	84	794
March 2d, . . .	301	310	97	83	791
“ 9th, . . .	291	309	100	85	785
“ 16th, . . .	291	303	100	87	781

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

TEWKSBURY—Concluded.

WEEK. (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867.					
March 23d, . . .	283	296	95	84	758
“ 30th, . . .	285	300	95	80	760
April 6th, . . .	263	321	95	78	757
“ 13th, . . .	244	326	78	69	717
“ 20th, . . .	233	311	74	60	678
“ 27th, . . .	241	318	77	63	699
May 4th, . . .	244	317	79	61	701
“ 11th, . . .	251	338	86	65	740
“ 18th, . . .	259	352	81	68	760
“ 25th, . . .	259	367	83	65	774
June 1st, . . .	252	366	86	70	774
“ 8th, . . .	247	368	74	55	744
“ 15th, . . .	253	361	77	59	750
“ 22d, . . .	254	371	76	63	764
“ 29th, . . .	259	376	67	63	765
July 6th, . . .	261	384	68	69	782
“ 13th, . . .	263	394	73	68	798
“ 20th, . . .	247	359	77	66	749
“ 27th, . . .	242	347	86	65	740
August 3d, . . .	245	360	93	72	770
“ 10th, . . .	246	359	96	75	776
“ 17th, . . .	242	360	83	75	760
“ 24th, . . .	241	360	85	72	758
“ 31st, . . .	250	370	83	73	776
September 7th, . . .	257	379	86	75	797
“ 14th, . . .	248	363	84	72	767
“ 21st, . . .	243	352	67	59	721
“ 28th, . . .	225	339	66	56	686
Average number, .	268.92	324.38	89.08	72.34	754.71

INMATES AT MONSON.

TABLE XVII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

MONSON.

WEEK, (Ending,)	IN ALL.	IN THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.				
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.						
September 29th, .	560	33	62	37	44	176
October 6th, .	585	34	63	32	42	171
“ 13th, .	582	30	65	32	43	170
“ 20th, .	589	34	67	33	45	179
“ 27th, .	586	35	69	33	44	181
November 3d, .	589	37	70	34	44	185
“ 10th, .	618	36	70	37	45	188
“ 17th, .	618	39	72	40	43	194
“ 24th, .	632	45	74	44	45	208
December 1st, .	636	52	74	45	44	215
“ 8th, .	656	51	75	37	43	206
“ 15th, .	657	51	76	40	45	212
“ 22d, .	665	60	76	40	44	220
“ 29th, .	669	64	77	41	44	226
1867.						
January 5th, .	672	59	78	48	44	229
“ 12th, .	680	70	76	48	44	238
“ 19th, .	696	75	80	54	46	255
“ 26th, .	708	84	84	55	45	268
February 2d, .	701*	91	83	53	43	270
“ 9th, .	696*	93	86	54	43	276
“ 16th, .	696*	74	81	49	42	246
“ 23d, .	706*	78	83	50	44	255
March 2d, .	709*	77	86	55	42	260
“ 9th, .	701*	73	85	54	41	253
“ 16th, .	697*	78	88	53	43	262
“ 23d, .	672*	77	85	52	42	256
“ 30th, .	674*	81	87	53	40	261
April 6th, .	619*	67	78	54	38	237

* Actual number.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

MONSON—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending,)	IN ALL.	IN THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.				
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867.						
April 13th, . .	621*	54	79	56	40	229
“ 20th, . .	610*	55	80	57	39	231
“ 27th, . .	624*	56	81	55	40	232
May 4th, . .	604*	48	80	45	40	213
“ 11th, . .	597*	47	80	47	42	216
“ 18th, . .	586*	47	78	43	41	209
“ 25th, . .	579*	45	77	43	41	206
June 1st, . .	564*	41	72	42	42	197
“ 8th, . .	590*	40	74	60	53	227
“ 15th, . .	585*	39	76	61	56	232
“ 22d . .	594*	43	75	63	58	239
“ 29th, . .	600*	41	77	74	60	252
July 6th, . .	598*	42	76	60	55	233
“ 13th, . .	593*	38	74	64	52	228
“ 20th, . .	588*	37	70	60	56	223
“ 27th, . .	589*	37	70	60	55	222
August 3d, . .	585*	40	68	58	54	220
“ 10th, . .	580*	36	68	34	40	178
“ 17th, . .	600*	34	74	53	41	202
“ 24th, . .	610*	32	78	59	42	211
“ 31st, . .	604*	31	75	59	40	205
September 7th, .	603*	32	76	43	36	187
“ 14th, . .	606*	34	80	43	36	193
“ 21st, . .	625*	39	80	59	40	218
“ 28th, . .	644*	46	79	63	51	239
Average No., .	627.32	51.17	76.36	49.38	44.58	218.38

* Actual number.

INMATES OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

TABLE XVII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

W E E K, (Ending,)	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1 8 6 6.				
September 29th,	384	277	137	384
October 6th,	414	293	121	414
“ 13th,	412	290	122	412
“ 20th,	410	290	120	410
“ 27th,	405	290	115	405
November 3d,	404	291	113	404
“ 10th,	430	301	129	430
“ 17th,	424	124	300	424
“ 24th,	424	299	125	424
December 1st,	421	299	122	421
“ 8th,	450	323	127	450
“ 15th,	445	320	125	445
“ 22d,	445	320	125	445
“ 29th,	443	319	124	443
1 8 6 7.				
January 5th,	443	319	124	443
“ 12th,	442	319	123	442
“ 19th,	441	318	123	441
“ 26th,	440	317	123	440
February 2d,	*431	315	123	438
“ 9th,	*420	311	123	434
“ 16th,	*450	337	126	463
“ 23d,	*451	335	127	462
March 2d,	*449	333	127	460
“ 9th,	*448	332	127	459
“ 16th,	*435	329	121	450
“ 23d,	*425	323	117	440
“ 30th,	*413	320	111	431
April 6th,	*392	308	108	416

* Actual number.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL—Concluded.

W E E K, (Ending.)	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867.				
April 13th,	*399	309	114	423
“ 20th,	*389	302	111	413
“ 27th,	*400	310	114	424
May 4th,	*394	295	111	406
“ 11th,	*387	291	108	399
“ 18th,	*384	293	104	397
“ 25th,	*379	291	101	392
June 1st,	*369	288	98	386
“ 8th,	*371	289	100	389
“ 15th,	*362	285	95	380
“ 22d,	*363	285	96	381
“ 29th,	*356	280	93	373
July 6th,	*373	291	99	390
“ 13th,	*369	282	97	379
“ 20th,	*367	283	96	379
“ 27th,	*369	282	97	379
August 3d,	*368	282	96	378
“ 10th,	*406	298	111	409
“ 17th,	*403	295	111	406
“ 24th,	*404	297	110	407
“ 31st,	*404	297	110	407
September 7th,	*422	314	114	428
“ 14th,	*419	311	113	424
“ 21st,	*414	310	110	420
“ 28th,	*412	308	110	418
Average number,	408.94	303.70	113.60	417.30

* Actual number.

INMATES AT BRIDGEWATER.

TABLE XVII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

BRIDGEWATER.

WEEK, (Ending,)	IN ALL.	IN THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.				
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.						
September 29th, .	315	100	146	20	45	311
October 6th, .	326	100	148	22	45	315
“ 13th, .	337	106	148	20	44	318
“ 20th, .	342	104	150	20	43	317
“ 27th, .	350	107	150	20	42	319
November 3d, .	354	109	146	22	42	319
“ 10th, .	309	90	125	17	38	270
“ 17th, .	304	88	125	16	38	267
“ 24th, .	316	88	125	18	38	269
December 1st, .	330	89	125	20	40	274
“ 8th, .	325	84	124	20	41	269
“ 15th, .	348	86	123	23	47	279
“ 22d, .	356	91	125	23	48	287
“ 29th, .	360	95	123	24	49	291
1867.						
January 5th, .	363	97	123	26	48	294
“ 12th, .	379	108	129	26	47	310
“ 19th, .	380	108	130	26	47	311
“ 26th, .	381	109	130	26	47	312
February 2d, .	404	110	129	25	50	314
“ 9th, .	421	116	127	24	49	316
“ 16th, .	413	109	126	25	48	308
“ 23d, .	413	108	126	25	49	308
March 2d, .	423	111	127	24	48	310
“ 9th, .	418	104	123	25	49	301
“ 16th, .	407	89	112	23	45	269
“ 23d, .	407	88	111	21	44	264
“ 30th, .	391	81	111	32	26	250

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

BRIDGEWATER—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending,)	IN ALL.	IN THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.				
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867.						
April 6th, .	357	75	94	32	23	224
“ 13th, .	352	71	86	30	25	212
“ 20th, .	344	66	75	24	25	190
“ 27th, .	319	56	64	24	24	168
May 4th, .	317	51	63	25	23	162
“ 11th, .	306	50	57	25	23	155
“ 18th, .	274	36	44	23	19	122
“ 25th, .	249	30	30	20	18	98
June 1st, .	244	27	29	20	18	94
“ 8th, .	256	29	30	21	19	99
“ 15th, .	263	25	18	21	19	83
“ 22d, .	269	25	19	21	24	89
“ 29th, .	274	28	20	22	24	94
July 6th, .	276	27	22	24	24	97
“ 13th, .	278	29	24	25	24	102
“ 20th, .	302	31	25	29	25	110
“ 27th, .	308	32	25	30	26	113
August 3d, .	308	32	25	30	26	113
“ 10th, .	309	33	27	31	26	117
“ 17th, .	304	32	25	31	24	112
“ 24th, .	311	36	28	30	24	118
“ 31st, .	310	36	28	30	23	117
September 7th, .	306	38	25	30	23	116
“ 14th, .	320	36	27	32	25	120
“ 21st, .	330	38	27	34	31	130
“ 28th, .	341	38	28	32	27	125
Average No.,	333.94	69.49	84.00	24.70	34.13	212.30

PERSONS SENTENCED TO BRIDGEWATER.

TABLE XXVII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

STATE WORKHOUSE.

WEEK, (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Total.	WEEK, (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Total.
1866.				1867.			
Sept. 29th, .	2	2	4	April 6th, .	45	88	133
Oct. 6th, .	3	8	11	“ 13th, .	45	95	140
“ 13th, .	7	12	19	“ 20th, .	49	105	154
“ 20th, .	9	16	25	“ 27th, .	48	103	151
“ 27th, .	13	18	31	May 4th, .	51	104	155
Nov. 3d, .	14	21	35	“ 11th, .	51	100	151
“ 10th, .	15	24	39	“ 18th, .	51	101	152
“ 17th, .	13	24	37	“ 25th, .	50	101	151
“ 24th, .	18	29	47	June 1st, .	49	101	150
Dec. 1st, .	20	36	56	“ 8th, .	50	107	157
“ 8th, .	20	36	56	“ 15th, .	53	127	180
“ 15th, .	23	46	69	“ 22d, .	53	127	180
“ 22d, .	23	46	69	“ 29th, .	53	127	180
“ 29th, .	23	46	69	July 6th, .	52	127	179
1867.				“ 13th, .	49	127	176
Jan. 5th, .	23	46	69	“ 20th, .	52	140	192
“ 12th, .	23	46	69	“ 27th, .	52	143	195
“ 19th, .	23	46	69	Aug. 3d, .	52	143	195
“ 26th, .	23	46	69	“ 10th, .	50	142	192
Feb. 2d, .	30	60	90	“ 17th, .	50	142	192
“ 9th, .	40	65	105	“ 24th, .	51	142	193
“ 16th, .	40	65	105	“ 31st, .	51	142	193
“ 23d, .	40	65	105	Sept. 7th, .	49	141	190
March 2d, .	44	69	113	“ 14th, .	53	147	200
“ 9th, .	46	71	117	“ 21st, .	53	147	200
“ 16th, .	52	86	138	“ 28th, .	55	161	216
“ 23d, .	53	90	143				
“ 30th, .	53	88	141	Av. No., .	37.92	83.73	121.64

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

W E E K, (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.					
September 29th, . . .	8	12	—	1	21
October 6th, . . .	2	4	—	—	6
“ 13th, . . .	1	4	—	—	5
“ 20th, . . .	1	4	—	—	5
“ 27th, . . .	—	1	—	5	1
Average number, .	0.23	0.47	—	0.019	0.717

AGGREGATES.*

1866.					
September 29th, . . .	384	490	433	275	1,582
October 6th, . . .	385	499	433	275	1,592
“ 13th, . . .	389	510	428	284	1,611
“ 20th, . . .	400	507	433	283	1,623
“ 27th, . . .	401	514	444	283	1,642
November 3d, . . .	404	516	442	284	1,646
“ 10th, . . .	381	506	453	289	1,629
“ 17th, . . .	395	509	458	284	1,646
“ 24th, . . .	418	527	474	290	1,709
December 1st, . . .	414	523	474	286	1,697
“ 8th, . . .	431	535	466	285	1,717
“ 15th, . . .	457	543	476	289	1,765
“ 22d, . . .	490	547	478	289	1,804
“ 29th, . . .	511	546	482	284	1,823
1867.					
January 5th, . . .	508	548	491	284	1,831
“ 12th, . . .	523	553	495	284	1,855
“ 19th, . . .	533	558	500	288	1,879
“ 26th, . . .	574	573	506	296	1,949
February 2d, . . .	555	581	496	296	†1,921
“ 9th, . . .	566	572	494	296	†1,914
“ 16th, . . .	540	569	498	293	†1,897
“ 23d, . . .	536	577	507	304	†1,913

* Including Primary School and Workhouse.

† Actual number.

AGGREGATES AT THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XVII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Concluded.

AGGREGATES—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867.					
March 2d, . . .	533	592	509	300	*1,923
“ 9th, . . .	514	588	511	302	*1,904
“ 16th, . . .	510	589	505	296	*1,885
“ 23d, . . .	501	582	491	287	*1,837
“ 30th, . . .	500	586	500	257	*1,825
April 6th, . . .	450	581	489	247	*1,733
“ 13th, . . .	414	586	473	248	*1,690
“ 20th, . . .	403	571	457	235	*1,632
“ 27th, . . .	401	566	466	241	*1,642
May 4th, . . .	394	564	444	235	*1,622
“ 11th, . . .	399	575	449	238	*1,643
“ 18th, . . .	393	575	440	232	*1,620
“ 25th, . . .	384	575	437	225	*1,602
June 1st, . . .	369	568	436	228	*1,582
“ 8th, . . .	366	579	444	227	*1,590
“ 15th, . . .	370	582	444	229	*1,598
“ 22d, . . .	375	592	445	241	*1,627
“ 29th, . . .	381	600	443	240	*1,639
July 6th, . . .	382	609	443	247	*1,656
“ 13th, . . .	379	619	444	241	*1,669
“ 20th, . . .	367	594	449	243	*1,639
“ 27th, . . .	363	585	458	243	*1,637
August 3d, . . .	369	596	463	248	*1,663
“ 10th, . . .	365	596	459	252	*1,665
“ 17th, . . .	358	601	462	251	*1,664
“ 24th, . . .	360	608	471	248	*1,679
“ 31st, . . .	368	615	469	246	*1,690
September 7th, . . .	376	621	473	248	*1,706
“ 14th, . . .	371	617	470	246	*1,693
“ 21st, . . .	373	606	470	240	*1,676
“ 28th, . . .	364	607	469	244	*1,671
Average number, .	427.71	568.92	466 87	264 64	1,716.51

* Actual number.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVIII.—THE STATE PRIMARY PUPILS.
Showing the Number of Primary Pupils in School at the State Primary School and the State Almshouses for each and every week in the year.

WEEK, (Ending,)	Tewksbury.			Monson.			Bridgewater.			Aggregate.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.												
September 29th,	*	*	*	245	94	339	6	6	12	251	100	351
October 6th,	26	27	53	250	102	352	6	6	12	282	135	417
“ 13th,	23	24	47	257	101	358	6	6	12	286	131	417
“ 20th,	32	25	57	258	103	361	*	*	*	290	128	418
“ 27th,	38	32	70	248	93	341	*	*	*	286	125	411
November 3d,	37	31	68	248	99	347	*	*	*	285	130	415
“ 10th,	*	*	*	254	107	361	*	*	*	254	107	361
“ 17th,	38	27	65	247	102	349	*	*	*	285	129	414
“ 24th,	46	24	70	253	111	364	*	*	*	299	135	434
December 1st,	50	22	72	249	108	357	*	*	*	299	130	429
“ 8th,	22	16	38	262	107	369	*	*	*	284	123	407
“ 15th,	26	14	40	258	102	360	*	*	*	284	116	400
“ 22d,	18	32	50	258	99	357	9	7	16	285	138	423
“ 29th,	31	20	51	263	101	364	9	7	16	303	128	431

STATE PRIMARY PUPILS.

1867.														
January 5th,	.	.	33	18	51	248	96	344	9	6	15	290	120	410
“ 12th,	.	.	34	17	51	262	97	359	11	4	15	307	118	425
“ 19th,	.	.	38	22	60	262	97	359	11	4	15	311	123	434
“ 26th,	.	.	40	18	58	238	94	332	11	4	15	289	116	405
February 2d,	.	.	38	22	60	254	97	351	11	4	15	303	123	426
“ 9th,	.	.	38	22	60	258	91	349	11	4	15	307	117	424
“ 16th,	.	.	25	16	41	270	96	366	11	4	15	306	116	422
“ 23d,	.	.	30	21	51	275	91	366	10	4	14	315	116	431
March 2d,	.	.	33	23	56	258	95	353	9	3	12	300	121	421
“ 9th,	.	.	30	19	49	244	95	339	9	3	12	283	117	400
“ 16th,	.	.	40	22	62	249	93	342	9	3	12	298	118	416
“ 23d,	.	.	36	22	58	255	80	335	8	3	11	299	105	404
“ 30th,	.	.	33	22	55	247	79	326	10	3	13	290	104	394
April 6th,	.	.	34	21	55	252	78	330	10	3	13	296	102	398
“ 13th,	.	.	25	20	45	245	78	323	8	5	13	278	103	381
“ 20th,	.	.	22	17	39	233	76	309	2	4	6	257	97	354
“ 27th,	.	.	23	20	43	239	79	318	2	4	6	264	103	367
May 4th,	.	.	25	20	45	233	73	306	1	4	5	259	97	356
“ 11th,	.	.	32	18	50	238	72	310	3	1	4	273	91	364

* Not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVIII.—The State Primary Pupils—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending,)	TEWKSBURY.			MONSON.			BRIDGEWATER.			AGGREGATE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867.												
May 18th,	29	18	47	238	79	317	2	1	3	269	98	367
“ 25th,	22	19	41	240	81	321	2	2	4	264	102	366
June 1st,	30	21	51	231	76	307	2	2	4	263	99	362
“ 8th,	27	17	44	250	75	325	2	2	4	279	94	373
“ 15th,	*	*	*	233	74	307	2	2	4	235	76	311
“ 22d,	15	35	50	252	71	323	2	2	4	269	108	377
“ 29th,	17	20	37	231	66	297	2	2	4	250	88	338
July 6th,	*	*	*	231	66	297	2	2	4	233	68	301
“ 13th,	*	*	*	236	71	307	2	2	4	238	73	311
“ 20th,	27	21	48	255	76	331	2	2	4	284	99	383
“ 27th,	37	19	56	240	77	317	2	2	4	279	98	377
August 3d,	36	23	59	223	72	295	2	2	4	261	97	358
“ 10th,	47	23	70	232	81	313	2	2	4	281	106	387
“ 17th,	34	19	53	256	77	333	2	2	4	292	98	390
“ 24th,	30	21	51	255	77	332	2	2	4	287	100	387
“ 31st,	29	22	51	255	81	336	2	2	4	286	105	391

REMARKS ON TABLES XVII.—XVIII.

September 7th,	37	24	61	266	74	340	2	2	4	305	100	405
“ 14th,	37	23	60	258	80	338	2	2	4	297	105	402
“ 21st,	23	17	40	260	79	339	-	2	2	283	98	381
“ 28th,	27	17	44	251	82	333	-	2	2	278	101	379
Average Number,	28.30	19.49	47.79	249.11	86.81	335.92	4.30	2.67	6.96	281.71	108.96	390.67

* Not stated.

REMARKS ON TABLES XVII.—XVIII.—These two Tables represent the condition in respect to numbers, etc., of the three Pauper Establishments; but they include the pupils of the State Primary School, who are not legally paupers, and the inmates of the State Workhouse, who might also be classed as prisoners. The classification (men, women, etc.,) is made in respect to the *apparent* number of persons, which, at Monson, is always different from the *actual* number. The averages computed differ slightly from those previously given, because the dates taken are not precisely the same. Table XVIII. includes the children *actually* in school at the three Establishments. The additional numbers in the State Primary School include children who are kept out of school for some reason. Many pupils are admitted there who are too young to go to school, others are ill, some are employed about the Establishment, etc.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIX.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Eight Years.*

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	ADMISSIONS.							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Tewksbury, . . .	1,776	2,900	1,946	1,833	2,094	1,650	2,511	2,689
Monson Establishment,	1,414	2,085	1,054	713	820	803	1,209	1,278
Bridgewater “	1,360	1,512	1,443	1,150	1,051	1,393	901	593
Rainsford, . . .	809	613	494	413	298	394	318	—
Totals, . . .	5,359	7,110	4,937	4,109	4,263	*4,240	†4,939	‡4,560
Primary School, (included at Monson,)								334
Workhouse, (included at Bridgewater,)								252

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester, . . .	97	112	81	87	76	77	125	126
Taunton, . . .	155	176	145	131	136	118	125	155
Northampton, . . .	81	28	59	50	24	66	66	54
Totals, . . .	333	316	285	268	236	§261	||316	¶335
Grand Total, . . .	5,892	7,426	5,222	4,377	4,499	a4,501	b5,255	c4,895

* Excluding duplicates, transfers and nominal admissions, 3,510.

† “ “ “ “ “ “ 3,706.

‡ “ “ “ “ “ “ 3,101.

§ Excluding transfers, 217. || Excluding transfers, 284. ¶ Excluding transfers, 314.

a Excluding duplicates, transfers and nominal admissions, 3,651.

b “ “ “ “ “ “ 3,946.

c “ “ “ “ “ “ 3,335.

STATE PAUPERS SINCE 1860.

TABLE XIX.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Eight Years—Concluded.*

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	DISCHARGES.							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Tewksbury, . . .	1,636	2,335	2,012	1,783	2,078	1,661	2,441	2,710
Monson Establishment,	1,345	1,955	993	683	770	882	849	1,182
Bridgewater “	1,200	1,099	1,476	1,051	1,102	1,396	1,072	563
Rainsford, . . .	821	542	532	393	408	307	418	21
Totals, . . .	5,002	5,931	5,013	3,910	4,358	*4,246	†4,780	‡4,476

Primary School, (included at Monson,) 301

Workhouse, (included at Bridgewater,) 36

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester, . . .	79	88	76	101	135	102	87	154
Taunton, . . .	141	132	107	164	183	149	123	149
Northampton, . .	13	33	43	34	56	56	29	55
Totals, . . .	233	253	226	299	374	§307	||239	¶358
Grand Total, . .	5,235	6,184	5,239	4,209	4,732	a4,553	b5,019	c4,834

* Excluding duplicates, transfers and nominal discharges, 3,513.

† “ “ “ “ “ “ 3,887.

‡ “ “ “ “ “ “ 3,043.

§ Excluding transfers, 263. || Excluding transfers, 207. ¶ Excluding transfers, 337.

a Excluding duplicates, transfers and nominal admissions, 3,699.

b “ “ “ “ “ “ 4,057.

c “ “ “ “ “ “ 3,264.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XX.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers, including Primary Pupils and Sentenced Persons, at the four Pauper Establishments, for the year ending September 30, 1867.

		ACTUAL ADMISSIONS.			Apparent Discharges.	ACTUAL DISCHARGES.			REMAINING.	
		Whole number.	Duplicates.	No. of different persons.		Whole number.	Duplicates.	No. of different persons.	Sept ember 30, 1867.	January 1, 1868.
Tewksbury,	. . . . .	2,137	80	2,057	2,710	2,158	75	2,083	686	828
Monson, .	. . . . .	1,278	71	1,207	1,182	1,182	76	1,106	644	715
Bridgewater,	. . . . .	593	*	593	563	563	*	563	341	391
Rainsford,	. . . . .	—	—	—	21	21	—	21	—	—
Totals,	. . . . .	4,008	151	3,857†	4,476	3,924	151	3,773‡	1,671	1,934
Primary School,	. . . . .	334	24	310	301	301	38	263	418	416
Workhouse,	. . . . .	252	—	252	36	36	—	36	216	241

* Not classified.

† Excluding transfers, 3,101.

‡ Excluding transfers, 3,043.

STATE PAUPERS FOR TEN YEARS PAST.

TABLE XXI.—The Number of State Paupers and Primary Pupils remaining on the 30th of September in each year since 1856.

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Tewksbury, . . .	751	822	635	628	974	776	633	649	637	707	686
Bridgewater, . . .	598	525	494	481	764	560	536	485	482	311	†341
Monson, . . .	638	565	495	519	596	596	570	620	541	*561	†644
Totals, . . .	1,987	1,912	1,624	1,628	2,334	1,932	1,739	1,754	1,660	1,579	1,671
Rainsford, . . .	253	212	159	147	163	124	144	35	121	21	-
Totals, . . .	2,240	2,124	1,783	1,775	2,497	2,056	1,883	1,789	1,781	1,600	1,671

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester, . . .	119	86	87	130	156	189	175	116	91	129	101
Taunton, . . .	150	139	175	196	243	271	238	186	152	147	153
Northampton, . . .	-	176	153	221	216	232	248	216	235	272	271
Totals, . . .	-	401	415	547	615	692	661	518	478	548	525
Grand Totals, . . .	2,509	2,525	2,197	2,322	3,112	2,748	2,544	2,307	2,259	2,148	2,196

* Includes State Primary School pupils, 385 in number. † Includes State Workhouse inmates, 216 in number. ‡ Includes State Primary School pupils, 412 in number.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXII.—Average Number of State Paupers for a Period of Years.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Tewksbury, .	705	838	831	770	940	779	668	900	913	737	733	732	717	757
Monson, . .	354	633	706	640	823	581	570	590	649	601	557	605	543	628
Bridgewater, .	382	541	557	597	770	604	579	631	708	608	560	582	482	331
Rainsford, .	168	206	220	250	236	171	169	165	155	116	88	68	101	1
Worcester, .	90	70	100	139	172	184	154	168	184	183.5	145	106	143	138
Taunton, . .	60	50	80	86	153	181	202	238	276	257.5	212	173	162	142
S. Boston and Northampton*,	100	100	100	80	80	165	195	219	271	247.4	232	225	251	262
Totals, . .	1,859	2,438	2,594	2,562	3,174	2,675	2,537	2,911	3,156	2,750.4	2,527	2,591	2,399	2,259

* Previous to 1858 the State supported a considerable number of its lunatic paupers in the City Hospital at South Boston. The numbers given for the years 1854-7, are approximate, but certainly below the true numbers.

EXPENSES AT TEWKSBURY.

C.—Paupers of the State and of the Towns.

TABLE XXIII.—EXPENSES OF THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Showing the Amount drawn from the Treasury for Current Expenses, the Average Number, and the Average Weekly Cost, according to two Computations, since 1854, at the three State Almshouses and Rainsford Hospital.

I.—TEWKSBURY.

YEARS.	Current Expenses, (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average Number.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses, (as reported.)	Average Weekly Cost.	Average Cost to the State, with Inter- est added.	Av'ge Weekly Cost, as re- ported, with interest added.
1854,	\$28,043 15	705	\$1 30.8	\$20,374 68	\$0 94.5	\$1.51.8	\$1.15.5
1855,	57,337 21	838	1.31.6	47,624 52	1.09.3	1.42.8	1.20.5
1856,	52,469 03	831	1.21.4	44,886 16	1.04	1.32.8	1.15.8
1857,	38,019 21*	770	1.23.3	34,211 44	1.06	1.39.6	1.22.3
1858,	48,495 43*	940	1.07	48,845 23	1.08	1.19	1.20
1859,	49,186 56	779	1.19	38,594 61	.95	1.33.8	1.09.8
1860,	48,174 06	668	1.38.7	40,279 17	1.15	1.56	1.32.3
1861,	53,133 91	900	1.13.5	46,236 31	.98.8	1.25.7	1.11
1862,	46,412 79	913	.97.7	49,197 77	1.03.6	1.09.8	1.15.7
1863,	49,446 49	737	1.29	35,284 07	.92.1	1.44.6	1.07.7
1864,	49,739 09	733	1.38.8	33,375 33	.87.5	1.55.1	1.03.8
1865,	81,207 11	732	2.16	64,076 92	1.68.3	2.35.7	1.88

* Estimated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Expenses of the State Pauper Establishments—Continued.

TEWKSBURY—Concluded.

YEARS.	Current Expenses, (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average Number.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses, (as reported.)	Average Weekly Cost.	Average Cost to the State, with Inter- est added.	Av'ge Weekly Cost, as re- ported, with interest added.
1866,	\$75,970 85	717	\$2.03.7	\$69,208 37	\$1.85.6	\$2.26.2	\$2.08.1
1867,	68,104 35	757	1.73	69,643 82	1.77	1.96	2.00
Totals,	\$745,739 24	789	\$1.34.7	\$641,838 40	\$1.16.4	\$1.50	\$1.33

II.—MONSON.

1854-58,	\$205,648 06	657	\$1.35.5	\$174,134 43	\$1.14	\$1.50	\$1.28.2
1859,	32,937 93	581	1.09	32,137 66	1.06	1.27	1.24
1860,	34,957 40	570	1.18	29,376 84	1.03.2	1.36.6	1.21.8
1861,	34,971 65	590	1.14	31,187 52	1.03.4	1.32.4	1.21.8
1862,	35,322 75	649	1.04	33,563 25	.99.3	1.21.1	1.16.4
1863,	34,669 95	601	1.11	33,348 53	1.06.5	1.30	1.25.5
1864,	42,236 46	557	1.45.8	29,817 39	1.03	1.66.3	1.23.5
1865,	48,696 26	605	1.55	33,839 44	1.07.5	1.76.7	1.29.2

EXPENSES AT BRIDGEWATER.

1866,	\$48,231 15	543	\$1.70.8	\$50,638 17	\$1.79.2	\$1.95	\$2.03.4
1867,	63,802 38	628	1.90.5	62,365 27	1.91	2.10.7	2.11.2
Totals,	\$581,473 99	613	\$1.36.3	\$510,408 50	\$1.19.7	\$1.53	\$1.38

III.—BRIDGEWATER.							
1854,	\$14,878 10	382	\$1.27.7	\$12,218 47	\$1.04.8	\$1.49.7	\$1.26.8
1855,	30,613 40	541	1.08.8	27,694 70	.98.4	1.25.1	1.14.7
1856,	33,611 61	557	1.16	31,860 40	1.10	1.32.8	1.26.8
1857,	29,027 08	597	1.20.1	29,601 68	1.14	1.35	1.29
1858,	42,314 77	770	1.05.7	40,840 80	1.02	1.19.3	1.15.6
1859,	33,380 64	604	1.06.3	31,728 91	1.01	1.24	1.18.8
1860,	31,109 94	579	1.03.3	29,458 65	.98	1.21.9	1.16.6
1861,	34,163 54	631	1.04.1	32,955 61	1.00	1.21.9	1.17.8
1862,	32,920 79	708	.89.4	25,552 69	.69.4	1.05.1	.85.1
1863,	31,214 23	608	.98.7	22,232 16	.70.2	1.17.4	.88.9
1864,	34,298 17	560	1.17.8	26,940 62	.90.7	1.39.8	1.12.7
1865,	43,958 66	582	1.46	39,343 20	1.30	1.65.9	1.49.9

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—*Expenses of the State Pauper Establishments—Concluded.*
BRIDGEWATER—Concluded.

YEARS.	Current Expenses, (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average Number.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses, (as reported.)	Average Weekly Cost.	Average Cost to the State, with Inter- est added.	Av'ge Weekly Cost, as re- ported, with interest added.
1866,	\$40,613 16	482	\$1.62	\$41,363 74	\$1.65	\$1.85.9	\$1.88.9
1867,	39,604 17	331	2.30	34,900 66	2.02.8	2.70	2.44.8
Totals,	\$471,708 26	573	\$1.18.3	\$426,692 29	\$1.07	\$1.38.3	\$1.27
Totals for the three Almshouses, .	\$1,798,921 49	1,975	\$1.31	\$1,578,939 19	\$1.15	\$1.42	\$1.27

IV.—RAINSFORD ISLAND.

1854,	\$22,618 26	168	\$4.20	\$22,618 26	\$4.20	\$3.16	\$3.16
1855,	33,993 60	206	3.17	33,993 60	3.17		
1856,	32,838 75	220	2.88	32,838 75	2.88		
1857,	24,366 49	250	2.50	24,366 49	2.50		
1858,	26,500 41	236	2.16	26,500 41	2.16	3.75	3.45
1859,	22,878 11	171	2.56	22,190 27	2.48		
1860,	23,500 00	169	2.67	23,002 14	2.62		
1861,	25,000 00	159	3.02	24,614 15	2.98		
1862,	21,186 77	155	2.63	19,490 74	2.42	3.26	3.26
1863,	20,000 00	116	3.31	19,688 08	3.26		

EXPENSES AT THE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

1864,	\$23,511 64	88	\$5.13	\$20,979 02	\$4.58	\$6.39	\$5.84
1865,	23,964 65	68	6.78	22,000 00	6.22	8.45	7.89
1866,	31,301 93	101	5.96	33,000 00	6.28	7.14	7.46
1867,	4,848 23	1	—	4,953 18	—	—	—
Totals,	\$336,508 84	142	\$3.40.7	\$330,235 09	\$3.35	—	—
Totals for the four Pauper Establish'ts,	\$2,135,430 33	2,117	\$1.65.5	\$1,909,174 28	\$1.30	\$1.83.5	\$1.48

Adding to the aggregate of the first column the sum of \$1,076,801.57, paid for the support of State patients in the State Lunatic Hospitals, and the sum of \$60,000 paid at South Boston,* we have a total of \$3,212,231.90, drawn from the Treasury in fourteen years, for the support of about 2,560 State Paupers.

* Estimated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIV.—*Current Expenses of the Lunatic Hospitals since 1854, in money drawn from the State Treasury.*

Y E A R S .	WORCESTER.	TAUNTON.	NORTHAMPTON.	Average number State Patients.
	Cost to the State.	Cost to the State.	Cost to the State.	
1854, . . .	\$22,308 84	\$13,225 00	—	—
1855, . . .	17,505 11	10,004 93	—	—
1856, . . .	18,436 38	14,821 03	—	—
1857, . . .	23,610 84	15,944 04	—	225
1858, . . .	29,160 31	26,120 16	\$9,859 69	345
1859, . . .	28,368 54	28,546 00	26,497 33	430
1860, . . .	18,192 54	27,916 29	25,329 61	551
1861, . . .	21,348 65	25,000 00	25,200 00	625
1862, . . .	19,343 34	38,170 37	29,841 84	731
1863, . . .	26,989 38	40,469 96	32,886 50	688
1864, . . .	22,951 96	38,292 64	43,860 82	589
1865, . . .	24,517 23	33,317 32	41,135 90	504
1866, . . .	19,728 25	28,571 54	42,206 35	526
1867, . . .	36,203 54	29,618 51	44,910 83	542
Total, . . .	\$325,054 91	\$370,017 79	\$321,728 87	450

We have here a total of \$1,016,801.57, to which should be added the sums paid by the State, previous to 1859, for the support of its pauper insane at South Boston, amounting to \$60,000 at least, and making a total of \$1,076,801.57.

TOWN PAUPER STATISTICS.

TABLE XXV.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS.
Showing the whole number fully supported, partially supported, etc., the number and extent of the Almshouse farms, the whole cost of all kinds of support and relief, and other particulars, since 1854.

YEARS, 1854-67.	Whole No. in- cluding Va- grants, of the towns, poor supported.	Whole No. of paupers fully supported in Almshouses.	No. of Alms- houses.	No. of acres in Almshouse farms.	Valuation of Almshouses.	Average No. supported in Almshouses.	Avg weekly cost in Alms- houses.	Whole No. of persons sup- ported out of Almshouses.	No. of Insane poor support- ed or relieved.	No. of Idiotic poor support- ed or relieved.	Expense in Almshouses as reported.	Total expense as reported.
1854, . .	*23,125	10,088	192	20,133 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1,273,907 20	3,524	\$1.32.2	12,557	864	345	\$241,137 52	\$457,506 51
1855, . .	*18,227	5,220	194	19,551	1,127,258 44	2,595	1.34	11,756	582	289	206,873 40	437,661 01
1856, . .	21,102	5,045	209	20,436 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,174,549 06	2,944 $\frac{73}{100}$	1.44	15,858	634	280	220,466 88	484,869 93
1857, . .	*24,905	7,714	213	21,923 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,206,322 34	3,554 $\frac{167}{100}$	1.53	17,244	666	341	282,773 74	521,254 61
1858, . .	*37,206	11,845	212	21,296 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,271,023 27	3,254	1.57	23,071	870	306	265,656 56	550,619 84
1859, . .	*31,400	10,369	222	21,601 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,300,670 61	3,105 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.47	21,954	816	326	237,384 42	522,312 93
1860, . .	34,314	7,787	219	21,406 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,334,965 07	3,290	1.51.4	14,623	852	293	264,235 40	545,245 46
1861, . .	52,847	9,374	219	21,212 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,450,622 68	3,385 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.45.2	19,936	749	243	255,706 81	643,837 22
1862, . .	49,991	5,391	220	21,178 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,470,339 76	3,377	1.34	39,729	856	314	235,309 36	662,601 45
1863, . .	43,020	4,886	218	21,404 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,465,976 00	3,233	1.39.4	35,207	811	275	225,903 60	610,862 00
1864, . .	+36,000	+5,000	218	21,846.2	1,573,348 33	2,866.24	1.70	+21,000	833	360	253,682 25	546,847 15
1865, . .	+45,000	5,316	218	21,856.3	1,632,301 24	2,896.56	1.73	+25,500	925	379	259,751 57	616,728 73
1866, . .	52,628	5,715	222	22,358	1,725,985 14	2,984.37	1.98.5	24,335	974	380	306,899 37	746,159 68
1867, . .	57,251	5,862	223	22,719	1,816,004 49	2,960.51	2.15.2	26,014	1124 $\frac{1}{2}$	436 $\frac{1}{2}$	331,708 30	758,360 46

* Towns making no returns,—in 1854, 24; 1855, 47; 1857, 20; 1858, 19; 1859, one. † Probably ten per cent. should be deducted for duplicates.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS FOR THE YEAR 1867.
Showing the whole number fully supported, the number supported September 30, 1867, the whole number partially supported, and the whole cost of all kinds of support and relief.

COUNTIES, 1866-7.	Population in 1865.	PAUPERS FULLY SUPPORTED.					Paupers receiving partial support.	PAUPER EXPENSES.			
		Whole number within and out of the Alms-houses.	Number supported September 30, 1867.	INSANE PAUPERS.		Cost of FULL SUPPORT.		Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.		
				Whole number.	No. Sept. 30, 1867.						
Barnstable,	34,610	171	148	29	25	\$13,510 85	580	\$15,519 51	\$15,045 90	\$30,565 41	
Berkshire, .	56,944	152	131	18	15	1,929 23	463	13,773 78	6,358 37	20,132 15	
Bristol, .	89,395	568	353	57	46	37,677 05	3,132	46,257 54	31,050 89	77,308 43	
Dukes, .	4,200	44	42	8	8	1,837 52	75	4,947 43	1,578 11	6,525 54	
Essex, .	171,034	874	608	147	129	62,603 28	4,922	76,789 98	62,477 78	139,267 71	
Franklin, .	31,340	183	140	40	35	7,101 10	251	15,299 01	4,299 94	19,598 95	
Hampden, .	64,570	270	168	47	41	8,497 00	879	22,326 82	7,765 84	30,092 66	
Hampshire,	39,269	164	136	35	24	4,439 11	265	16,685 10	4,420 65	21,105 75	
Middlesex, .	220,384	932	658	117	97	60,110 30	3,925	71,814 79	29,167 48	100,982 27	
Nantucket,	7,748	103	72	5	5	5,413 34	280	7,382 70	4,156 01	11,538 71	
Norfolk, .	116,306	448	307	82	75	31,962 14	1,803	48,390 73	22,645 95	71,036 68	
Plymouth, .	63,107	305	243	69	57	25,185 90	764	30,198 78	15,743 80	45,942 58	
Suffolk, .	208,212	883	341	169	134	33,431 89	5,749	71,170 12	35,355 76	106,525 88	
Worcester, .	162,912	765	560	125	104	40,463 03	2,926	56,830 05	20,907 69	77,737 74	
Totals, .	1,267,031	5,862	3,907	948	795	\$335,161 74	26,014	\$497,386 34	\$260,974 12	\$758,360 46	

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

TABLE XXVII.—OUT-DOOR RELIEF.
Showing the number of Applicants for relief and partial support, their sex, &c., the sums paid for their relief, and the whole number of persons sharing in the relief.

C O U N T I E S, 1866-7.	A P P L I C A N T S F O R R E L I E F O R P A R T I A L S U P P O R T.							Whole No. of persons partially supported.	Whole amount paid for partial support, as reported.
	Whole number.	Males.	Females.	No. having a settlement in the Town.	No. residing elsewhere.	Intemperate.	Insane.		
Barnstable, .	336	127	209	299	96	16	8	580	\$15,045 90
Berkshire, .	198	105	93	174	31	24	8	463	6,358 37
Bristol, .	1,084	411	673	467	140	148	7	3,132	31,050 89
Dukes, .	34	19	15	14	22	-	1	75	1,578 11
Essex, .	2,111	765	1,346	1,347	446	190	66	4,922	62,477 73
Franklin, .	120	51	69	69	27	3	1	251	4,299 94
Hampden, .	474	219	255	174	122	26	4	879	7,765 84
Hampshire, .	152	79	73	76	40	7	7	265	4,420 65
Middlesex, .	1,557	623	934	577	352	275	32	3,925	29,167 48
Nantucket, .	83	25	58	78	11	-	-	280	4,156 01
Norfolk, .	827	399	428	471	150	70	6	1,803	22,645 95
Plymouth, .	425	192	233	321	139	20	12	764	15,743 80
Suffolk, .	1,880	579	1,301	874	157	36	4	5,749	35,355 76
Worcester, .	870	446	424	469	261	150	20	2,926	20,907 69
Totals, .	10,151	4,040	6,111	5,410	1,994	965	176	26,014	\$260,974 12

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVIII.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. relieved and supported by Towns within and out of Almshouses, including Travellers and State Paupers.	Whole No. of Travellers, including Persons sent to State Almshouses.	No. fully supported for any continuous period.		No. fully supported September 30, 1867.		Average No. fully supported.	Insane Paupers fully supported by Towns within and out of Almshouses.				
			In the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	In the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.		Total.	Males.	Females.	In State or County Almshouses.	In Hospitals or Asylums.
Barnstable,	764	13	151	20	131	17	157.12	29	8	21	8	1
Berkshire,	1,356	741	27	125	13	118	135.63	18	5	13	2	—
Bristol,	5,549	1,849	518	50	333	20	362.55	57	28	29	17	—
Dukes,	122	3	15	29	12	30	39	8	4	4	5	—
Essex,	8,951	3,155	742	132	537	71	644.21	147	65	82	46	—
Franklin,	601	167	103	80	78	62	158.97	40	16	24	14	5
Hampden,	4,072	2,923	147	123	64	104	176.11	47	20	27	5	—
Hampshire,	890	461	53	111	50	86	143.68	35	17	18	11	1
Middlesex,	10,354	5,497	818	114	604	54	635.76	117	58	59	17	4
Nantucket,	384	1	76	27	66	6	75.5	5	1	4	—	—
Norfolk,	6,358	4,107	353	95	232	75	314.29	82	39	43	51	—
Plymouth,	1,555	486	252	53	200	43	246.03	69	35	34	25	1
Suffolk,	7,230	1,598	725	158	209	132	309	169	95	74	165	—
Worcester,	8,311	4,620	646	119	474	86	583.36	125	68	57	53	—
Totals,	56,497	25,621	4,626	1,236	3,003	904	3,981.21	948	459	489	419	12

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE XXVIII.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

C O U N T I E S .	Idiot's fully supported by Towns within and out of Almshouses.			No. fully supported having a legal settle-ment in the Town.	State Paupers.		Expense of relieving and supporting Poor within and out of Almshouses.	Aliens provided for under sect. 25, ch. 71, Gen. Stat.	Indigent children under 14 yrs. of age supp'd at public charge.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.		Sent by Towns to State Almshouses.	Supported or relieved in Towns.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Barnstable,	23	14	9	169	4	2	\$30,564 41	—	31	16	15
Berkshire,	22	7	15	145	30	165	20,132 15	—	32	16	16
Bristol,	31	23	8	392	122	278	77,308 43	—	159	103	56
Dukes,	2	2	—	42	1	10	6,525 54	—	9	5	4
Essex,	33	15	18	722	179	121	139,267 71	3	166	88	78
Franklin,	22	10	12	177	17	11	19,598 95	16	15	6	9
Hampden,	9	4	5	202	672	400	30,092 66	15	35	23	12
Hampshire,	20	12	8	157	15	33	21,105 75	—	28	12	16
Middlesex,	56	33	23	600	418	699	100,982 27	15	219	149	70
Nantucket,	6	3	3	77	1	1	11,578 71	—	18	11	7
Norfolk,	28	15	13	334	90	250	71,036 68	2	97	73	24
Plymouth,	33	23	10	311	18	17	45,942 58	3	53	34	19
Suffolk,	2	2	—	594	1,019	758	106,525 88	—	124	81	43
Worcester,	67	36	31	695	137	439	77,737 74	63	129	84	45
Totals,	354	199	155	4,617	2,723	3,184	\$758,360 46	117	1,115	701	414

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—SUMMARY OF PAUPERISM.
Showing the Relative Numbers and Cost of State and Town Paupers fully supported, for the year ending September 30, 1867.

	Whole No. of paupers fully supported.	Fully sup- ported Sept. 30, 1867.	Average Number.	Admitted during the year.	Died during the year.	Whole cost of full support.	Average Weekly Cost.
State Paupers,	5,473	2,196	2,259	3,335	440	\$270,000 00†	2.30
Town Paupers in Almshouses,	4,626	3,003	3,000	1,500	276	335,161 74	2.15.2
Town Paupers out of Almshouses,	1,236	904	982	481	84	162,224 60	3.15
Whole Number of Town Paupers,	5,862	3,907	3,982	1,981	360	497,386 34	2.40
Total,	11,335*	6,103	6,241	5,316	800	\$767,386 34	2.37

* Including duplicates, this would probably be little more than 10,000.

† Approximate.

NOTE.—To the amount paid for State Paupers should be added the sums paid to towns under the Sick Law of 1865. These, for the year ending September 30, 1867, were about \$15,000, the average number of persons supported being probably from 75 to 100, and the whole number not far from 900. This would make the whole cost of the support of State Paupers about \$285,000. The sums paid for burials were less than \$5,000, making a total of less than \$290,000 for State Paupers, and about \$785,000 for all classes. To this is to be added about \$250,000 for partial support by the towns, making an aggregate of upwards of a million of dollars.

REMARKS ON THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

REMARKS ON THE SERIES OF TABLES COMPOSING THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.—I have this year enlarged this series of Tables so as to show all the main facts concerning both Town and State Paupers, as was intended by the laws first directing the Abstract to be prepared. In order to show the pauper expenses for a number of years, I have prepared Tables of Expenditure since 1854, (Tables XXIII.—XXV.) by which it appears that while the State has paid for the support of its paupers since 1854, at least \$3,200,000, the Towns and Cities have paid more than that amount, (namely, \$3,587,489.18,) for the support of their poor in Almshouses ; while their whole expenditure for in-door and out-door relief has been more than *eight millions*, (\$8,104,866.98.) Therefore the total expenditure for all classes of the poor, for the past thirteen years, has been not less than *eleven and one-third millions of dollars*, or an average of about \$875,000 a year. It is true that the statistics before the year 1864 are not very accurate with regard to the town paupers, but there can be no doubt that the sum named is less than the actual expenditure.

With regard to the statistics of the year 1867, which are given in some detail, a few explanations are necessary. They show, more exactly than in previous years, the number of persons aided and the sums paid for each class of beneficiaries, but the actual number of persons must be considered as overstated, because so many are counted two or more times.

For example, the whole number fully supported by the State is set down as 5,473,—by the towns, 5,862 ; making an apparent total of 11,335. But, without knowing precisely how many of these are duplicates in the town list, we know that many are ; we know, too, that some are duplicated on the State list, and that there are some common to both lists. Moreover, of these 11,335 there are probably some hundreds who also appear among the 26,014 aided by partial support. All things considered, therefore, I estimate the true number of those fully supported as not much above 10,000. The number of the insane is overstated in the same way, it is probable, and so with regard to others.

It is worthy of notice that a great majority of those applying for relief are females, (6,111 out of 10,151.) The sum reported as paid, (\$260,974.12,) appears to be too large ; probably because it includes the sums charged to the State, and to other towns. It would seem that just about twice as much is paid by the towns for full support as for partial support.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART SECOND.—THE PRISON ABSTRACT.

A.—COMMITMENTS, CRIMES, DISCHARGES, ETC.

TABLE XXX.—Classification of Prisoners in the State committed during the year ending September 30, 1867.

	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.				HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Year.	Totals for year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Year.
Number of Commitments,										
Males, .	2,771	2,999	5,770	1,934	1,895	3,829	9,599	1,035	1,266	2,301
Females, .	2,315	2,556	4,871	1,497	1,413	2,910	7,781	521	488	1,009
Persons Committed,	456	443	899	437	482	919	1,818	514	778	1,292
Males, .	2,546	2,583	5,129	1,795	1,629	3,424	8,553	986	966	1,952
Females, .	2,128	2,202	4,330	1,385	1,213	2,595	6,928	499	381	880
Adults, .	418	381	799	410	416	826	1,625	487	585	1,072
Males, .	1,978	2,021	3,999	1,374	1,242	2,616	6,615	907	893	1,800
Females, .	1,627	1,701	3,328	1,058	907	1,965	5,293	463	364	827
Minors, .	351	320	671	316	335	651	1,322	444	529	973
Males, .	568	562	1,130	421	387	808	1,938	79	73	152
Females, .	501	501	1,002	327	306	633	1,635	36	17	53
Committed under 15 years of age,	67	61	128	94	81	175	303	43	56	99
Males, .	84	103	187	55	74	129	316	8	5	13
Females, .	83	101	184	53	72	125	309	5	1	6
	1	2	3	2	2	4	7	3	4	7

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1867.

White,	2,474	2,493	4,967	1,723	1,571	3,294	8,261	974	953	1,927
Males,	2,061	2,122	4,183	1,323	1,169	2,492	6,675	491	374	865
Females,	413	371	784	400	402	802	1,586	483	579	1,062
Colored,	72	90	162	72	58	130	292	12	13	25
Males,	67	80	147	62	44	106	253	8	7	15
Females,	5	10	15	10	14	24	39	4	6	10
Natives of this State,	858	814	1,672	553	486	1,039	2,711	160	156	316
Males,	754	729	1,483	458	407	865	2,348	80	71	151
Females,	104	85	189	95	79	174	363	80	85	165
Natives of other States,	417	416	833	276	264	540	1,373	86	91	177
Males,	361	356	717	219	203	422	1,139	46	29	75
Females,	56	60	116	57	61	118	234	40	62	102
Natives of other Countries,	1,271	1,353	2,624	966	879	1,845	4,469	740	719	1,459
Males,	1,013	1,117	2,130	708	603	1,311	3,441	373	281	654
Females,	258	236	494	258	276	534	1,028	367	438	805
Parents both Americans,	704	655	1,359	419	399	818	2,177	-	-	-
Males,	622	571	1,193	355	326	681	1,874	-	-	-
Females,	82	84	166	64	73	137	303	-	-	-
Parents both Temperate,	2,384	2,367	4,751	1,465	1,449	2,914	7,665	-	-	-
Males,	1,993	2,010	4,003	1,093	1,084	2,177	6,180	-	-	-
Females,	391	357	748	372	365	737	1,485	-	-	-
Parents both or either Convicts,	30	38	68	45	36	81	149	-	-	-
Males,	25	35	60	35	31	66	126	-	-	-
Females,	5	3	8	10	5	15	23	-	-	-
Have had no Education,	575	665	1,240	464	604	1,068	2,308	411	457	868
Males,	433	516	949	322	370	692	1,641	159	148	307
Females,	142	149	291	142	234	376	667	252	309	561
Could Read and Write,	149	136	285	433	181	614	899	575	509	1,084
Males,	137	126	263	307	142	449	712	340	233	573
Females,	12	10	22	126	39	165	187	235	276	511

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXX.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.				HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Year.	Totals for year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Year.
Have had a Common School Education,										
Males,	1,817	1,777	3,594	892	839	1,731	5,325	-	-	-
Females,	1,554	1,556	3,110	752	697	1,449	4,559	-	-	-
Have had a Superior Education,										
Males,	263	221	484	140	142	282	766	-	-	-
Females,	5	5	10	6	5	11	21	-	-	-
Were Married,										
Males,	4	4	8	4	4	8	16	-	-	-
Females,	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	-	-	-
Were Intemperate,										
Males,	1,078	1,117	2,095	809	799	1,608	3,803	473	491	964
Females,	794	852	1,646	536	505	1,041	2,687	224	160	384
Were Intemperate,										
Males,	284	265	549	273	294	567	1,116	249	331	580
Females,	2,862	1,534	4,396	1,080	1,065	2,145	6,541	984	962	1,946
Had property to value of \$1,000,										
Males,	2,358	1,349	3,707	816	793	1,609	5,316	497	381	878
Females,	504	185	689	264	272	536	1,225	487	581	1,068
Had been in Army or Navy,										
Males,	124	111	235	109	84	193	428	-	-	-
Females,	116	102	218	101	78	179	397	-	-	-
Had been in Reform School,										
Males,	901	843	1,744	595	528	1,123	2,867	115	68	183
Females,	901	843	1,744	593	527	1,120	2,864	114	67	181
Had been in Reform School,										
Males,	44	42	86	30	22	52	138	1	1	2
Females,	39	41	80	23	21	44	124	3	2	6
Females,	5	1	6	7	1	8	14	1	2	3

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1867.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXX.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	STATE WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.
Number of Commitments,									
Males,	146	106	252	91	37	128	5,977	6,303	12,280
Females,	56	22	78	91	37	128	4,480	4,516	8,996
Persons Committed,									
Males,	146	106	252	91	37	128	1,497	1,787	3,284
Females,	56	22	78	91	37	128	5,564	5,321	10,885
Adults,	90	84	174	—	—	—	4,159	3,855	8,014
Males,	113	80	193	79	29	108	1,405	1,466	2,871
Females,	50	21	71	79	29	108	4,451	4,265	8,716
Minors,	63	59	122	—	—	—	3,277	3,022	6,299
Males,	33	26	59	12	8	20	1,174	1,243	2,417
Females,	6	1	7	12	8	20	1,113	1,056	2,169
Committed under 15 years of age,									
Males,	27	25	52	—	—	—	882	833	1,715
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	223	454
White,	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	182	329
Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	174	315
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	14
Colored,	145	100	245	78	36	114	5,394	5,153	10,547
Males,	55	19	74	78	36	114	4,008	3,720	7,728
Females,	90	81	171	—	—	—	1,386	1,433	2,819
Males,	1	6	7	13	1	14	170	168	338
Females,	1	3	4	13	1	14	151	135	286
Males,	—	3	3	—	—	—	19	33	52

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1867.

[illegible]

* Includes 5⁺ males and 2 females not given.

† Includes 1 male and 2 females born at sea.

‡ Includes 132 males and 15 females not stated.

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1867.

Number Committed more than twice and less than six times before,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number Committed six or more times before,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total number who have been in prison before,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE XXXI.—Classification of Prisoners committed to the County Prisons, for the year ending September 30, 1867.

	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUKES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments,	27	13	40	53	78	131	119	137	425	681	—	—	162	81	291	212	364	1,110
Males,	27	12	39	44	62	106	102	125	321	548	—	—	145	75	258	176	277	931
Females,	—	1	1	9	16	25	17	12	104	133	—	—	17	6	33	36	87	179
Whole Number of Persons committed,	27	13	40	46	69	115	106	130	349	585	—	—	148	79	279	187	328	1,021
Males,	27	12	39	38	53	91	94	119	259	472	—	—	132	73	247	152	255	859
Females,	—	1	1	8	16	24	12	11	90	113	—	—	16	6	32	35	73	162
Adults,	18	9	27	31	52	83	87	104	297	488	—	—	101	61	215	130	221	728
Males,	18	8	26	23	40	63	76	94	220	390	—	—	87	55	187	104	166	599
Females,	—	1	1	8	12	20	11	10	77	98	—	—	14	6	28	26	55	129
Minors,	9	4	13	15	17	32	19	26	52	97	—	—	47	18	64	57	107	293
Males,	9	4	13	15	13	28	18	25	39	82	—	—	45	18	60	48	89	260
Females,	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	13	15	—	—	2	—	4	9	18	33
Number committed under 15 years of age,	7	2	9	4	1	5	4	4	6	14	—	—	10	3	10	9	37	69
Males,	7	2	9	4	1	5	4	4	5	13	—	—	10	3	10	9	37	69
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White,	24	12	36	36	60	96	86	119	323	528	—	—	145	76	273	182	327	1,003
Males,	24	11	35	31	45	76	74	108	238	420	—	—	129	70	241	148	254	842
Females,	—	1	1	5	15	20	12	11	85	108	—	—	16	6	32	34	73	161

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1867.

Colored,	3	1	4	10	9	19	20	11	26	57	—	—	—	3	3	6	5	1	18
Males,	3	1	4	7	8	15	20	11	21	52	—	—	—	3	3	6	4	1	17
Females,	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Natives of this State,	24	*12	36	19	22	41	33	57	101	191	—	—	—	56	+38	104	82	94	374
Males,	24	12	36	15	19	34	30	54	83	167	—	—	—	54	37	94	72	81	338
Females,	—	—	—	4	3	7	3	3	18	24	—	—	—	2	1	10	10	13	36
Natives of other States,	1	—	1	17	18	35	38	23	81	142	—	—	—	33	14	42	33	40	162
Males,	1	—	1	15	14	29	37	22	66	125	—	—	—	31	14	37	28	29	139
Females,	—	—	—	2	4	6	1	1	15	17	—	—	—	2	—	5	5	11	23
Natives of other Countries,	2	1	3	10	29	39	35	50	167	252	—	—	—	59	27	133	72	194	485
Males,	2	—	2	8	20	28	27	43	110	180	—	—	—	47	22	116	52	145	382
Females,	—	1	1	2	9	11	8	7	57	72	—	—	—	12	5	17	20	49	103
Whose Parents were both Americans,	19	8	27	34	35	69	54	57	125	236	—	—	—	55	31	102	66	61	315
Males,	19	8	27	28	28	56	49	54	110	213	—	—	—	52	31	89	53	49	274
Females,	—	—	—	6	7	13	5	3	15	23	—	—	—	3	—	13	13	12	41
Whose Parents were both Temperate,	9	7	16	25	48	73	100	111	325	536	—	—	—	142	46	276	152	319	935
Males,	9	7	16	19	39	58	88	102	243	433	—	—	—	126	43	245	122	246	782
Females,	—	—	—	6	9	15	12	9	82	103	—	—	—	16	3	31	30	73	153
Whose Parents were both or either Convicts,	3	1	4	2	3	5	2	7	4	13	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	9
Males,	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	7	2	11	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	9
Females,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Have had no Education,	7	3	10	15	24	39	27	35	131	193	—	—	—	22	20	78	54	88	262
Males,	7	2	9	13	14	27	23	28	81	132	—	—	—	19	15	60	38	52	184
Females,	—	1	1	2	10	12	4	7	50	61	—	—	—	3	5	18	16	36	78
Could Read and Write,	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	95	52	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18
Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	91	30	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	22	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4

† Including 3 males not stated.

* Including 2 unknown.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXI.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.*

	BARNSTABLE.	BERKSHIRE.	BRISTOL.	DUKES.	ESSEX.	
	Jail at Barnstable. House of Correction at Barnstable. Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox. House of Correction at Lenox. Aggregates.	Jail at Taunton. House of Correction at New Bedford. Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown. Aggregates.	Jail at Newbury- port. Jail at Salem. House of Correction at Ipswich. House of Correction at Lawrence. Aggregates.	
Have had a Common School Education, . . .	20	30	59	-	126	739
Males, . . .	20	30	55	-	113	660
Females, . . .	-	-	4	-	13	79
Have had a Superior Education, Males, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	2
Females, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	1
Were Married, Males, . . .	5	10	37	-	-	1
Females, . . .	5	9	27	-	54	447
Were Intemperate,. . .	-	1	10	-	43	337
Males, . . .	20	32	47	-	11	110
Females, . . .	20	31	38	-	56	593
Had Property to the value of \$1,000, . . .	-	1	9	-	51	492
Males, . . .	-	7	12	-	20	101
Females, . . .	-	6	5	-	6	19
\$1,000, . . .	-	1	12	-	5	18
Males, . . .	-	1	12	-	4	1
Females, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	321
Had been in the Army or Navy, Males, . . .	1	2	42	-	100	321
Females, . . .	1	2	42	-	100	-

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1867.

Had been in a Reform School,	1	1	1	4	4	4	8	-	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	3	23
Males,	1	1	1	4	4	4	8	-	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	21
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Number committed once before,	3	3	7	9	9	9	18	18	22	69	-	109	-	-	-	-	74	74	189
Males,	3	3	7	8	8	8	16	16	21	53	-	90	-	-	-	-	67	67	170
Females,	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	16	-	19	-	-	-	-	7	7	19
Number committed twice before,	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	3	10	29	-	42	-	-	-	-	32	32	91
Males,	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	9	23	-	35	-	-	-	-	22	22	74
Females,	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	6	-	7	-	-	-	-	10	10	17
Number committed more than two and less than six times before,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	3	3	3	11	10	13	45	-	68	-	-	-	-	36	36	101
Females,	-	-	-	2	2	2	9	8	12	27	-	47	-	-	-	-	24	24	78
Number committed six or more times before,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	27	-	33	-	-	-	-	14	14	38
Males,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	-	17	-	-	-	-	8	8	25
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	11	-	16	-	-	-	-	6	6	13
Number who have been in Prison before,	4	4	8	13	20	20	33	35	47	170	-	252	-	-	-	-	156	156	419
Males,	4	4	8	12	16	16	28	28	42	119	-	189	-	-	-	-	121	121	347
Females,	-	-	-	1	4	4	5	7	5	51	-	63	-	-	-	-	35	35	72

* Including 4 males not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXI.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments,	24	18	42	79	315	394	60	64	124	247	7	326	616	1,196	1	1	1
Males,	23	16	39	73	235	308	50	53	103	228	5	235	488	956	1	1	1
Females,	1	2	3	6	80	86	10	11	21	19	2	91	128	240	—	—	—
Whole No. of Persons committed,	24	17	41	77	274	351	57	55	112	230	7	295	569	1,101	1	1	1
Males,	23	15	38	71	208	279	47	45	92	213	5	219	454	891	1	1	1
Females,	1	2	3	6	66	72	10	10	20	17	2	76	115	210	—	—	—
Adults,	15	11	26	56	235	291	39	42	81	159	4	222	466	851	—	—	—
Males,	14	9	23	50	181	231	33	35	68	143	3	160	367	673	—	—	—
Females,	1	2	3	6	54	60	6	7	13	16	1	62	99	178	—	—	—
Minors,	9	6	15	21	39	60	18	13	31	71	3	73	103	250	1	1	1
Males,	9	6	15	21	27	48	14	10	24	70	2	59	87	218	1	1	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	12	12	4	3	7	1	1	14	16	32	—	—	—
Number committed under 15 years of age,	4	4	8	8	5	13	2	1	3	15	1	5	12	33	—	—	—
Males,	4	4	8	8	4	12	1	1	2	15	1	5	12	33	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White,	24	17	41	73	256	329	57	55	112	224	7	290	562	1,083	1	1	1
Males,	23	15	38	67	196	263	47	45	92	207	5	215	447	874	1	1	1
Females,	1	2	3	6	60	66	10	10	20	17	2	75	115	209	—	—	—

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1867.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXI.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Have had a Common School Education,	11	7	18	6	17	23	41	34	75	168	7	190	343	708	1	1	1
Males,	11	7	18	4	17	21	32	27	59	158	5	152	301	616	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	2	2	2	9	7	16	10	2	38	42	92	1	1	1
Have had a Superior Education,	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Were Married,	11	8	19	38	150	188	25	22	47	88	3	147	275	513	1	1	1
Males,	10	6	16	32	99	131	20	16	36	74	2	93	194	363	1	1	1
Females,	1	2	3	6	51	57	5	6	11	14	1	54	81	150	1	1	1
Were Intemperate,	12	11	23	41	244	285	25	45	70	116	2	244	352	714	1	1	1
Males,	12	9	21	40	193	233	23	39	62	110	2	176	261	549	1	1	1
Females,	1	2	2	1	51	52	2	6	8	6	1	68	91	165	1	1	1
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,	1	1	1	3	7	10	1	1	2	61	1	1	108	170	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	3	7	10	1	1	2	57	1	1	99	157	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	9	13	1	1	1
Had been in the Army or Navy,	7	3	10	30	114	144	10	21	31	92	1	115	222	430	1	1	1
Males,	7	3	10	30	113	143	10	21	31	92	1	115	220	428	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1867.

Had been in a Reform School,	2	1	3	-	-	-	4	4	4	7	-	17	10	34	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	2	1	3	-	-	-	4	4	4	7	-	16	10	33	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	39	52	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Number committed once before,	4	1	-	-	-	-	44	33	17	-	-	40	118	211	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	4	1	-	-	-	-	33	11	15	37	2	12	93	172	1	1	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	1	-	-	8	11	17	2	2	-	31	25	39	-	-	-	-	-
Number committed twice before,	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	17	9	12	-	21	47	90	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	17	4	11	-	10	36	68	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	4	2	1	-	27	11	22	-	-	-	-	-
Number committed more than two and less than six times before,	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	17	14	5	-	20	39	71	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	9	10	4	-	7	28	52	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	4	1	-	15	11	19	-	-	-	-	-
Number committed six or more times before,	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	9	1	2	-	5	24	41	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	1	2	-	10	19	26	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	10	5	15	-	-	-	-	-
Number who have been in Prison before,	4	2	6	16	105	121	16	105	41	58	2	125	228	413	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	4	1	5	16	72	88	11	72	33	54	2	86	176	318	1	1	-	-	-
Females,	-	1	1	-	33	33	5	33	8	4	-	39	52	95	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXI.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments, .	157	283	440	60	33	93	3,736	808	4,544	33	170	146	454	803
Males, .	126	197	323	43	23	66	3,126	525	3,651	33	152	131	394	710
Females, .	31	86	117	17	10	27	610	283	893	-	18	15	60	93
Whole Number of Persons committed, .	151	255	406	54	32	86	3,224	723	3,947	33	161	129	424	747
Males, .	121	184	305	39	22	61	2,685	453	3,138	33	143	117	369	662
Females, .	30	71	101	15	10	25	539	270	809	-	18	12	55	85
Adults, .	117	201	318	42	25	67	2,588	513	3,101	17	123	78	336	554
Males, .	94	143	237	31	16	47	2,135	316	2,451	17	108	69	291	485
Females, .	23	58	81	11	9	20	453	197	650	-	15	9	45	69
Minors, .	34	54	88	12	7	19	636	210	846	16	38	51	88	193
Males, .	27	41	68	8	6	14	550	137	687	16	35	48	78	177
Females, .	7	13	20	4	1	5	86	73	159	-	3	3	10	16
Number committed under 15 years of age, .	9	12	21	1	-	1	97	2	99	-	3	13	25	41
Males, .	9	11	20	1	-	1	95	2	97	-	3	13	24	40
Females, .	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
White, .	150	252	402	50	32	82	3,140	671	3,811	32	160	127	418	737
Males, .	120	181	301	36	22	58	2,611	411	3,022	32	142	115	364	653
Females, .	30	71	101	14	10	24	529	260	789	-	18	12	54	84

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1867.

Had been in a Reform School,	1	1	2	—	1	32	19	51	2	3	—	2	2	7
Males,	1	1	2	—	1	28	12	40	2	3	—	2	2	7
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number committed once before, .	19	45	64	6	14	774	122	896	5	27	8	95	—	135
Males,	17	29	46	5	10	652	73	725	5	24	7	83	—	119
Females,	2	16	18	1	4	122	49	171	—	3	1	12	—	16
Number committed twice before, .	3	16	19	7	10	225	60	285	2	13	1	22	—	38
Males,	2	15	17	4	6	168	22	190	2	10	—	21	—	33
Females,	1	1	2	3	4	57	38	95	—	3	1	1	—	5
Number committed more than two and less than six times before, .	5	22	27	3	5	228	24	252	1	6	4	23	—	34
Males,	5	12	17	2	4	147	3	150	1	6	4	23	—	34
Females,	—	10	10	1	1	81	21	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number committed six or more times before,	—	15	15	—	1	74	14	88	—	2	1	17	—	20
Males,	—	9	9	—	1	44	7	51	—	2	1	15	—	18
Females,	—	6	6	—	—	30	7	37	—	—	—	2	—	2
Number who have been in Prison before,	27	98	125	16	30	1,301	220	1,521	8	48	14	157	—	227
Males,	24	65	89	11	21	1,011	105	1,116	8	42	12	142	—	204
Females,	3	33	36	5	9	290	115	405	—	6	2	15	—	23

* Including 133 (128 males and 5 females) not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—Classification of Crimes in the State.

	COUNTY PRISONS.						HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.			
	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Six months ending Mar. 31, '67.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.	
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Year.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Year.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.				Totals for year.
1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.										
2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.										
3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.										
4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.										
Murder, .	15	28	13	1	28	29	1	15	26	
Males, .	8	20	12	1	20	21	1	11	19	
Females, .	7	8	1	—	8	8	—	4	7	
Manslaughter,	4	4	—	1	4	9	5	—	—	
Males, .	3	3	—	—	3	7	4	—	—	
Females, .	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	
Rape—Males,	15	28	13	1	28	29	1	—	—	
Assault, .	297	682	385	225	429	1,111	204	15	26	
Males, .	271	603	332	192	369	972	177	11	19	
Females, .	26	79	53	33	60	139	27	4	7	
Miscellaneous Crimes,	14	26	12	12	30	56	18	1	1	
Males, .	14	26	12	11	28	54	17	1	1	
Females, .	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	
Total Crimes against the Person,	345	768	423	243	466	1,234	223	12	27	
Males, .	311	680	369	209	403	1,083	194	9	20	
Females, .	34	88	54	34	63	151	29	3	7	
1.—Crimes against the Person.										

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Arson or Burning, .		25	34	59	1	—	1	453	—	60
Males, .	•	23	32	55	—	•	—	—	—	55
Females, .	•	2	2	4	1	•	—	—	—	5
Burglary, .		19	27	46	5	•	5	—	—	56
Males, .	•	18	27	45	4	•	5	—	—	54
Females, .	•	1	—	1	1	•	—	—	—	2
Robbery, .		39	20	59	1	•	4	—	—	64
Males, .	•	37	19	56	1	•	3	—	—	59
Females, .	•	2	1	3	—	•	1	—	—	5
Larceny, .		556	472	1,028	526	•	453	—	—	2,007
Males, .	•	466	392	858	404	•	340	—	—	1,602
Females, .	•	90	80	170	122	•	113	—	—	405
Forgery, .		13	6	19	4	•	1	—	—	24
Males, .	•	12	6	18	4	•	—	—	—	22
Females, .	•	1	—	1	—	•	1	—	—	2
Making, having or passing		17	14	31	2	•	3	—	—	36
Money, .	•	17	14	31	2	•	3	—	—	36
Males, .	•	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	—	—
Females, .	•	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	—	—
Breaking and Entering, .		132	128	260	29	•	33	—	—	322
Males, .	•	131	122	253	26	•	30	—	—	309
Females, .	•	1	6	7	3	•	3	—	—	13
Embezzlement, .		14	19	33	9	•	2	—	—	44
Males, .	•	13	16	29	7	•	2	—	—	38
Females, .	•	1	3	4	2	•	—	—	—	6
Fraud, .		31	18	49	10	•	8	—	—	67
Males, .	•	30	18	48	9	•	7	—	—	64
Females, .	•	1	—	1	1	•	1	—	—	3
Debt, .		40	51	91	—	•	—	—	—	91
Males, .	•	40	51	91	—	•	—	—	—	91
Females, .	•	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	—	—

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—Classification of Crimes in the State—Continued.

	COUNTY PRISONS.						HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		
	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Six months ending Mar. 31, 1867.	Six months ending Sept. 30, 1867.	Totals for year.
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '67.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '67.	Year.			
CRIMES.									
Violation of By-Law, Males,	40	62	102	5	6	11	22	32	54
Females,	38	54	92	5	6	11	13	17	30
Aiding Escapes, Males,	2	8	10	-	-	-	9	15	24
Females,	17	14	31	-	2	2	21	49	70
Contempt of Court, Males,	14	13	27	-	2	2	3	3	6
Females,	3	1	4	-	-	-	18	46	64
Contempt of Court, Males,	5	2	7	1	-	1	980	1,220	2,200
Females,	4	2	6	-	-	-	490	467	957
Vagrancy,	1	-	1	-	-	-	490	753	1,243
Males,	9	12	21	206	120	326			
Females,	7	6	13	183	82	265			
Miscellaneous Causes, Males,	2	6	8	23	38	61			
Females,	120	144	264	147	98	245			
Total Crimes against Decency,	66	97	163	58	42	100			
Males,	54	47	101	89	56	145			
Females,	1,374	1,570	2,944	1,058	1,115	2,173			
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	1,068	1,291	2,359	792	784	1,576			
Males,	306	279	585	266	331	597			
Females,									

3.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

4.—Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment.	Witnesses,	105	109	214	—	—	—	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Males,	93	99	192	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females,	12	10	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous Causes,	11	*14	25	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Males,	11	14	25	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment,	116	123	239	—	—	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Males,	104	113	217	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females,	12	10	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Number of Commitments,	2,771	2,999	5,770	1,934	1,895	3,829	9,599	1,035	1,266	2,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Commitments,	Males,	2,315	2,556	4,871	1,497	1,413	2,910	7,781	521	488	1,009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females,	456	443	899	437	482	919	1,818	514	778	1,292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Including three males not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—Classification of Crimes in the State—Continued.

CRIMES.	WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months ending Mar. 31, '67.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '67.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '67.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.
Murder, Males,	6	1	7	22	14	36
Females,	.	.	.	6	1	7	15	13	28
Manslaughter, Males,	7	1	8
Females,	8	2	10
Rape—Males,	1	1	7	1	8
Females,	1	.	2
Assault, Males,	4	3	7	20	16	36
Females,	533	604	1,137
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	471	520	991
Females,	62	84	146
Total Crimes against the Person, Males,	10	5	15	610	666	1,276
Females,	.	.	.	10	5	15	539	579	1,118
	71	87	158

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Arson or Burning,	5	31	34	65
Males,	5	28	32	60
Females,	—	3	2	5
Burglary,	—	27	34	61
Males,	3	25	34	59
Females,	3	2	—	2
Robbery,	—	57	27	84
Males,	17	54	25	79
Females,	17	3	2	5
Larceny,	27	1,149	963	2,112
Males,	27	918	750	1,668
Females,	—	231	213	444
Forgery,	—	17	7	24
Males,	—	16	6	22
Females,	—	1	1	2
Making, having or passing Counterfeit Money,	—	20	17	37
Males,	1	20	17	37
Females,	—	—	—	—
Breaking and Entering,	24	187	173	360
Males,	24	183	164	347
Females,	—	4	9	13
Embezzlement,	—	25	22	47
Males,	—	21	18	39
Females,	—	4	4	8
Fraud,	—	41	26	67
Males,	—	39	25	64
Females,	—	2	1	3
Debt,	—	40	51	91
Males,	—	40	51	91
Females,	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—Classification of Crimes in the State—Continued.

CRIMES.	WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months ending Mar. 31, '67.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '67.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '67.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . Females, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	27	50
	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	22	39
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . Females, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	11
	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	9
Malicious Mischief, Males, . Females, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	7
	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . Females, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	49	80
	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	46	72
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . Females, .	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	3	8
	1	1	1	2	3	5	41	63	104
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . Females, .	2	1	1	79	29	108	1,692	1,499	3,191
	2	1	1	79	29	108	1,430	1,256	2,686
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . Females, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	262	243	505
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Perjury, Males,	8	7	15	7	135	75	4,617	2,501	16	25
Females,	7	7	14	7	82	44	3,164	1,674	40	67
Adultery, Males,	1	-	1	-	53	31	1,453	827	16	25
Females,	60	51	111	51	135	75	4,617	2,501	40	67
Lewd Conduct, Males,	43	32	75	32	82	44	3,164	1,674	40	67
Females,	17	19	36	19	53	31	1,453	827	16	25
Keeping Brothels, Males,	77	89	166	89	135	75	4,617	2,501	40	67
Females,	16	12	28	12	82	44	3,164	1,674	40	67
Keeping Brothels, Males,	61	77	138	77	135	75	4,617	2,501	40	67
Females,	51	50	101	50	82	44	3,164	1,674	40	67
Bastardy, Males,	14	14	28	14	53	31	1,453	827	16	25
Females,	37	36	73	36	82	44	3,164	1,674	40	67
Idle and Disorderly, Males,	18	17	35	17	53	31	1,453	827	16	25
Females,	18	17	35	17	53	31	1,453	827	16	25
Drunkenness, Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	60	75	135	75	135	75	4,617	2,501	40	67
Common Drunkards, Males,	38	44	82	44	82	44	3,164	1,674	40	67
Females,	22	31	53	31	53	31	1,453	827	16	25
Violating Liquor Law, Males,	2,116	2,501	4,617	2,501	4,617	2,501	4,617	2,501	40	67
Females,	1,490	1,674	3,164	1,674	3,164	1,674	3,164	1,674	40	67
Disturbing the Peace, Males,	626	827	1,453	827	1,453	827	1,453	827	16	25
Females,	323	386	709	386	709	386	709	386	16	25
Common Drunkards, Males,	208	212	420	212	420	212	420	212	40	67
Females,	115	174	289	174	289	174	289	174	16	25
Violating Liquor Law, Males,	165	219	384	219	384	219	384	219	40	67
Females,	129	182	311	182	311	182	311	182	16	25
Disturbing the Peace, Males,	36	37	73	37	73	37	73	37	40	67
Females,	36	56	92	56	92	56	92	56	16	25

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—Classification of Crimes in the State—Concluded.

CRIMES.	WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months ending Mar. 31, '67.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '67.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '67.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '67.	Totals for year.
Violation of By-Law, Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	68	113
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	60	103
Aiding Escapes, Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	10
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	16	33
Contempt of Court, Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	15	29
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Contempt of Court, Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
Vagrancy, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	-	2
Males, .	38	19	57	.	.	.	275	183	458
Females, .	25	6	31	.	.	.	228	111	339
Miscellaneous Causes, Males, .	13	13	26	.	.	.	47	72	119
Females, .	13	-	13	.	.	.	301	294	595
Total Crimes against Decency, .	144	106	250	.	.	.	127	145	272
Males, .	54	22	76	.	.	.	174	149	323
Females, .	90	84	174	2	3	5	3,558	4,014	7,572
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, .	144	106	250	2	3	5	2,406	2,567	4,973
Males, .	54	22	76	2	3	5	1,152	1,447	2,599
Females, .	90	84	174	.	.	.	.	.	.

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

4.—Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment.	Witnesses,
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APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—Classification of Crimes in the County Prisons, for the year ending September 30, 1867.

	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUKES.		ESSEX.						Aggregates.
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.		
1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.																			
2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.																			
3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.																			
4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.																			
Murder,																		9	
Males,																		5	
Females,																		3	
Manslaughter,																		—	
Males,																		—	
Females,																		—	
Rape—Males,																		—	
Assault,																		—	
Males,																		—	
Females,																		—	
Miscellaneous Crimes,																		—	
Males,																		—	
Females,																		—	
Total Crimes against the Person,	3	3	6	8	20	28	15	14	70	99	—	—	29	9	47	24	26	135	
Males,	3	2	5	7	17	24	14	14	57	85	—	—	29	9	42	23	25	128	
Females,	—	1	1	1	3	4	1	—	13	14	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	7	

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Arson or Burning,	5	4	1	13	12	1	12	12	-	235	1	-	-	-	-	44	43	1	2	2	-	6	6	-	5	5	-
Males,	4	1								85	85	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Females,	1		3	2	1	-	-	-	-	56	54	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	47	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-								9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	1	5	5	-	1	1	-	48	44	4	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-
Males,	1	1							48	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	9	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Males,	2	2							10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	1	1	4	4	-	10	10	-	36	33	3	3	3	-	-	19	18	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Males,	1	1							36	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Making, having or passing Counterfeit Money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	1	1	7	7	-	4	4	-	149	129	20	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	3	3	-
Females,	1	1							149	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	68	51	17	-	-	-	-	9	9	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-							68	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson or Burning,	1	1	6	6	-	3	3	-	41	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-
Males,	1	1							41	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary,	-	-	18	17	1	-	-	-	43	34	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-
Males,	-	-							43	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	30	24	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-							30	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	-	-	15	14	1	-	-	-	13	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-
Males,	-	-							13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Males,	1	1							20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Making, having or passing Counterfeit Money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-							3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking and Entering,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Males,	1	1							17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	15	14	1	-	-	-	13	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-
Males,	-	-							13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud,	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	30	24	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-							30	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt,	-	-	15	14	1	-	-	-	13	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-
Males,	-	-							13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUKES.		ESSEX.						Aggregates.
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.		
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Malicious Mischief, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	1	1	1	2	6	4	2	2	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	6	1	1	1	2	6	3	2	2	
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	11	1	1	2	10	1	2	2	2	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	11	1	1	2	10	1	2	1	1	
Total Crimes against Prop- erty, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	20	3	23	32	27	69	51	64	93	208	1	1	83	33	78	66	102	362	
	20	3	23	28	30	58	49	62	73	184	1	1	78	32	74	56	68	308	
	1	1	1	4	7	11	2	2	20	24	1	1	5	1	4	10	34	54	
2.—Crimes against Property.																			

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUKES.		ESSEX.						Aggregates.
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.		
Violation of By-Law, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	8	
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	
Aiding Escapes, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	5	
Contempt of Court, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	
Vagrancy, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	11	—	—	—	—	2	35	29	66	
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	29	19	48	
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	3	1	4	6	1	7	8	3	14	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	10	18	
Females,	3	1	4	6	—	—	7	2	12	25	—	—	16	3	10	7	21	57	
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, Males,	4	7	11	12	21	33	38	57	262	357	—	—	46	32	161	122	236	597	
Females,	—	—	—	3	6	9	14	10	71	95	—	—	36	28	137	97	184	482	
	—	—	—	3	6	9	14	10	71	95	—	—	10	4	24	25	52	115	

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

4.---Miscellan'us Causes.	Witnesses, . . .	1	-	1	14	2	-	16	-	-	3	3	5	-	11
	Males, . . .	1	-	1	14	2	-	16	-	-	1	2	5	-	8
	Females, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
	Miscellaneous Causes, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	4*	-	-	5
	Males, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
	Females, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Miscellan'us Causes of Commitment, . . .	1	-	1	15	2	-	17	-	-	4	7	5	-	16
	Males, . . .	1	-	1	15	2	-	17	-	-	2	6	5	-	13
	Females, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
	Total Number of Commitments, . . .	53	78	131	119	137	425	681	162	81	291	212	364	1,110	
	Males, . . .	44	62	106	102	125	321	548	145	75	258	176	277	931	
	Females, . . .	9	16	25	17	12	104	133	17	6	33	36	87	179	

* Including 2 males not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Murder, .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	10	1	—	1
Males, .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	7	—	—	1
Females, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Manslaughter, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Males, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Females, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape—Males, .	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Assault, .	6	4	10	21	28	49	9	11	20	37	—	37	62	129	—	—	—
Males, .	6	4	10	19	22	41	8	10	18	34	—	34	57	121	—	—	—
Females, .	—	—	—	2	6	8	1	1	2	3	—	3	5	8	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Crimes, .	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	—	—	—
Males, .	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	—	—
Females, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total Crimes against the Person, .	8	5	13	24	28	52	10	13	23	46	—	46	76	155	1	—	1
Males, .	8	5	13	22	22	44	9	12	21	40	—	40	70	143	1	—	1
Females, .	—	—	—	2	6	8	1	1	2	6	—	6	6	12	—	—	—

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1 1 —	— — —	1 1 —	2 2 —	— — —	2 2 —	2 — 2	— — —	2 — 2	4 4 —	— — —	2 1 1	— — —	7 6 1	— — —	— — —	— — —
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Malicious Mischief, Males, . . . Females, . . .	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 1 —	4 3 1	5 4 1	8 7 1	1 1 —	9 8 1	2 2 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	7 7 —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . . . Females, . . .	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	7 7 —	7 7 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 1 —	— — —	3 3 —	7 7 —	11 11 —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	12 11 1	5 5 —	17 16 1	39 39 —	57 45 12	96 84 12	32 28 4	18 15 3	50 43 7	165 152 13	5 3 2	95 80 15	142 121 21	407 356 51	— — —	— — —	— — —

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Violation of By-Law, Males,
Females,
Aiding Escapes, Males,
Females,
Contempt of Court, Males,
Females,
Vagrancy, Males,
Females,
Miscellaneous Causes, Males,
Females,
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, Males,	4	8	12	16	230	246	17	33	50	2	185	398	632	.	.	.	.
Females,	—	2	2	4	62	66	5	7	12	—	70	101	177	.	.	.	.

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

* Including one male not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—Classification of Crimes, &c—Continued.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Murder,	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape—Males,	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	6	—	3	—	—	3
Assault,	37	35	72	10	3	13	412	100	512	6	21	11	34	72
Males,	33	29	62	8	3	11	348	81	429	6	21	10	30	67
Females,	4	6	10	2	—	2	64	19	83	—	—	1	4	5
Miscellaneous Crimes,	4	—	4	—	1	1	12	7	19	—	—	1	9	10
Males,	4	—	4	—	1	1	12	7	19	—	—	1	8	9
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total Crimes ag'nst the Person,	46	35	81	10	4	14	435	108	543	6	24	12	43	85
Males,	42	29	71	8	4	12	369	89	458	6	24	11	38	79
Females,	4	6	10	2	—	2	66	19	85	—	—	1	5	6

1.—Crimes against the Person.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . . . Females, . . .	— — —	1 1 —	1 1 —	— — —	1 1 —	1 1 —	21 17 4	9 8 1	30 25 5	— — —	1 1 —	1 1 —	— — —	2 2 —
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	4 3 1	— — —	4 3 1	— — —	1 — —	— — —	— — —	1 — —
Malicious Mischief, Males, . . . Females, . . .	2 2 —	2 2 —	4 4 —	2 2 —	— — —	2 2 —	14 14 —	— — —	14 14 —	— — —	2 2 —	4 4 —	6 5 1	12 11 1
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . . . Females, . . .	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 1 —	3 3 —	4 4 —	31 30 1	2 2 —	33 32 1	— — —	3 3 —	2 2 —	10 10 —	15 15 —
Total Crimes against Prop- erty, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	55 44 11	48 35 13	103 79 24	13 12 1	6 6 —	19 18 1	943 807 136	458 338 120	1,401 1,145 256	14 14 —	85 82 3	51 46 5	101 87 14	251 229 22

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Perjury, Males,	3	3	-	23	13	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	192	171	21	13	13	-	25	14	11	13	12	1	
Females,	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	173	155	18	10	10	-	11	7	4	8	7	1	
Adultery, Males,	1	1	-	18	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	9	4	5	3	3	-	
Females,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lewd Conduct, Males,	3	3	-	16	11	5	3	1	2	96	26	70	10	10	-	58	44	14	1,635	1,414	221	53	41	12	115	103	12	5	2	3	
Females,	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	21	4	17	-	-	-	26	21	5	36	30	6	4	3	1	16	16	-	-	-	-	
Keeping Brothels, Males,	3	3	-	15	10	5	1	-	1	75	22	53	10	10	-	32	23	9	1,599	1,384	215	49	38	11	99	87	12	5	2	3	
Females,	-	-	-	5	1	4	10	5	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	4	3	1	24	17	7	4	4	-	
Violating Liquor Law, Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	1	8	4	4	1	1	-	
Females,	-	-	-	5	1	4	3	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	16	13	3	3	3	-	
Common Drunkards, Males,	-	-	-	10	7	3	4	1	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	85	49	36	29	20	9	34	21	13	13	9	4	
Females,	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	45	33	28	19	9	20	11	9	4	2	2	
Violating Liquor Law, Males,	-	-	-	9	6	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	7	4	3	1	1	-	14	10	4	9	7	2	
Females,
Disturbing the Peace, Males,
Females,

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Concluded.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Violation of By-Law, Males,	5	1	6	-	-	-	88	-	88	-	1	-	-	1	1
Females,	4	1	5	-	-	-	80	-	80	-	1	-	-	1	1
Aiding Escapes,	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maies,	-	-	-	1	-	1	17	-	17	-	4	-	-	4	8
Females,	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	-	14	-	4	-	-	4	8
Contempt of Court, Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy,	1	61	62	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	49	84	133	-
Males,	1	50	51	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	49	73	122	-
Females,	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	11	11	-
Miscellaneous Causes, Males,	5	5	10	4	2	6	170	126	296	5	10	7	18	40	-
Females,	4	4	8	-	1	1	99	15	114	5	8	5	13	31	-
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	1	1	2	4	1	5	71	111	182	-	2	2	5	9	-
Males,	56	200	256	37	23	60	2,165	240	2,405	11	54	83	310	458	-
Females,	40	133	173	23	13	36	1,774	96	1,870	11	40	74	269	394	-
Aggregates,	16	67	83	14	10	24	391	144	535	-	14	9	41	64	-

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

* Includes one male incorrectly counted among the commitments to both Jail and House of Correction. The whole number of persons committed in Berkshire should be 114, instead of 115; the whole number of *persons* committed in the State, 10,884, instead of 10,885.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIV.—Classification of Discharges, &c.—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Discharged by Writ of Habeas Corpus,										1				3			
Males,										1				3			
Females,																	
Recognizing or giving Bail,	11	2	13	23		23	16		16	77	5	30	14	126			
Males,	11	1	12	20		20	15		15	72	3	27	13	115			
Females,		1	1	3		3	1		1	5	2	3	1	11			
Sent to Court and not returned,				31		31	17		17	41		71		112			
Males,				31		31	13		13	33		61		94			
Females,							4		4	8		10		18			
Escaped and not retaken,		2	2						2								
Males,		2	2						2								
Females,																	
Transferred to other Jails,										28	3	14	1	46			
Males,										28	3	13	1	45			
Females,												1		1			
Debtors discharged by payment of Debt,																	
Males,										3		1		4			
Females,										3		1		4			

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXXIV.—Classification of Discharges, &c.—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Discharged by Order of Overseers,																	
Males,																	
Females,																	
Discharged by Order of Court,																	
Males,										20			1	21			
Females,										19			1	20			
Discharged for Insanity, .										1			3	1			
Males,													1	3			
Females,													2	1			
Discharged for Sickness,														2			
Males,																	
Females,																	
Pardoned,				1	7	8		1	1	3			32	35			
Males,				1	5	6		1	1	3			27	30			
Females,					2	2							5	5			
Executed,																	
Males,																	
Females,																	
Died,																	
Males,										1			4	5			
Females,										1			3	4			

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

* Erroneously reported as 44.

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXV.—*Classification of Discharges for the State.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			House of Industry.	State Work-house.	State Prison.	Total for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
Discharged by Writ of Habeas Corpus, . . .	9	2	11	-	-	-	11
Males,	9	2	11	-	-	-	11
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recognizing or giving Bail,	975	26	1,001	-	-	-	1,001
Males,	816	23	839	-	-	-	839
Females;	159	3	162	-	-	-	162
Sent to Court and not returned,	667	-	667	-	-	-	667
Males,	588	-	588	-	-	-	588
Females,	79	-	79	-	-	-	79
Escaped and not retaken,	10	16	26	1	18	1	46
Males,	10	16	26	1	15	1	43
Females,	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Transferred to other Jails,	196	62	258	-	-	-	258
Males,	181	55	236	-	-	-	236
Females,	15	7	22	-	-	-	22
Debtors discharged by payment of Debt,	7	-	7	-	-	-	7
Males,	7	-	7	-	-	-	7
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors disch'd by Order of Creditors,	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
Males,	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors discharged by taking Poor Debtors' Oath,	17	-	17	-	-	-	17
Males,	17	-	17	-	-	-	17
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to State Prison,	135	-	135	-	-	-	135
Males,	135	-	135	-	-	-	135
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to House of Correction,	557	-	557	-	-	-	557
Males,	430	-	430	-	-	-	430
Females,	127	-	127	-	-	-	127
By Superior Court,	339	1	340	-	-	-	340
Males,	271	1	272	-	-	-	272
Females,	68	-	68	-	-	-	68
Sent to Reform School,	29	-	29	-	-	-	29
Males,	25	-	25	-	-	-	25
Females,	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
Sent to Nautical School,	47	-	47	-	-	-	47
Expiration of sentence,	486	2,566	3,052	2,087	4	90	5,233
Males,	359	1,843	2,202	889	2	90	3,183
Females,	127	723	850	1,198	2	-	2,050

DISCHARGES FROM ALL PRISONS.

TABLE XXXV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Concluded.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			House of Industry.	State Work-house.	State Prison.	Total for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Total.				
Discharged by payment of Fine and Costs, . . .	917	525	1,442	151	—	—	1,593
Males,	829	462	1,291	90	—	—	1,381
Females,	88	63	151	61	—	—	212
Discharged as Poor Convicts,	1,080	201	1,281	—	—	—	1,281
Males,	906	144	1,050	—	—	—	1,050
Females,	174	57	231	—	—	—	231
Discharged by Order of Court,	30	41	71	—	—	—	71
Males,	26	24	50	—	—	—	50
Females,	4	17	21	—	—	—	21
Discharged for Insanity,	11	29	40	4	—	—	44
Males,	7	18	25	2	—	—	27
Females,	4	11	15	2	—	—	17
Pardoned,	22	186	208	59	11	14	292
Males,	22	146	168	40	5	14	227
Females,	—	40	40	19	6	—	65
Died,	1	8	9	6	3	7	25
Males,	1	7	8	1	1	7	17
Females,	—	1	1	5	2	—	8
Order of Law,	135	55	190	—	—	—	190
Males,	89	29	118	—	—	—	118
Females,	46	26	72	—	—	—	72
Discharged by Processes not given above, . . .	126	8	134	—	—	—	134
Males,	115	8	123	—	—	—	123
Females,	11	—	11	—	—	—	11
Whole Number discharges reported,	5,802	3,726	9,528	2,308	36	112	11,984
Males,	4,896	2,778	7,674	1,023	23	112	8,832
Females,	906	948	1,854	1,285	13	—	3,152
Whole Number Persons discharged,	5,187	3,358	8,545	1,970	36	112	10,663
Males,	4,373	2,497	6,870	901	23	112	7,906
Females,	814	861	1,675	1,069	13	—	2,757
Persons remaining in Confinement,	389	1,133	1,522	*408	216	534	†2,680
Males,	331	851	1,182	161	55	534	1,932
Females,	58	282	340	247	161	—	748

* In a previous table incorrectly reported as 413.

† The number of persons committed, on page 308, should be 10,884, instead of 10,885.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVI.—Sickness and Punishment among those Discharged from State, County or City Prisons, during the year ending September 30, 1867.

	Number of Sick.	Number of Days Sickness.	Number Died.	No. who had been punished once.		No. who had been punished twice.		No. who had been punished three times.		No. who had been punished more than three times.		Whole No. who had been punished.		Whole Number of Punishments.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Jail at Lenox,	1	4	—	6	2	7	—	1	—	3	—	17	2	38
House of Correction at Lenox,	4	72	—	16	6	4	1	4	2	5	—	29	9	61
House of Correction at New Bedford,	14	522	—	19	9	11	1	5	2	15	1	50	13	168
Jail at Edgartown,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Lawrence,	4	61	—	14	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	24	—	36
Jail at Newburyport,	4	24	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Jail at Salem,	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Ipswich,	15	323	2	15	2	11	4	2	2	9	—	37	8	108
House of Correction at Lawrence,	53	960	—	22	9	15	3	7	3	8	4	52	19	159
Jail at Greenfield,	3	17	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
House of Correction at Greenfield,	4	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Springfield,	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
House of Correction at Springfield,	9	172	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	19

SICKNESS AND PUNISHMENT IN PRISONS.

Jail at Northampton,	1	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
House of Correction at Northampton,	6	9	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	13
Jail at Cambridge,	3	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jail at Lowell,	8	127	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
House of Correction at Cambridge, .	88	2,017	4	-	7	2	4	1	1	3	7	2	10	16	59	59
Jail at Dedham,	2	42	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
House of Correction at Dedham, . .	6	104	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	15
Jail at Plymouth,	3	21	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
House of Correction at Plymouth, . .	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at Boston, . . .	114	3,468	1	-	50	40	35	26	9	14	19	11	91	113	481	481
Jail at Worcester,	3	87	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
House of Correction at Fitchburg, . .	13	83	-	-	10	1	1	2	4	2	1	-	5	16	41	41
House of Correction at Worcester, . .	1	35	1	-	'8	5	-	2	2	1	-	1	9	10	30	30
Totals for County Prisons,	363	8,343	9	-	187	79	101	40	43	33	65	17	169	396	1,246	1,246
House of Industry,	1,454	3,345	6	-	5	8	1	3	2	1	-	1	13	8	37	37
State Workhouse,	12	394	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
State Prison,	1	67	7	-	12	-	5	-	6	-	17	-	-	40	219	219
Totals for the State,	1,830	12,149	25	-	207	87	107	43	51	34	82	18	182	447	1,505	1,505

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TABLES.

In the Classification of Crimes it is needful to make use of the whole number of *Commitments*, since the same person is often charged with or convicted of several offences, or committed to several prisons. For this reason the number of crimes, in the aggregate, will appear too large. Thus, in the commitments for Murder, 1 male appears both in the State and County Prisons, and 4 males in more than one County Prison. The true aggregate for this crime is not 36, but 31; viz., 23 males and 8 females; and 4 of these 31 were counted in 1866.

The total commitments for Manslaughter are 8 instead of 10; 2 males appearing in more than one prison.

The totals for Rape become 28 instead of 36; 5 men appearing both in the State and County Prisons, and 3 in more than one County Prison. 4 of these 28 were counted in 1866.

The totals for Arson or Burning become 56 instead of 65; viz., 51 males and 5 females; 4 males appearing both in the State and County Prisons, and 5 males in more than one County Prison.

The totals for Burglary are 50 instead of 61; namely, 48 males and 2 females; 3 males appearing both in the State and County Prisons, and 8 males in more than one County Prison.

The totals for Adultery become 96 instead of 111; viz., 62 males and 34 females; 1 male appears both in the State and County Prisons, and 12 males and 2 females appear in more than one County Prison.

These totals would be still farther reduced by comparing the returns for two years together and excluding those crimes which appear more than once on the Prison Register, during two years; the whole number committed for Murder in both years being but 54; for Manslaughter, 31; for Rape, 51.

As compared with 1866, it will be seen that Crimes against the Person have decreased about 5.2 per cent., Crimes against Property about 8 per cent., Crimes against Public Order and Decency have increased 2.8 per cent., and Crimes of all kinds have decreased 3 per cent.

It has been stated that the number of different persons committed, which is nominally 10,884, is really not more than 9,500. The exact number cannot be given because, after ascertaining all the different persons committed to a single prison, lists must be compared to see if the same person has not been committed to several prisons during the year. This frequently happens, especially when the prisons are in the same county or vicinity, but it is common for the name to be changed, either by the prisoner himself, to escape

PRISON POPULATION, 1867.

identification, or by the clerk, from indistinct hearing or haste in copying. A certain number of the duplicate commitments therefore fail to be counted in each year, even when all the lists are compared together, which cannot always be adequately done for want of time. After all the deductions which, without doubt, are proper to be made, the total of 10,884 becomes 9,900, but this number is probably too large by 300 or 400.

Slight discrepancies may occur in these tables as now prepared, arising from a misunderstanding in regard to the commitment of escaped prisoners, persons held on two charges, etc. It is proper to state, however, that the tables for the past three or four years are known to be more exact than for any former period.

The Table of Sickness and Punishment does not, probably, give the whole number of cases of either description, but may be taken as exhibiting the general state of those facts.

The statement of the number remaining in confinement September 30, 1866-7, as given on pages 43-4, has since been discovered to be somewhat incorrect.

The totals for the State, as given below, will correct these errors, and at the same time represent the movement of the prison population during the current year:—

Total number of persons remaining in confinement in the State,	
County and City Prisons, September 30, 1866,	2,459
Males,	1,825
Females,	634
Nominal number of persons committed within the year ending	
September 30, 1867,	10,884
Males,	8,013
Females,	2,871
Nominal whole number of persons in confinement within the	
year,	13,344
Males,	9,839
Females,	3,505
Nominal number of persons discharged within the year,	
10,663	
Males,	7,906
Females,	2,757
Number of persons remaining in confinement September 30,	
1867,	2,680
Males,	1,932
Females,	748

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

On page 43 the number in the Cambridge House of Correction should be 172 ; in Boston Jail, 171 ; in the Boston House of Correction, 397,—all on October 1, 1867. The number in the House of Industry, October 1, 1866, should be 426 ; a year afterwards it was reduced to 408.

B.—THE SEX, EDUCATION, ETC., OF PRISONERS.

The following Tables will show the increase and diminution of crime among women, the state of Education among prisoners, and the Commitments for a series of years, so far as the facts are reported. For the last three years the Boston House of Industry has been included in the tables. If this could have been done for the preceding years, the number of women would appear considerably greater, for a majority of those committed to this large prison are women. The State Prison receives none but males. The State Workhouse is this year included for the first time.

CRIME AMONG WOMEN, 1854-1867.

TABLE XXXVII.—CRIME AMONG WOMEN.

Showing the Number of Male and Female Prisoners committed to the Minor Prisons, for thirteen years, 1854 to 1867, inclusive.

Y E A R S .	J A I L S .			H O U S E S O F C O R R E C T I O N .			T O T A L S .		
	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.
1854,	11,526	9,819	1,652	4,734	3,735	999	16,260	13,604	2,651
1855,	12,858	10,819	2,026	4,599	3,550	1,048	17,457	14,369	3,074
1856,	9,419	8,775	626	4,936	3,840	1,090	14,355	12,615	1,716
1857,	7,903	6,675	1,228	5,169	3,974	1,195	13,072	10,649	2,423
1858,	8,603	7,390	1,213	5,996	4,660	1,336	14,599	12,050	2,549
1859,	8,286	6,716	1,579	5,180	4,113	1,089	13,466	10,829	2,668
1860,	6,752	5,756	1,031	5,012	4,000	1,012	11,764	9,756	2,043
1861,	5,693	4,689	1,013	5,424	4,322	1,154	11,117	9,011	2,167
1862,	5,211	3,967	1,244	4,494	3,139	1,355	9,705	7,106	2,599
1863,	5,568	3,768	1,797	3,823	2,374	1,449	9,391	6,142	3,246
1864,*	4,931	3,180	1,751	3,184	1,917	1,267	8,116	5,097	3,019
1865,	5,149	3,733	1,415	3,786	2,152	1,639	8,940	5,885	3,054
1866,	6,131	4,926	1,205	4,882	3,259	1,623	11,013	8,185	2,828
1867,	5,129	4,330	799	5,628	3,556	2,072	10,757	7,886	2,871

* From March 1st to October 1st.

It thus appears that for the last five years the number of male and female criminals has increased and diminished inversely, while the total number at present is by no means so large as in 1860-61, although our population has considerably augmented.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVIII.—EDUCATION OF PRISONERS..

Showing the whole number, and the percentage to the whole number committed, of Prisoners who could not read and write, in the County Prisons, 1857–1867.

YEARS.	Whole No. reported.	Could not read and write.	Per cent.	YEARS.	Whole No. reported.	Could not read and write.	Per cent.
1857, .	13,072	4,853	37.1	1863, .	9,391	3,312	35.3
1858, .	14,599	6,534	44.7	1864, .	5,694	2,150	37.8
1859, .	13,466	4,493	33.4	1865,* .	8,972	3,389	37.8
1860, .	11,764	3,708	31.5	1866,* .	11,260	3,638	32.3
1861, .	11,117	3,702	33.3	1867,* .	10,731	3,312	30.9
1862, .	9,705	1,965	20.2				

* Including those in the House of Industry and the State Prison.

TABLE XXXIX.—RECOMMITMENTS.

Showing the whole number of Commitments, the Recommitments, and the percentage in the County Prisons and the State Prison, since 1859.

YEARS.	HOUSES OF CORRECTION.*			JAILS,			STATE PRISON.		
	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.
1859, . .	5,180	1,682	32	8,286	2,867	35	163	24	14.7
1860, . .	5,012	2,346	47	6,752	2,633	39	144	14	9.7
1861, . .	5,424	2,504	46	5,693	2,206	39	197	21	10.7
1862, . .	4,494	2,241	50	5,211	2,220	42	102	20	19.6
1863, . .	3,823	2,072	54	5,568	2,523	45	108	16	14.8
1864, . .	1,780	1,017	57	2,801	1,167	42	79	10	12.6
1865, . .	3,786	2,198	56	5,052	2,064	40	129	8	6.
1866, . .	4,882	2,216	45	6,131	2,242	37	247	20	8.
1867, . .	5,628	2,826	45	5,129	1,910	37	128	12	9.4

* Including the House of Industry for the last three years, and the State Workhouse for 1867.

PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

TABLE XL.—PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

I.—NUMBER, AGE, SEX, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Admitted in 1866-7.	Discharged in 1866-7.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1867.	Whole No. during the year.	Average number.	Whole No. of boys.	Whole No. of girls.	Admitted under 10 years old.	Admitted between 10 and 14.	Admitted over 14.	No. in- dentured or placed out.
Westborough, . . .	162*	175	319	494	326	494	-	42	93	27	98
Lancaster, . . .	110†	90	157	247	141	-	247	11	50	48||	61
School Ships, . . .	270‡	241	287	528	285	528	-	-	120	150	111
Boston House of Reformation,	142	136	194	330	179	279	51	32	94	16	-
Totals, . . .	684§	642	957	1,599	931	1,301	298	85	357	241||	270

* Of these only 118 were new comers.

† Of these only 255 were new comers.

|| One unknown.

† Of these only 77 were new comers.

§ Three must be deducted for transfers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XL.—*Pupils in Reformatories—Continued.*

II.—NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Natives admitted.	Foreigners admitted.	Of native parentage.	Of foreign parentage.	Both parents living.	Father living.	Mother living.	Father in- temperate.	Mother in- temperate.	Had been previously committed.
Westborough,	108	10	37*	69	48	15	43	42	15	35
Lancaster,	71	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Ships,	211	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Boston House of Reformation,	118	24	-	-	87	14	36	-	-	11
Totals,	508	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138

* Twelve unknown.

PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

TABLE XL.—*Pupils in Reformatories*—Concluded.

III.—COST, EARNINGS, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Average weekly cost.	Average earnings of pupils.	Hours of labor.	Hours in school.	Average number of pupils to each teacher.
Westborough,	\$2.95	\$19.20	6	4	40
Lancaster,	3.41	1.60	6	4	28
School Ships,	3.91	*	6	3	95
Boston House of Reformation, .	3.25	†	5	5	45
Totals,	\$3.37	—	6	4	46

* Nothing.

† Unknown.

IV.—AGE, TIME SPENT IN SCHOOL, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Greatest age of any pupil now in school, October 1, 1867.	Average age when received.	Average age when discharged.	Longest time in the school of those discharged in 1866-7, (years.)	Average time in school of these discharged in 1866-7, (years.)
Westborough,	17+	11.2	14.85	6.08	2.68
Lancaster,	18+	13.11	15.28	8.54	2.61
School Ships,	19+	14.6	16.31	3.05	1.01
Boston House of Reformation, .	19+	12.01	13.56	10.33	1.78
Totals,	19+	13.14	15.18	10.33	1.85

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

C.—EXPENDITURES IN PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

XLI.—THE STATE PRISON.

Showing the Average Number of Prisoners in the State Prison from 1815 to 1867, and the Gain or Loss to the State in each year.

Y E A R S.	Average Number.	Gain.	Loss.	Total Expense.
1815, . . .	—	—	\$10,094 11	—
1816, . . .	—	—	13,085 81	—
1817, . . .	—	—	11,853 28	—
1818, . . .	—	—	8,479 98	—
1819, . . .	341	—	5,372 72	—
1820, . . .	330	—	6,758 31	\$49,970 10
1821, . . .	290	—	5,706 31	42,456 34
1822, . . .	276	—	11,271 61	46,514 27
1823, . . .	294	—	5,706 31	41,099 89
1824, . . .	298	\$1,212 78	—	41,517 77
1825, . . .	314	10,051 32	—	49,233 01
1826, . . .	313	4,197 37	—	48,188 00
1827, . . .	285	—	6,392 56	42,502 82
1828, . . .	290	—	12,167 07	39,978 44
1829, . . .	262	—	7,599 70	31,360 12
Totals, . .	299	\$15,461 47	\$104,487 77	\$432,820 76
1830, . . .	290	—	\$6,897 02	—
1831, . . .	256	—	477 31	\$26,491 86
1832, . . .	227	\$4,192 33	—	24,907 19
1833, . . .	250	6,995 57	—	26,126 86
1834, . . .	277	7,646 28	—	29,475 28
1835, . . .	287	7,000 00	—	32,248 27
1836, . . .	285	13,428 23	—	33,754 00
1837, . . .	288	—	2,773 64	40,273 14
1838, . . .	303	56 94	—	38,947 12
1839, . . .	316	4,633 27	—	38,392 05
1840, . . .	318	—	179 43	40,889 32
1841, . . .	333	—	1,015 92	36,856 12

STATE PRISON EXPENSES SINCE 1815.

TABLE XLI.—Concluded.

Y E A R S.	Average Number.	Gain.	Loss.	Total Expense.
1842, . . .	304	\$931 36	—	\$34,228 86
1843, . . .	270	—	\$5,022 11	29,213 13
1844, . . .	271	268 68	—	29,598 56
1845, . . .	284	807 35	—	30,994 30
1846, . . .	262	—	504 98	32,692 33
1847, . . .	262	126 26	—	32,271 71
1848, . . .	287	—	2,727 22	35,115 04
1849, . . .	320	—	1,428 23	36,400 57
1850, . . .	411	—	1,920 68	45,261 32
1851, . . .	466	—	3,352 26	45,843 78
1852, . . .	483	5,511 36	—	55,133 56
1853, . . .	484	—	18,371 02	81,882 45
1854, . . .	491	—	17,033 31	80,483 26
1855, . . .	483 $\frac{1}{3}$	—	15,804 14	88,294 46
1856, . . .	455	—	7,032 97	93,136 55
1857, . . .	440 $\frac{2}{3}$	—	14,709 82	89,165 97
1858, . . .	469 $\frac{1}{3}$	—	23,788 62	96,955 68
1859, . . .	495	—	9,173 97	87,821 88
1860, . . .	509 $\frac{2}{3}$	504 86	—	80,243 11
1861, . . .	520	—	2,377 20	117,728 16
1862, . . .	505 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	7,714 38	83,347 23
1863, . . .	431 $\frac{2}{3}$	—	9,844 14	80,747 32
1864, . . .	376 $\frac{2}{3}$	—	29,404 17	96,084 06
1865, . . .	359	—	24,902 01	84,965 86
1866, . . .	470	—	6,104 65	94,746 36
1867, . . .	537	20,971 82	—	97,039 28
Totals since 1830,	370	\$73,074 33	\$212,559 20	\$1,866,757 00
Grand Totals, .	345	\$98,535 80	\$317,046 97	\$2,299,577 76

Net loss in 15 years before 1830, \$89,026 30

In 38 years since 1830, 139,484 87

In the last 12 years, 113,575 25

For the whole period, 228,511 17

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLII.—Showing the Expenses and the Number of Prisoners in the County Prisons for Nine Years—1859 to 1867.

Y E A R S .	Total Expenses	Earnings of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prisons.	Average No. Confined.	Average Weekly Cost.	Paid for Salaries.	Paid for Provisions.	Paid for Medicines, etc.	Reported Whole No. in Prison.
1859, .	\$216,252 70	\$59,902 89	\$156,349 81	1,799.50	\$1.67.1	\$47,742 30	\$70,374 39	\$2,441 75	15,459
1860, .	190,527 58	54,594 29	145,933 29	1,773.	1.58.2	52,749 48	76,014 15	2,834 79	13,626
1861, .	177,375 17	43,362 03	134,013 14	1,821.	1.41.5	55,539 34	73,965 67	2,818 55	12,909
1862, .	182,006 63	40,007 52	141,999 11	1,433.	1.90.5	53,038 67	71,897 47	2,617 92	11,541
1863, .	192,745 84	39,023 76	153,722 08	1,228.	2.40.7	53,106 77	65,683 31	2,307 41	10,643
1864, .	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38	1,133.50	3.22.	64,510 49	81,014 57	2,771 86	*9,592
1865, .	228,980 69	34,693 79	194,126 89	1,050.61	3.55.3	61,522 64	89,838 09	2,626 42	*8,947
1866, .	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24	1,410.84	3.05.5	67,836 61	105,144 44	3,313 25	*10,971
1867, .	292,700 83	73,427 34	219,213 49	1,471.54	2.86.5	73,051 66	113,643 77	3,264 71	*10,068
Totals,	\$1,975,653 58	\$426,938 14	\$1,558,495 43	1,457.89	\$2.28.4	\$529,097 96	\$747,575 86	\$24,996 66	—

* These numbers are known to be too large. Probably 9,000 for 1864, 8,500 for 1865, 10,000 for 1866, and 9,500 for 1867, would be nearer the truth.

PRISON EXPENSES, 1866-7.

TABLE XLIII.—PRISON SUMMARY FOR 1866 AND 1867.

EXPENSES, Etc.	STATE PRISON.		COUNTY PRISONS.		HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		TOTALS.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Salaries, . . .	\$33,666 34	\$34,705 27	\$67,836 61	\$73,051 66	\$10,126 81	\$9,085 69	\$111,630 06	\$116,842 62
Provisions, . . .	28,087 13	33,531 09	105,144 14	113,643 77	21,774 89	21,073 87	155,006 46	168,248 73
Clothing, . . .	9,444 51	9,386 91	14,865 15	19,106 22	8,940 34	6,906 70	32,250 00	35,399 83
Fuel and Lights, . .	8,154 96	4,944 49	42,805 95	34,468 30	8,140 46	6,673 24	59,101 37	46,086 03
Beds and Bedding, . .	*	*	5,729 82	3,323 64	*	*	5,729 82	3,323 64
Medicine, etc., . . .	1,030 36	279 17	3,313 25	3,117 21	354 24	640 96	4,377 85	4,037 34
Instruction, . . .	1,100 00	-	4,080 89	1,274 62	350 00	||	5,530 89	1,274 62
Discharged Prisoners, .	346 00	320 00	831 35	928 52	None,	7 50	1,177 35	1,256 02
Witnesses, . . .	None,	None,	118 00	75 25	None,	None,	118 00	75 25
All other Purposes, . .	3,816 59	13,872 35	32,828 59	43,651 54	13,248 71	14,761 91	49,893 89	72,285 80
Total, . . .	\$91,232 71	\$97,039 28	\$271,670 30	\$292,640 73	\$62,585 47	\$59,149 87	\$425,488 48	\$448,829 88
Labor of Prisoners, . .	\$81,709 27†	\$118,011 10†	\$47,574 06	\$73,427 34	\$1,510 90	\$2,617 87	a\$130,794 23	b\$194,056 31
Balance, . . .	9,523 44	20,971 82§	224,096 24	219,213 39	61,074 57	56,522 00	294,694 25	254,773 57
Av. No. of Prisoners, . .	470	537	1,410.84	1,471.54	318	351.36	2,198.84	2,359.90
Av. Weekly Cost, . .	\$0.25	\$0.75§	\$3.05.5	\$2.86.5	\$3.69	\$3.09	\$2.58	\$2.07
Whole No. in Prison, . .	626	646	10,500	9,500	1,880	2,378	13,006	12,524

* Included in clothing.
§ Profit.
a Of this \$129,338.63 was for labor alone.
† This includes \$1,455.60 received for admission fees and rents.
|| Included in Salaries.
‡ Includes \$12,789.29 received from other sources.
b Of this, only \$181,267.02 was for Labor alone.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIV.—EXPENSES OF THE STATE REFORMATORIES.

Showing the Total and the Average Cost, according to Two Computations, at the State Reformatories, since 1856.

1.—WESTBOROUGH.

YEARS.	Whole Number Admitted.	Average Num- ber.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	Current Expens- es, as reported.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
1857, . .	870	580.5	\$38,500 00	\$48,921 91	\$1.52.8	\$2.05
1858, . .	271	589.8	44,000 00	47,578 63	1.43.4	1.55
1859, . .	198	558.7	44,000 00	44,405 13	1.51.4	1.53
1860, . .	26	443.4	39,364 56	47,634 72	1.70.7	2.06
1861, . .	54	273.5	31,500 24	37,761 90	2.21.4	2.65
1862, . .	195	267.7	30,261 24	33,753 28	2.17.3	2.42
1863, . .	175	322.6	36,864 83	42,790 52	2.19.7	2.55
1864, . .	114	323.5	54,651 41	58,732 26	3.24.7	3.49
1865, . .	100	325.1	50,933 84	58,305 50	3.01.3	3.44.8
1866, . .	145	325.5	53,288 51	56,090 66	3.14.9	3.31.3
1867, . .	118	326	61,791 10	60,653 73	3.64.5	3.57.7
Totals, .	2,266	394.2	\$485,155 73	\$536,628 24	\$2.14 5	\$2.37.3

2.—LANCASTER.

1856-7, . .	99	56	} \$99,871 64 }	\$15,922 94	—	\$4.99
1858, . .	22	94		12,859 83	—	2.65
1859, . .	40	98		12,311 77	—	2.41
1860, . .	49	114		13,871 67	—	2.21
1861, . .	32	126		12,971 24	—	1.98
1862, . .	35	140		15,541 61	—	1.94
1863, . .	69	137		14,645 26	—	2.05
1864, . .	64	140	18,000 00	18,133 00	\$2.47.2	2.49
1865, . .	54	140	12,000 00	17,378 01	1.65.8	2.39
1866, . .	75	144	27,403 17	20,975 95	3.66	2.80
1867, . .	77	141	21,720 67	24,752 81	2.96.2	3.37.6
Totals, .	600	121	\$178,995 48	\$179,364 09	\$2.58.6	\$2.59.1

REFORM SCHOOL EXPENSES SINCE 1857.

TABLE XLIV.—*Expenses of the State Reformatories*—Concluded.

3.—THE SCHOOL SHIPS.

YEARS.	Whole Number Admitted.	Average Num- ber.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	Current Expen- ses, as reported.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
1860, . .	58	50	\$8,000 00	\$5,284 17	\$12.31	\$8.13
1861, . .	123	100	25,000 00	21,995 88	4.81	4.03
1862, . .	257	136	20,298 32	21,768 52	2.87	3.08
1863, . .	183	151.12	20,376 68	21,213 15	2.59	2.70
1864, . .	192	147.09	28,790 76	28,392 52	3.74	3.69
1865, . .	165	160.5	34,725 09	35,535 49	4.16	4.27
1866, . .	242	218	44,873 51	42,701 53	3.96	3.76
1867, . .	255	285	56,595 89	54,800 38	3.81	3.69
Totals, .	1,475	156	\$238,660 25	\$231,691 64	\$4.047	\$3.93

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART THIRD.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

TABLE XLV.—GENERAL VIEW.

Showing what the State has paid for Construction and for Current Expenses of Twenty-one Institutions since 1815, and what has been the Average Yearly Expense of each Institution to the State.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total Cost in Construction to the State.	Total Cost in Current Expenses to the State.	Number of Years.	Yearly Average Cost.
State Prison,* . . .	\$750,000 00	\$228,511 17	53	\$4,394 44
Hartford Asylum, . .	—	314,140 55	49	6,545 84
Mass. General Hospital,	40,000 00	—	49	—
Worcester Hospital, . .	152,000 00	508,800 62	34.62	14,696 72
Blind Asylum, . . .	50,000 00†	349,000 00†	36	9,694 44
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	25,000 00	67,500 00	31	2,177 42
Westborough School, . .	210,000 00	694,277 13	18.9	36,734 24
Idiot School,	32,000 00	135,250 00	19	7,118 42
Taunton Hospital, . . .	217,000 00	370,017 79	13.48	27,449 37
Rainsford I. Hospital, .	103,228 00	336,508 84	13.38	25,150 10
Tewksbury Almshouse,	140,000 00	745,739 24	13.42	55,569 24
Monson Almshouse, . . .	112,000 00	581,473 99	13.42	43,328 91
Bridgew'ter Almshouse,	125,000 00	471,708 26	13.42	35,149 64
Lancaster School, . . .	45,500 00	178,995 48	11.1	16,125 71
Northampton Hospital,	370,000 00	321,728 87	9.12	35,277 28
School Ships,	72,000 00	238,660 25	7.25	32,918 65
Washingtonian Home, . .	—	37,000 00	9	4,111 11
Disch'd Soldiers' Home,	—	62,000 00	5	12,400 00
Temporary Asylum, . .	—	7,500 00	3	2,500 00
New England Hospital,	5,000 00	—	1	—
Home for the Friendless,	—	4,000 00	2	2,000 00
Totals,	\$2,448,728 00	\$5,652,812 19	53	\$106,656 83

* Opened in 1804.

† Approximate.

THE BLIND ASYLUM AND IDIOT SCHOOL.

TABLE XLVI.—*Expenses of the Blind Asylum and Idiot School since their foundation.*

YEARS.	IDIOT SCHOOL.		BLIND ASYLUM.	
	State Appropriation paid.	Total Current Expenses.	State Appropriation paid.	Probable Current Expenses.
1848-1854,	\$22,500 00	\$33,052 26	*\$218,273 91	†\$500,000 00
1855, . .	30,000 00	7,091 59	10,500 00	30,388 92
1856, . .	5,000 00	7,457 69	12,000 00	19,247 36
1857, . .	7,500 00	10,221 22	12,000 00	30,796 86
1858, . .	7,500 00	8,861 30	12,000 00	25,053 87
1859, . .	11,500 00	6,414 30	12,000 00	22,807 71
1860, . .	7,500 00	9,624 71	12,000 00	22,455 08
1861, . .	12,000 00	11,380 81	12,000 00	22,264 84
1862, . .	9,000 00	10,489 55	15,000 00	31,073 73
1863, . .	9,000 00	11,056 88	12,000 00	25,695 26
1864, . .	6,750 00	15,787 61	16,000 00	31,329 42
1865, . .	12,000 00	13,940 58	16,000 00	32,220 59
1866, . .	12,000 00	14,282 90	19,000 00	34,427 12
1867, . .	15,000 00	15,179 81	20,000 00	39,525 01
Totals, .	\$167,250 00	\$174,841 21	\$398,773 91	\$867,285 77

* From 1831 to 1854, including Construction Expenses.

† Approximate.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLVII.—EXPENSES AT THE HARTFORD ASYLUM.

Showing the sums paid for the Support of Massachusetts Pupils since 1819.

YEARS.	Payments.	YEARS.	Payments.	YEARS.	Payments.
1831, .	\$6,742 25	1844, .	\$4,072 45	1857, .	\$7,823 81
1832, .	2,091 68	1845, .	5,209 22	1858, .	7,844 10
1833, .	4,164 26	1846, .	5,751 22	1859, .	8,244 71
1834, .	3,877 93	1847, .	7,337 56	1860, .	8,466 01
1835, .	5,814 17	1848, .	7,879 68	1861, .	8,691 60
1836, .	1,850 00	1849, .	8,155 08	1862, .	8,717 92
1837, .	5,781 19	1850, .	8,205 58	1863, .	9,827 29
1838, .	4,429 26	1851, .	7,892 05	1864, .	11,446 76
1839, .	3,286 74	1852, .	9,726 96	1865, .	16,012 41
1840, .	1,873 06	1853, .	7,567 41	1866, .	17,244 14
1841, .	3,434 69	1854, .	7,309 24	1867, .	19,610 21
1842, .	3,127 55	1855, .	7,752 77	Total,	\$314,140 55
1843, .	2,967 26	1856, .	8,909 33		

TABLE XLVIII.—*Showing the No. of Admissions, Approximate Average Number, and the Cost in each year of the Washingtonian Home.*

YEARS.	Number Admitted.	Average Number.*	Total Expense.	Received from the State.
1851-1858, . .	300	30	†	—
1859, . . .	250	18	*\$5,234 96	\$3,000 00
1860, . . .	276	—	†	3,000 00
1861, . . .	180	25	6,717 81	5,000 00
1862, . . .	192	—	6,159 39	3,000 00
1863, . . .	234	25	6,398 44	3,000 00
1864, . . .	251	20	8,104 48	4,000 00
1865, . . .	270	20	9,903 81	4,500 00
1866, . . .	349	25	16,276 17	5,500 00
1867, . . .	322	32	17,333 33	6,000 00
Totals, . .	2,624	—	\$76,128 39	\$37,000 00

* Approximate.

† No return.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY, 1867.

TABLE XLIX.—INSANITY IN THE STATE.

I.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, etc., at all the Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane in Massachusetts, for the Year ending September 30, 1867.

1866-67.	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Tewksbury.	Total.
Admitted,	97	288	265	138	68	24	217	1,097*
Whole number within the year, .	292	669	606	543	244	64	362	2,780†
Discharged,	111	314	230	130	77	16	114	992
Recovered,	47	158	90	41	23	8	8	375
Improved,	26	101	32	33	9	1	—	202
Not improved,	8	12	62	9	18	2	—	102
Died,	30	43	39	47	18	5	55	237
Average Number,	187.5	389	379	401.03	173.38	46.32	200	1,779.23

* Excluding duplicates, not more than 950.

† Excluding duplicates, not more than 2,600.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIX.—Insanity in the State—Continued.

II.

Showing by whom the Patients admitted will probably be Supported.

1866-67.				MCLEAN ASYLUM.			WORCESTER.			TAUNTON.			NORTHAMPTON.		
SUPPORTED BY—				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State, .	.	.	.	—	—	—	67	59	126	69	86	155	8	46	54
Towns, .	.	.	.	—	—	—	57	32	89	43	27	70	13	6	19
Individuals, .	.	.	.	50	47	97	30	43	73	17	23	40	40	25	65
Totals, .	.	.	.	50	47	97	154	134	288	129	136	265	61	77	138

STATISTICS OF INSANITY, 1867.

TABLE XLIX.—Continued.

1866-67. SUPPORTED BY—	SOUTH BOSTON.			IPSWICH.			TEWKSBURY.			TOTALS.			Apparent whole No. in Hospital during the year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
State,	2	1	3	—	—	—	86	131	217	232	323	555	*1,248
Towns,	28	11	39	14	3	17	—	—	—	155	79	234	746
Individuals,	11	15	26	2	5	7	—	—	—	150	158	308	786
Totals,	41	27	68	16	8	24	86	131	217	537	560	1,097	†2,780

* Of these 100 are known to be duplicates.

† Excluding duplicates, not more than 2,600.

There are no other Lunatic Hospitals or Asylums in Massachusetts than those mentioned above. From 50 to 75 per-
sons of the Average Number are from other States. Probably about 30 Massachusetts patients have been treated in
Hospitals out of the State. The whole number of insane persons in the above named establishments and in the State and
Town Almshouses during the year, was probably about 3,000; the average number not less than 2,200.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIX—Concluded.

III.

Showing the Number of Patients in the several Hospitals October 1, 1867, and January 1, 1868.

SUPPORTED BY—	MCLEAN.		WORCESTER.		TAUNTON.		NORTHAMPTON.		SOUTH BOSTON.		IPSWICH.		TEWKSBURY.		TOTALS.	
	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.
State, . . .	—	—	101	96	153	157	271	265	1	2	—	—	248	258	774	778
Towns, . . .	—	—	142	145	172	171	49	49	130	134	39	39	—	—	532	538
Individuals, . . .	181	177	114	122	51	53	93	96	36	39	15	15	—	—	490	502
Totals, . . .	181	177	357	363	376	381	413	410	167	175	54	54	248	258	1,796	1,818

